"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy today; Sunday unsettled; with rain; fresh east winds.
For full weather report see Page 12.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,889. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1915.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

NOTE TO GERMANY CAUSES SUSPENSE

Diplomatic Circles in Washington Will Not Be Surprised if It Brings Sharp Reply.

WILSON HOPES FOR BEST

President and His Advisers Are Satisfied with the Course He Has Taken.

PRAISED BY LONDON PRESS

Gerard Delivers Message in Berlin —One German Newspaper Calls It Unneutral.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 12.—With full realization of the importance of developments that might grow out of the United States notes to Germany and England insisting on the protection of American vessels, lives, and rights in the projected German naval war zone around the British Isles, the Administration marked time today.

The publication of the text of the notes greatly interested officials, members of Congress, and diplomats in Washington. It was generally agreed that the communications were the most vigorous and emphatic that the United States had sent to any belligerent Government since the outbreak of the war. Considerable doubt was expressed with wide variation of opinion as to how the American stand would be considered.

The German note attracted immeasurably greater attention than the communication to England, and there was a strong undercurrent of feeling that the situation covered by the note to Germany might develop in a way to cause considerable trouble in the relations between the two nations.

Wilson Awaits Replies.

According to officials, President Wilson and his advisers are satisfied that they have taken a proper stand in every way warranted by their understanding of the facts, and by the grave concern felt by the Government over possible harm to American lives and shipping if proper steps are not taken to safeguard neutral merchant vessels against consequences of misuse of the American flag or destruction of American ships.

Having taken this stand, the President is now awaiting the replies from Berlin and London and news from Ambassadors Gerard and Page as to how the American observations are received abroad.

The Administration is hoping that the British Government will give assurances that it has not sanctioned the misuse of the American flag by British merchant steamers, and that the German Government will reply that it has no intention to disregard the rights of American neutral shipping in the naval war zone under the rules of international law.

The German and British notes were discussed at today's meeting of the Cabinet, but not in any formal manner. As a matter of fact, they were mentioned only casually, and it was said afterward that, while all the members of the Cabinet had not seen them before their transmission to London and Berlin, there was no word of dissent on the part of any Cabinet officer as to their character or scope.

Hear Bryan Dissented.

It was current rumor in Washington today that Secretary Bryan had not approved the German note, and had, in fact, failed to sign the cipher cable dispatch embracing it which was sent to Ambassador Gerard. But nothing said by Mr. Bryan today, in or out of the Cabinet room, gave the slightest warrant for this report.

The United States Government is acting independently of other neutral nations in its diplomatic treatment of the matters covered by the two notes. No neutral nations have offered to join hands with the United States in a joint protest and the United States has not indicated any desire for joint action. However, neutral nations are being kept fully acquainted with the American position for their information.

Before the notes were sent to Berlin and London, copies of them were delivered by the State Department to representatives of neutral powers here for transmission to their Governments.

DELIVERS NOTE IN BERLIN.

Gerard Has a Long Conference with German Secretary.

BERLIN, Feb. 12, (via London, Feb. 13.)—James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador, called on Gottlieb von Jagow, the German Foreign Secretary, at 6 o'clock this evening and presented to him the American Government's note concerning the German sea war zone proclamation.

The delivery of the note was followed by a conference between Mr. Gerard and the Foreign Minister which lasted for three-quarters of an hour. Judging from the length of the Ambassador's stay at the Foreign Office, the communication evidently was considered of importance.

Nothing concerning the contents of the note has yet been given out by any competent authorities here. Officials are not ready to comment on it beyond saying that the communication is "couched in the friendliest spirit and is a thoroughly friendly document."

The German reply to Washington will be made in due course and, if the views repeatedly expressed in responsible quarters may be taken as a criterion, it probably will point out that the German measures in making the seas around Great Britain a war zone is a fully justified answer to the British attempt to starve out the German nation, "women and children as well as soldiers."

It is believed also that the note will suggest that if the United States desires a mitigation of Germany's naval campaign it would be well to induce Great Britain to lift her embargo on food-

Continued on Page 2.

JAPAN BREAKS OFF CONFERENCE IN PEKING

China Reopens Negotiations in Tokio, But Holds Japan Is Exceeding Her Rights.

PEKING, Feb. 12.—The conferences which have been in progress between diplomatic representatives of China and Japan concerning the future political relations of the countries were terminated yesterday by the Japanese Minister, Eki Hioki, who informed the Chinese Foreign Minister, Lu Cheng-hsiang, that Japan was not altogether satisfied with China's attitude.

Today, however, the Chinese Government instructed its Minister at Tokio to consult Baron Kato, Japanese Foreign Minister, with a view to composing the differences if possible.

It is stated that the Chinese Foreign Minister recognized the right of Japan to make proposals concerning Manchuria and Shantung, but was inclined to differ with Japan in regard to the matters at issue that affect other provinces.

Approves Japan's Demands.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 13.—The Times in an editorial article on the Japanese claims on China says:

"The triumphant expulsion of the Germans from Kiao-chau has manifestly created a new situation in the Far East. It was obvious to everybody except perhaps the Chinese statesmen that Japan would in all likelihood make use of the opportunity afforded by her victories to obtain some definite settlement of her many outstanding claims against her neighbor. She has now taken a first step to secure such a settlement.

"Without fuller and more authentic information we can only say that the general scope of the Japanese claims appears to us to be reasonable in itself and in conformity with that of the agreements which we and others have concluded with China. Particular points may possibly be open to criticism or to objection by all of the Allies, and we ourselves, in a special degree, have at present a trustworthy guarantee that Japan will not insist upon any demand which is proved to her to be incompatible with the fundamental principles of British policy in the Far East."

RUSSIA BORROWS IN LONDON

Will Offer $50,000,000 in Treasury Bills at 95.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The Russian Government will issue £10,000,000 ($50,000,000) of Treasury bills in London, with the consent of the British Government.

The bills will be offered on Feb. 23 at a fixed price of 95, and will be payable in one year.

CANAL TOLLS $2,000,000.

98 Vessels Passed Through Waterway During Month of January.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Feb. 12.—The Panama Canal will have been open for public use six months tomorrow. The total of the tolls collected since the opening has been a trifle more than $2,000,000 to date.

In January ninety-eight vessels passed through the canal, forty-four going west and fifty-four going east. Altogether they carried cargoes aggregating 500,000 tons.

TO CONTROL NEWS SERVICE.

Bill in Indiana to Put Agencies Under Public Service Board.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 12.—A bill was introduced in the Senate today by Senator Clarke to compel all news associations to come under the jurisdition of the State Public Service Commission.

The bill also provides that a news association must furnish news to any newspaper desiring it without discrimination in rates or service. Schedules of rates and methods of business must be filed with the Public Service Commission and rebates are declared illegal.

It is provided that any person or corporation desiring service and not obtaining it may obtain $1,000 a day from the corporation refusing to render service. Officers of the news service are liable to fines of from $1,000 to $5,000 and imprisonment for violation of the provisions.

GIVES STORE TO CLERKS.

Merchant, Retiring, Rewards Employes Who Helped Him Get Rich.

Special to The New York Times.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Feb. 12.—Asserting that he had made money enough and that he desired to show his appreciation of the efforts of employes who had aided him, August E. C. Becker, for more than thirty years head of a department store here, today gave the business to his employes. One of them has been associated with the store since Mr. Becker established it, and none of them has worked for Mr. Becker less than twelve years.

The company has been reorganized with the new stockholders as Directors and officers.

TRUCK KILLS BOY IN CROWD.

Injures Another Dodging Street Cars Ahead of Parade.

In a crowd of more than 5,000 persons following a parade of the unemployed through Brownsville, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon were William Kerness, 7 years old, of 135 Amboy Street, his brother, Louis, 9, and Isidor Korossky, 5, of 129 Amboy Street.

A Marshal stopped the parade in Sutter Avenue, at Rockaway Avenue, to let some traffic pass, and the children seized the opportunity to run ahead of the parade. They dodged a trolley car and found themselves in front of a car approaching from the other direction. In a panic they scuttled back for the sidewalk.

William slipped and fell in front of an automobile truck driven by Robert M. Petoldt of 218 Gold Street. The truck ran over the boy and also struck Isidor and bruised him severely. When Dr. Bloomfield arrived from the Swedish Hospital he found William dead.

Mrs. Yetta Kerness, mother of the boy, was prostrated by the tragedy. It was only three months ago that her daughter, Rebecca, 3 years old, was burned to death.

SEABOARD FLORIDA LIMITED, 2:08 P.M. Drawingrooms, Compartments, Sections, Observation; also Club Smoker, thru Diner. 1184 B'way.—Advt.

KLEIST INTERVIEW BRINGS MISTRIAL

Judge Learned Hand Abruptly Stops Alienation Action Against Breitung.

"EXTREME ABUSE OF PRESS"

Plaintiff's Story of Being Attacked Held to be Prejudicial to Defendants.

HOPES JURORS ARE ANGRY

Court Tells Them of Need of a Fair Hearing—Sends Suit to Foot of the Calendar.

On the ground that newspaper reports of a statement made by Max Kleist, complainant in a $250,000 alienation suit against his father-in-law, Edward N. Breitung, the financier, might prejudice jurymen in the Federal District Court in favor of the plaintiff, Judge Learned Hand yesterday declared a mistrial in the case.

Kleist's statement was to the effect that he had been assaulted by gangs of men on two different occasions after Mr. Breitung learned of the secret marriage to his daughter. He told of the assault before court opened on Thursday morning. One of the assaults, Kleist said, was committed in New Mexico, where Mr. Breitung had sent him to work after learning of the marriage, and the other in New York, last September, after he had been separated from his wife. The statement was widely published on Thursday afternoon and yesterday morning.

The audience which has crowded the courtroom daily since the beginning of the Breitung trial wondered what was being done when, a few minutes after court opened, at 10 o'clock, De Lancey Nicoll, the Breitung attorney, went to the Judge's bench with a bundle of newspapers under his arm and pointed out the article in which Kleist was quoted. Judge Hand glanced over the papers while William Johns, foreman of the New Mexico mine in which Kleist worked and a witness for the defense, was on the stand.

When Johns left the stand the Judge sent the jury out, and the audience again wondered what it was all about when he invited the reporters present to the bench and inquired about the interview. Kleist also went to the bench with his attorney, and Judge Hand turned to him and asked if he had anything to say about the interview.

"Only that I can say it is true," answered Kleist.

"What is true—that you made the statement?" demanded the Judge.

"Yes; and the assaults did occur," Kleist replied quickly.

Told Fellow-Workmen.

The Judge asked if he had volunteered the information. Kleist replied that he only had told workmen in a garage in Eighteenth Street in which he worked about it, and that they had told reporters, who later had asked him about it, and he had repeated the story to a number of them at once. Judge Hand commented that from what had been said, it was apparent the newspapers had got the story from the plaintiff himself, and told E. C. Crowley, the plaintiff's lawyer, that Kleist was to blame, in his opinion. De Lancey Nicoll asked that a mistrial be declared on the ground that some or all of the jurymen might have read the article and been influenced by it, and Judge Hand recalled the jury.

Without making any inquiry among the jurymen as to whether they had read the item or whether their judgment might be influenced by it, Judge Hand said:

"Gentlemen, I am going to bring this trial to an end, and discharge you from any further consideration of it. My reasons for doing this are the extreme abuse of the press of this city, in the reporting of this case while it has been going on. They have printed publicly, and no doubt many of you have read it, statements made by the plaintiff which were not made on the stand, and which were of an exceedingly prejudicial character to the defendants. They have gone so far as to state that the plaintiff had told them that he had been assaulted both here and in New Mexico, the obvious and necessary inference of which was that there was a connection between that assault and the defendants.

"I need hardly tell you, I think, that in any civilized community where there was a sentiment of fairness and justice, and the feeling of the necessity of a fair trial for all men, it would be impossible that such things would be tolerated; that the press of a great city should make comments during the pendency of a trial, of statements made to them of such a character outside of court by one of the parties is a final instance of the impossibility of justice in the community where it can occur. If that had been done without the concurrence of the plaintiff we should have to worry along as best we could, but where such statements emanate from the plaintiff, as the plaintiff in this case says that they did, although he did not volunteer them, it is perfectly obvious that the delay and the loss, whatever it may be, of a new trial, should fall upon a party who has done this—the impropriety is obvious.

Mistrial Is Declared.

"I have, therefore, concluded in this case to discharge you from further consideration of the case, and to declare a mistrial for the reasons which I have mentioned to you. The case is going to be sent to the foot of the calendar.

"I ought to say, in justice to Mr. Crowley, who is the attorney for the plaintiff, that I am absolutely satisfied that he had no part whatever in these statements to the press, and I would not have you, therefore, suppose that in any way his professional conduct is in the least affected. It seems to me that he has conducted the case honorably and professionally, and it would be a great injustice to him if any one

Continued on Page 6.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS prevents ill effects from over-eating.—Advt.

Suffrage Stirs Times Readers

Letters pro and con brought out by the editorial on the subject that appeared in last Sunday's Times. Read them in *Tomorrow's Sunday Times.*

EXPELLED MINISTER DECLINES OUR AID

Boards a Spanish Line Ship at Vera Cruz and Will Sail for Havana.

CARRANZA DEFENDS ORDER

Secretary Bryan Said to Have Urged Gen. Carranza to Respect Rights of All Envoys.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The State Department was tonight notified of the arrival at Vera Cru of José Caro, Spanish Minister to Mexico, who was expelled from that country by Gen. Carranza. Consul General Canada, at Vera Cruz, informed the department that Señor Caro arrived at Vera Cruz today and boarded a steamer of the Spanish Line bound for Havana.

The United States Government had offered Señor Caro asylum on board the battleship Delaware at Vera Cruz, but the Minister did not elect to avail himself of that privilege. Capt. William L. Rogers of the Delaware this morning notified the Navy Department that he had received its message instructing him to take the Spanish Minister aboard should the latter be willing to accept such asylum.

It is reported tonight that Secretary Bryan has made representations to Gen. Carranza pointing out that serious complications might follow indifference to the rights of diplomatists accredited to Mexico, especially if, as has been suggested, all the envoys should decide to leave the country.

The State Department learned today that all foreign diplomats in Mexico City were threatening to leave the capital as a protest against the expulsion of the Spanish Minister. Carranza's act in expelling Señor Caro on twenty-four hours' notice was based on the latter's refusal to surrender Angel de Caso, a Spanish subject, long a resident of Mexico, whose arrest had been ordered because he was alleged to have been politically active in behalf of Villa's cause. The Minister declared that he had a right to offer asylum to a Spanish subject, this being a long-established international rule.

Eliseo Arredondo, chief of the local Constitutionalists' Agency, made the following statement tonight:

"Deplorable as the incident may be, it should be thoroughly understood that Mr. Carranza as First Chief of the Constitutionalist Army and in charge of the Executive power in Mexico has not in any manner disregarded the customs of international law, nor shown a lack of consideration of the cordial friendship and respect he has for the Government of his Majesty Alfonso XIII., and the people of Spain. He has acted merely in regard to an individual who has trampled upon the privilege of hospitality during very hazardous moments for the Mexican nation.

"Our revered President Juarez after his triumph over the reactionaries in 1857 was compelled to take a similar action. Following Juarez's entry into Mexico City after the defeat of Gen. Miramon he expelled the Diplomatic representatives of Spain, Rome, and Guatemala because they had aided the Reactionaries, and for the same reason the Archbishop of Mexico and four other Bishops were expelled at the same time. Conditions today are exactly parallel to those of 1857, and the attitude of Carranza is identical to that of Juarez in the war against the Reactionaries.

"In 1888 President Cleveland summarily dismissed the British Ambassador, Lord Sackville-West, because he was interfering with and participating in the domestic affairs of this country. Secretary of State Bayard then stated the international law in this respect when he said: 'If the offense committed by the agent is of a grave character he may be dismissed without waiving the recall of his own government. The dismissal of a diplomatic agent for improper conduct is not an act of discourtesy or hostility toward the government which accredited him.'"

State Department's Reports.

Secretary Bryan today issued this summary of official reports to the State Department relative to conditions in Mexico:

"A report dated Feb. 11, with reference to the situation around Tampico, states that there is no change in the political conditions. Eband and Victoria are reported to be still in possession of the Carranza forces.

"Advices dated Feb. 11 from Frontera state that order prevails throughout the State of Tabasco, and that the few Americans residing in the State have not been molested. It is said that there is a constant arrival and departure of troops, and that recruiting continues. The Constitutionalist forces are in full control of the State.

"A report from Monterey, dated Feb. 10, states that physicians there have reported an epidemic of smallpox. Quite a number of persons are said to have died of this disease. Some of the cases are of the black type. Physicians are handicapped, according to these advices, in giving proper treatment on account of a lack of proper medicine.

"The only railroad connection between the United States and Monterey is via El Paso."

WORKINGMEN FOR CARRANZA.

Mexico City Organization to Form a "Red Brigade."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 12.—The decision of the members of the Casa del Obrero to take up arms on the Constitutionalist side has two causes, an official said this morning. The workingmen feel it is necessary to end internal strife one way or the other at the earliest possible date, otherwise the country will be ruined and its inhabitants perish of hunger. The workingmen, the official said, had come to the conclusion that the Constitutionalist Party offered them the most advantages, present and prospective. The members say the Constitutionalist revolution, whenever in control, "has combated the bourgeoisie and clergy, has reduced our principles to practice, and will help toward the realization of our ideals. It has turned over to us factories, workshops, mines, and smelters and has

Continued on Page 6.

IMPORTED LA CAROLINA CHEBUTOS, 10c Choicest Vuelta Abajo leaf, mild, aromatic.—Advt.

PRESIDENT ACCEPTS NEW SHIP BILL PLAN

House Committee Discusses a Compromise, but Caucus Must Make Decision.

MAY JOIN TWO MEASURES

Proposal to Turn Vessels Over to the Navy Two Years After the War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The prospect of a compromise agreement between President Wilson and the House leaders over the Government ship purchase measure improved considerably today, and there is a confident feeling among supporters of the Administration bill that it will be so recast and amended as to insure its passage through the House at least. President Wilson is inclined to adopt the compromise proposal, but danger to its success lies in the attitude of certain Senators who hold views that the harmonizing features of the compromise may not placate.

The President yesterday refused to agree to a suggestion that the Gore substitute for the Ship Purchase bill should be passed with an amendment providing that the Government should retire from the ship-owning and ship-operating business one year after the conclusion of the European war. Today it was proposed that this time should be extended to two years, but the President was not any more favorably impressed. When, however, it was suggested that at the end of the two-year period the Government merchant ships should be turned over to the navy for use as auxiliaries in time of war or to be leased to private shipping firms for merchant marine purposes in time of peace as provided in the Weeks bill, which has passed the Senate, Mr. Wilson was willing that a compromise should be attempted along that line, and the effort to adjust the prevailing differences in accordance with this plan is now being made in the House. It will be necessary, however, for the House Democrats to caucus on the redrafted bill before it is accepted as a party measure.

How the proposed compromise will be received in the Senate is uncertain. The Republicans there insist that the purchase of belligerents' ships shall be forbidden, and most of the Democrats are willing that this concession shall be made, and any compromise agreement will probably include this feature. The seven dissenting Democrats demand that the bill shall carry on its face a limitation that the proposed corporation shall die within a fixed period after the close of the war. This concession is already provided for in the compromise under consideration.

Burleson Speaks for President.

Postmaster General Burleson went to the Capitol again today representing the President and had a long conference with Representative Kitchin, who is to be the majority leader in the next Congress. The Postmaster General told Mr. Kitchin that the President had not yet seen any way by which he could approve the Gore bill as the measure which should be passed. The President would continue, he said, to insist on legislation which would give the country a permanent merchant marine.

Mr. Kitchin replied that he, too, had not yet seen a way to change his convictions that the measures proposed were futile and unwise. He gave the assurance, however, that he would adhere to his position before announced, which was to refuse to vote for the compromise bill proposed by the President and his friends, while he would not actively oppose it in the House. As a result of the conference it was decided to take up the Weeks bill in the Committee on Naval Affairs and discuss it with the Gore bill as an amendment and such amendments as would meet the objections of the recalcitrant Democrats and the Independent Republicans in the Senate and so obtain the passage of the measure.

The Naval Committee met and spent the afternoon on the bills without coming to any conclusion. The plan as laid before the committee by Chairman Padgett was to take the Weeks bill and attach to it the Gore bill, so that both measures would be passed by the House and go to the Senate, where a conference would be asked. Under the terms of the two bills it was believed that all objections could be met.

The Gore bill is essentially the Administration bill, except that it provides that the plan of having a board consisting of two members of the Cabinet and three civilians to operate the ships to be bought shall terminate at the end of two years following the cessation of hostilities in the present war in Europe. This bill names $40,000,000 as the amount to be expended in buying ships.

The Compromise Proposed.

The Combination bill, as the Naval Committee is expected to redraft it, will provide that at the expiration of two years after the close of hostilities the vessels acquired by the Government shall pass under the control of the Secretary of the Navy as a part of the auxiliary system of the navy and the Board of Management will pass out of existence. An amendment is contemplated which will enable the Secretary of the Navy, when the permanent merchant marine shall come under his control, to lease or operate the Government ships, according to the judgment of the exigencies and necessities of our commerce.

This plan suits the President. It provides for the emergency and it also gives a permanent merchant marine. The House leaders were assured by Postmaster General Burleson that the President would be glad to see such a measure receive the support of the Democrats in the House, and hoped that it would be accepted by the majority in the Senate. The House leaders were pleased with the President's approval of the plan proposed, but they expressed the view that the new measure would meet with no more support in the Senate than its predecessor had.

The dissent from the President's view during the day was so general that it was decided that before the leaders would commit the party in the House to it there should be a caucus and the whole matter thrashed out.

The Weeks bill, as it passed the Senate provides that the Secretary of the Navy shall have authority to establish one or more United States Naval mail lines by employing such vessels of the navy as in his discretion are available without impairment to the paramount duties of the navy and as are

Continued on Page 5.

Pach Photographer, 111 Broadway (Trinity Bldg.) Best in Photography. Prices Moderate.—Advt.

26,000 RUSSIANS AND 50 GUNS TAKEN IN EAST PRUSSIA

Invaders, Surprised by Army of 200,000 Men, Retire Precipitately Across Frontier.

DRIVE WATCHED BY KAISER

Czar's Army, with Unbroken Front, Prepared for Decisive Struggle in North Poland.

AUSTRIA MAY LOSE AID

Belief in Petrograd That She Will Be Left by Germany Now to Shift for Herself.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 13.—All eyes now are turned upon East Prussia, where the Germany Army, under the observation if not the command of Emperor William, has taken the offensive and compelled the Russians to evacuate their positions east of the Masurian Lakes and retire to their own territory.

The Russians refer to this as a strategical retirement, but the German official communication intimates that the appearance in this district of a strong German force was a surprise to the Russians and that the Germans captured 26,000 prisoners, 20 cannon, and 30 machine guns, in addition to a lot of war material. If the German statement is correct the Russian reverse apparently is almost as serious as that which the Muscovite forces suffered in the same place early in the war.

Before the German official communication was received in London military men were inclined to look upon the Russian retirement as a wise move, declaring that it would compel the Germans to fight the battle on Russian territory and away from their strategical railways. The army which the Germans flung so suddenly into East Prussia is believed to have numbered 200,000 men and to have been made up of soldiers who have been fighting on the Aisne and western fronts and of units of the new army which has just completed training in Central Germany.

The Germans have resumed the offensive in Russian Poland on the right bank of the Lower Vistula, and have occupied the town of Sierpec, which lies a short distance to the northwest of Plock. Thus the chief battleground in the east has been transferred from the lines west and southwest of Warsaw to the north.

The battles in the Carpathian Mountains continue, but the general staff of neither of the contending forces gives much information concerning the fighting.

Carpathian Campaign Affected.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 12, (Dispatch to The London Daily News).—The new situation in East Prussia has connection with the subsiding Austro-German campaign along the Carpathians. Austria must soon lose the prop of her ally. The German Staff has arrived at the conviction that the Austrians cannot be leavened by the introduction of harder fighting troops from the north. It is evident that the Carpathian army will be left like a torpedoed ship to its own resources, for the Germans are now throwing all their spare men to the other extreme end of the Russian position.

Their determined succession of forced marches across the northern and southern lines in East Prussia brought the right wing round the lower end of the Masurian Lakes three days ago. The Russian columns, which recently have been moving in the region of the Angerapp and Inster rivers were threatened by northern and southern German flying columns which were backed by a strong force of infantry and artillery. The situation was quickly realized and the Russian corps readjusted themselves near the line of own frontiers, backed by their fortified positions. The enemy's strength is more evident near the southeastern corner, where the network of railways around Lyck is the heart of the battle position.

This new German move has both an aggressive and defensive character. Field Marshal von Hindenburg brought probably 200,000 additional men to its execution. Their task is to secure protection for the northern section of von Hindenburg's command against the Russian invasion while the main German army is absorbed by the prolonged battle requiring the utmost limit of its strength in Flanders and France. It is certain that the Germans cannot secure this immunity in East Prussia.

Had they been able to circumvent the Russian columns between Tilsit and the lakes the situation would have been serious for some time, but the Russians are already adjusted for the purpose of the new great operations with their front unbroken for the decisive struggle for East Prussia. A prolonged, stubborn encounter is beginning.

Shock to Petrograd People.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 12, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The official announcement that the Russians are retiring in East Prussia comes upon the public here as an unpleasant surprise, but nothing more. It is impossible for greatly inferior numbers to meet the Germans on their own ground, and the Russians are repeating their old manoeuvre of choosing positions for defense at home.

After all, it is not miles, but men, which separate the Russian forces from their ultimate goal—Berlin; and those

Continued on Page 3.

BACKS UP VAN DYKE'S PROTEST TO GERMANY

Bryan Asks Berlin to Disavow Interference With His Luxemburg Correspondence.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Protest was made to the German Government today against German interference with the official duties of Dr. Henry van Dyke as American Minister to the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg. It was based on an appeal that reached the State Department in a cablegram from Minister van Dyke this morning concerning the action of the German military commander at Treves, who refused to allow official letters to pass from Minister van Dyke at The Hague to the Government of the Grand Duchy.

Dr. van Dyke sent these letters in his capacity as Minister to Luxemburg, and asserted that the action of the German commander rendered it impossible for him to execute his official functions. As soon as his statement of the facts was received in Washington Secretary Bryan sent a note of protest to Ambassador Gerard for delivery to the German Foreign Office at Berlin. This note reminded the German Government of the fact that Dr. van Dyke was Minister to Luxemburg as well as to The Hague; that he had been rendered incommunicado so far as his relations with Luxemburg were concerned, and expressed the confident hope that the Imperial German Government did not sanction the action of the military commander at Treves.

It is hoped by the Administration that Germany will disavow the action of the military commander. If, however, the Foreign Office should indorse it, the matter would assume a serious and more important phase, because that would be equivalent to declaring that Germany, and not Luxemburg, was possessed of sovereignty over the Grand Duchy. It would be incumbent upon the United States then to indicate whether it would at this time recognize that sovereignty.

BRITISH SHIP HIT NEAR SCARBOROUGH

Freighter Torquay Struck by Mine or Torpedo—One Man Dead and Two Wounded.

SCARBOROUGH, England, Feb. 12, (via London, Feb. 13.)—The new cargo steamer Torquay of Dartmouth was towed into Scarborough Harbor tonight in a sinking condition after either striking a mine or having been torpedoed eight miles east of this port.

The damage to the steamer was amidships, one boiler having been penetrated. One man was killed and two were injured.

KING WOULD LIKE OUR FLAG WITH ALLIES'

Made Remark When Jeweled Box Was Given Him by Russia's Finance Minister.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The Russian Minister of Finance, M. Bark, in the course of his visit to England, presented to King George 250 cigars in a gold box ordered in Paris a month ago at a cost said to have been $127,500. The sides of the box are half an inch in thickness, and the top and sides are ornamented with the flags of England, Russia, France, Belgium, and Servia, worked in precious stones.

The box is presumably a gift from the Czar, for it is not thought that M. Bark personally would have bought so costly a present.

When M. Bark gave the box to the King his Majesty, after thanking the Russian Finance Minister, turned to his private secretary, Lord Stamfordham, and said with a smile:

"How well the Stars and Stripes would look among these flags!"

KING FOR POLAND SELECTED BY AUSTRIA

Archduke Stephan to Be Crowned in a Few Days at Cracow, Petrograd Reports Say.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 12, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—A King of Poland has been selected and will be crowned in a few days at Cracow. This is an attempt at a political coup by Austria, and the selected aspirant to the non-existent throne is Archduke Stephan of the house of Hapsburg. The selection seems to have been directed by the fact that the Archduke is allied with the very ancient Polish house of Radziwill.

As a political move on the part of Austria this coup is double edged. In the first place, it is obviously aimed against the attempt credited to the Hohenzollerns of capturing yet another future throne, but doubtless secondarily is intended to influence the Poles themselves in favor of the failing cause of Austria. As to what the Germanic Poles may think of the move, taken at a moment when the Russian armies are on the point of sweeping into the plains of Hungary, we have no information here. The Russian Poles, however, estimate at its proper value this belated coup.

Had Austra been really generously minded toward this important section of her Slav subjects it might have been a good move to institute a Polish King six months ago. At present, say the Russia Poles, it has the appearance of an attempt to bribe Polish opinion with paper money that probably will prove worthless when the war is over. The Grand Duke Nicholas last August promised the Poles unification and autonomy under the sceptre of the Czar. Between a fustian king of the Prince of Albania pattern and the alternative Russia offers, the Poles even now can have little difficulty in making their choice.

What the Russian Poles will welcome is fulfillment of the Grand Duke Nicholas's promises, and the already whispered form in which they will be realized is the creation of a United Poland, constituting an infinitely better offer than Austria holds out in crowning a Hapsburg Prince nominal King of a non-existent Poland.

THE ALL TOGETHER POUCH—Rubber. Holds pipe and tobacco. At the Schultz Stores.—Advt.

BRITISH AIR FLEET, 34 STRONG, RAIDS BELGIAN SEAPORTS

Greatest Aviation Attack of the War Aimed to Check German Blockade Plans.

OSTEND STATION SET AFIRE

Blankenberghe Station Also Suffers—Bombs Dropped on Zeebrugge and Middelkerke.

MISHAP TO GRAHAME-WHITE

He Falls Into Sea, but Is Saved—All Pilots Escape German Fire —Two Machines Damaged.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 13.—The greatest aeroplane and seaplane raid of the war was made on the Belgian coast by British aviators from Dunkirk, and the terse official account of the adventure and fragmentary dispatches from the Continent, giving further details, take a conspicuous place in the columns of the London newspapers this morning.

Thirty-four aircraft of the Royal Flying Corps participated in the affair, which followed the defeat of a proposed German air raid on Dunkirk. The fliers left the French port Thursday night, and, with warships, appeared off the Belgian coast possibly early yesterday morning.

The districts around Ostend, Blankenberghe, and Zeebrugge were the objects of the attack. The Ostend railway station is said to have been burned and the Blankenberghe station damaged. Bombs were dropped at Middelkerke and Zeebrugge, the aviators aiming at the mine-sweeping vessels at the latter point.

The Germans turned all their guns on the raiding airmen, but while two machines were damaged, no pilots were injured.

Flight Commander Claude Grahame-White fell into the sea off Nieuport, apparently as the fliers were returning from the raid. He had a narrow escape from drowning, but a French vessel rescued him, and his damaged aeroplane was towed into port.

To Check Blockade Preparations.

The Chronicle's naval correspondent gives this explanation of the exploit:

"The German threats of a so-called blockade to be begun next Thursday have been anticipated by the bold and successful act of our airmen against their bases. The object was to break up and destroy the preparations for this blockade, which the Germans were making on the coast, chiefly at Zeebrugge, and everything that could assist them in their preparations.

"Anti-aircraft guns were at work and machine gun and rifle fire was directed on the airmen, but not a life has been lost and only two machines have been damaged.

"The Germans may boast, but they are not to have their own way in the operations intended for next week.

"The Admiralty press bureau does not say how the present operation was conducted, but the Berlin wireless report states that hostile warships appeared off the cost. This German official account adds that the enemy airmen dropped bombs on Ostend, the only reference made by the Germans to this exploit. Not a German submarine was seen in the open, nor is there mention of any airship or enemy aeroplane.

"The effect of this great achievement will be twofold. It will be material and moral. We do not know the full extent of the damage done; probably we know its minimum. The essential point is that the Germans are now informed that they cannot hope to make Zeebrugge or any other place in the neighborhood a secure base for submarines or a safe jumping-off place for their aircraft. We shall hear more of this exploit. The moral effect will be very great, for the war has been carried into the very camp of the adversary.

"Zeebrugge was attacked by two or three British airmen at the end of November and the place has continually been under the direct and intermittent attack.

"Now this achievement of a squadron of naval airmen will carry dismay into the hearts of those who have built so much upon their possession of the narrow strip of Belgian coast which is now in thenr hands.

"The canals and waterways which lead out to the coast are valueless to the Germans if their mouths are continually under the mepace of a devastating attack."

Better Than Zeppelin Attacks.

The Morning Post's aviation expert says of the raid:

"It has been frequently argued against the aeroplane and seaplane that they are more or less ineffective weapons of offense by reason of the comparatively small amount of ammunition they are capable of carrying and their short range of action, compared with the largest airships. But the feat announced by the Admiralty represents the carrying of a total amount of ammunition equal to the maximum capacity of several Zeppelins, and with these notable advantages: Each aeroplane presents a vastly smaller and more elusive target than the bulky and comparatively slow-moving airship, and can, therefore, undertake its mission in daylight and approach much closer to its objective.

"Moreover, the immensely superior accuracy of marksmanship from British aeroplanes and seaplanes over German aircraft has once more been abundantly demonstrated. The object was to do the enemy definite military damage. It was achieved on a very appreciable scale, in

striking contrast with the random and useless bomb-dropping from Zeppelins.

"The weather appears to have been on the whole quite favorable, so far as the wind was concerned; but it is a triumph of no mean order to have negotiated the aircraft through heavy banks of snow and consequently through great cold, which with many types of machines, would have involved great danger of freezing and consequent failure to keep flying.

"Doubtless, it will come as a surprise to many that with so much aerial work to do at the front with the allied army as well as at home, we should have such a considerable force available for a concerted action of the sort announced by the Admiralty. Happily for this nation, we are now able to count our expert naval and military pilots by the hundred in spite of the ever-increasing standard of proficiency necessary."

Squadron Commander Ports, who is mentioned in the Admiralty statement as having participated in the raid, is the Lieutenant who contemplated a flight across the Atlantic last year.

Official Account of the Raid.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The Official Information Bureau issued this statement tonight:

"Thirty-four naval aeroplanes raided Bruges, Zeebrugge, Ostend, and Blankenberghe. Claude Grahame-White fell. He was rescued."

A description of the raid, given out later by the bureau, quoted the announcement of the Admiralty as follows:

During the last twenty-four hours combined aeroplane and seaplane operations have been carried out by the naval wing in the Bruges, Zeebrugge, Blankenberghe, and Ostend districts, with a view to preventing the development of submarine bases and establishments. Thirty-four naval aeroplanes and seaplanes took part.

Great damage is reported to have been done to the Ostend Railway Station, which, according to present information, has probably been burned to the ground. The railway station at Blankenberghe was damaged, and the railway lines were torn up in many places.

Bombs were dropped on gun positions at Middelkerke and also on the power station and the German mine-sweeping vessels at Zeebrugge, but the damage done is unknown.

During the attack the machines encountered heavy banks of snow. No submarines were seen.

Flight Commander Grahame-White fell into the sea off Nieuport and was rescued by a French vessel.

Although exposed to a heavy gun fire from rifles, anti-aircraft guns, machine guns, &c., all of the pilots are safe. Two machines were damaged.

The seaplanes and aeroplanes were under the command of Wing Commander Samson, assisted by Wing Commander Longmore and Squadron Commanders Porte, Courtney, and Rathorne.

Berlin Reports Attack on Ostend.

BERLIN, (via London,) Feb. 12.—A German official statement issued today says:

"After a long interval hostile warships yesterday reappeared off the coast. Enemy airmen dropped bombs on Ostend."

SAILED FROM ENGLISH SHORE.

Like a Flock of Seabirds, the Fleet Flew Toward the Continent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

EAST COAST of England, Feb. 12, (Dispatch to the London Daily Chronicle.)—The aircraft left English English shore soon after daylight and as they passed over the sea in a long procession they resembled a flock of seabirds. The aeroplanes were in charge of skillful and daring naval and military pilots and were beautifully handled.

There was a thick and low-lying haze overhanging the sea close in to the English shore, but on the high cliff the atmosphere was very clear, and there was an excellent view across the water. When the squadron of machines started the pilots flew high in order to avoid the haze, and were steering in an easterly direction when lost to view. With the speed at which they were traveling the crossing would have been made in about twenty minutes.

The pilots are understood to be making a short stay in France prior to returning to England.

Beat Off Germans at Dunkirk.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Dunkirk says:

"Thirty British aeroplanes left here last night to fly over Zeebrugge and Ostend. A biplane fell into the sea in the Zuidcoote Channel, suffering severe damage. It was towed with its aviator into Dunkirk by a British gunboat.

"A proposed German air raid over Dunkirk was defeated by the British aviators."

MRS. GRAHAME-WHITE HERE.

Says Her Husband Was Ordered to the Front Last Monday.

Mrs. Claude Grahame-White, wife of the British aviator who nearly lost his life in the air raid on Ostend and other cities, was formerly Miss Dorothy Taylor of this city and is in New York at the present time, having come to America in November to spend the holidays with her relatives. On hearing of the air raid last night, Mrs. Grahame-White was greatly alarmed until the cable dispatches arrived stating that her husband had not been injured.

Mrs. Grahame-White received a cable message from her husband on Monday, stating that he had that day received orders to go to the front at once and that he would leave the next day. He told her that his destination was unknown to him.

Mrs. Grahame-White had expected to return to England on the Adriatic, which sailed Wednesday, but was informed that there might be danger to passenger boats in the Irish Sea and postponed her trip. She said last night that she would cable to the British Admiralty to learn if her husband had suffered from his experience in the raid and that she intended to return to England as quickly as possible.

Grahame-White enlisted in the Naval Corps at the outbreak of the war and had made several flying trips before his wife came to America. He was stationed at Hendon, from which place several aviators flew to the reception held on the occasion of his marriage to Miss Taylor in England in June 1912.

FRENCH RAID AIRSHIP CAMP.

Bombs Dropped by Airmen on German Aerodrome in Alsace.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—Five French aviators dropped bombs today on the German military aerodrome at Habsheim, a town on the outskirts of Mülhausen, Alsace.

HUNGARIANS SOUGHT DEAL WITH RUMANIA

Negotiations Over Transylvania Fell Through—Czechs Clamoring for Independence.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Feb. 12, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Anti-war feeling and hostility to Austria are alarmingly on the increase in Bohemia and Moravia, where the Czechs are clamoring for independence. They have assumed such a threatening attitude that an insurrection is feared.

While the Austrians are preoccupied with the Czech peril, the Hungarians are apparently disinterested, their efforts being directed exclusively to their own improvement. They are abandoning Austria to her fate.

A group of Hungarian deputies representing the Transylvania districts left Budapest a fortnight ago bound for Maros-vasarhely, where they conferred with Rumanian deputies with the object of reaching an agreement on the question of Transylvania and averting Rumania's intervention in the war. The Rumanians insisted upon complete autonomy for Transylvania, which Hungary refused, but made counter-proposals of semi-autonomy.

The negotiations were unsuccessful, and have been discontinued.

Official Reports of War Operations.

RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD.—It has been established that recently there has appeared, in East Prussia, four new corps of the German Army, consisting partly of troops transported from the west front, partly of new recruits, and partly of reserve forces.

This radically changed conditions and involved the necessity of our troops retiring, in order to facilitate recomposition, to locations more concentrated. This object, it was believed, could be better attained upon our own territory in the shelter of our fortresses.

It is believed we are upon the eve of a great operation which must solve definitely the struggle in East Prussia.

This circumstance renders it necessary that few inquiries be made concerning future combats, taking account of the strict necessity for the observance of military secrecy.

After twenty-two frustrated attempts the Germans succeeded in occupying in great force, after a desperate struggle, the heights of Koziouvka, but were dislodged after a violent bayonet attack, leaving 400 dead.

The garrison of the fortress of Przemysl is exhausting itself in fruitless attacks, maintaining an irregular fire against our blockading troops.

On the Black Sea the Russians have sunk the Turkish transport Broussa, laden with 50,000 pounds of provisions.

On the front between the Niemen and the lower Vistula, separate actions have taken place at five points—west of Marggrabowa, near Lyck, midway between Ostrolenko and Myszyniec, west of Myszyniec, and in the region of Sierpec.

On the left bank of the Vistula nothing has occurred except a cannonade, in which our artillery has maintained a very effective fire.

In the Carpathians we have repulsed attacks by the enemy in the region of Svidnik, near Wyszkow, and Porogul, in the vicinity of Rostoka, near the Bukowina frontier.

On Feb. 11, the Germans once more suffered enormous losses near Hill 902, in the neighborhood of Koziouwka, where they made two attacks without success.

In the region of Lutovisk and Bavadok, our troops captured a portion of the enemy's trenches, taking 500 prisoners and 3 machine guns.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA.—The situation in Russian Poland and Western Galicia is unchanged. The battle continues in the Carpathians, where, despite the bitter resistance of the enemy and the Russian reinforcements coming from all directions, we have progressed slowly.

The operations in Bukowina have been successful. Our columns are advancing in the valley and the Sereth River has been reached.

GERMANY.

BERLIN.—In the western war theatre only artillery duels took place. The enemy expended an enormous amount of ammunition against the German positions in Champagne, without gaining any success worth mentioning. Near Souain the enemy attempted an infantry attack, but was repulsed with the loss of 120 prisoners.

The number of prisoners in the Argonne was reported yesterday to have been increased by one officer and 119 men. Northwest of Verdun several of the enemy's trenches were taken. A French counter-attack, made under a Red Cross flag, was repulsed with considerable loss for the enemy. The fortress of Verdun was shelled by German aviators with about 100 bombs. At Sudelkopf, in the Vosges, the French succeeded in occupying a small outpost trench in front of the German positions.

The Emperor has arrived on the battlefield on the East Prussian frontier. Our operations there forced the Russians rapidly to give up their positions east of the Mazurian Lakes. At some places the fighting is continuing. So far about 26,000 prisoners have been made. More than 20 guns and 30 machine guns have been taken. The amount of war material taken cannot yet be estimated.

In Poland, on the right bank of the Vistula, the Germans continued the offensive reported yesterday. They took Sierpec and made some hundreds of prisoners. On the left bank of the Vistula there is no change.

FRANCE.

PARIS.—(*Night Report*)—Rather lively artillery actions have taken place in Belgium and in Champagne. In the Argonne, between Fontaine Madame and the fortifications of Marc Therse, the activity of the enemy has been manifested only by the explosion of mines and the throwing of bombs, to which we have replied. The infantry made no sorties from the trenches.

In Lorraine we have repelled a German attack near Arracourt.

In the Vosges our light infantry captured Hill 957, about 300 meters northwest of the Sudemme Farm, in the region of Hartmannsweilerkopf.

This brilliant feat was accomplished in a violent snowstorm. Our troops suffered only minor losses.

(*Day Report*)—Between the sea and the Somme yesterday artillery fighting took place. To the south of La Boisselle, the enemy exploded a mine at the end of one of our trenches. We, however, maintained our position.

From the Somme to the Argonne there has been reported nothing more than the bombardment of Tracy-le-Mont by the enemy, and the activity of our artillery in the sections of Rheims and of Soissons.

In the Woevre district yesterday a fairly spirited cannonading on the part of the Germans took place in front of Rambucourt and the Forest of La Hazelle. We bombarded the railroad stations at Thiaucourt and Arnaville.

WE ASK FOR DELAY IN WILHELMINA CASE

Owners of Cargo Seek a Chance to Prove That It Is Not Subject to Seizure.

FOR COMPLETE BLOCKADE

London Morning Post Points Out That Germany Stops All Russian Supplies in the Baltic.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The American Government has proposed to Great Britain a postponement of the plan to take the American steamer Wilhelmina before a prize court, that her owners may have opportunity to present evidence which they contend will prove her cargo not properly subject to seizure.

Counsel for the owners of the Wilhelmina and her cargo have represented that they can present irrefutable evidence to support their argument. Should the British Government agree to the proposal, action before a prize court would be unnecessary.

The Wilhelmina is at Falmouth with foodstuffs consigned for the civil population of Germany. Her cargo is owned by a St. Louis commission house.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 13.—The Morning Post, discussing the stoppage of food supplies to Germany, says it is strengthened in the conviction that underground negotiations are going on by the "shilly-shally" of the British Government over the Wilhelmina case.

"Now," it says, "if foodstuffs are to be allowed to go through into Germany the British nation and the Allies are being betrayed, for it is the chief weapon in our armory that the navy can be used to stop Germany's supplies, and if that weapon is put in its sheath in deference to neutrals' sentiment we fight this war deprived of our rightful advantage.

"Just look at the facts. Germany has been trying to starve England ever since the beginning of the war. For that reason the Emden sank we do not know how many British merchantmen without any reference to a prize court or any other of the formalities customary in war. For that reason the Goeben entered the Dardanelles and forced Turkey to make war, thus stopping the export of Russian grain to England more effectively than our fleet stops the export of American grain to Germany.

"Again, Germany is stopping everything destined for Russia in the Baltic, no matter whether it is foodstuffs or raw cotton. When the German armies marched into Flanders and north France they confiscated foodstuffs, live stock, raw materials, everything. Why then is Germany to have special treatment to get her foodstuffs and her cotton and other necessities, though we have the sea power to prevent it? We believe in the rigor of the game in war."

TO SINK CONTRABAND SHIPS.

Even American Vessels to be Ruthlessly Destroyed, Says Erzberger.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 12, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—England and America's disbelief in the efficacy of the German blockade of England's coasts has greatly angered Germany. The word "bluff" particularly annoyed the German Admiralty. Certain journals give assurance that a Danish interests are threatened by the blockade. Other papers, chiefly semi-official, declare that Germany intends to sink any neutral ship without examination, if she is suspected of carrying contraband or of steaming to England.

If any American ship be sunk America must bear the responsibility. Germany will not be influenced from outside quarters. A well-known member of the German Reichstag, Herr Erzberger, who is closely associated in prominent military circles, writing on the blockade, asks the people not to assume that Germany is bluffing. It will soon appear, he says, that the menace is made in great earnest, and will be carried out in the most effectual manner possible. However, he says, no obstacles will be put in the way of grain transports for the Belgian population or the devastated districts of Poland, nor regarding copper shipments from America to Sweden. No Danish interests will be violated. One thing is certain, he says, all American transports with weapons and ammunition will be ruthlessly destroyed. Herr Erzberger concludes by saying that the German Admiralty and the merchant marine are confident that the impending blockade will be fully successful.

URGES DROWNING OF ENGLISH.

Only Way to Make Blockade Effective, Says German Newspaper.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 12, (Dispatch to The London Daily Express.)—The Deutsche Montags-Zeitung publishes an open letter to Grand Admiral von Tirpitz in which the following savage policy is openly advocated:

"As long as our blockade destroys only ships and goods, it remains for England a question of money. The ships that are sunk are written off as business expenditure, and the fight is unequal because England puts in only money, while we put in our good men.

"Things will be different when English passengers are drowned. People, acquainted with the psychology of England, know that a German blockade will only be effective if it costs the lives of many English ladies and gentlemen.

"We need not remind our great von Tirpitz of that, but we are afraid that he has too much consideration for the enemy's blood. If he brushes aside that considerate feeling Germany will not only approve him, but sanctify and worship him."

NEW GERMAN SEA ORDER.

All Foreign Vessels Warned Away from Northern Coast.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 12, (Dispatch to the London Daily News.)—Admiral von Pohl's preliminary measure in connection with the blockade scheme which will become operative next Thursday is promulgated from Berlin. The Danish Minister of Marine announces that he has received an official communication from the German Admiralty Staff at Berlin forbidding the presence of all foreign fishing and coasting ships within certain area off the coast of Schleswig-Holstein, or off the German North Sea coast west of the Elbe and the Weser and east of the Frisian Islands. The Danish Minister makes the announcement without comment.

This means that neutral coasting vessels plying between neutral ports in the Baltic and between Scandinavia and Holland will have to give a wide berth to German territorial waters.

STOPPED BY A SUBMARINE.

Dutch Ship Shows Her Papers and is Allowed to Proceed.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—A dispatch to The Evening News from Rotterdam says the Dutch steamer Duiderdijk, flying the Dutch flag, was stopped by a German submarine in the North Sea.

She was compelled to show her papers, after which she was permitted to proceed to Rotterdam.

DEPLORES BRITISH TALK OF SHORT WAR

Daily Mail Warns Against "Dangerous and Unjustified Optimism."

SOCIALIST LEADER DEMURS

Thinks Englishmen May Speak of Peace Without Being Dubbed Unpatriotic.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 13.—A curious phenomenon in national psychology is the wave of optimism as to the shortness of the war which has recently swept over England.

Whereas a few months ago one found the prevalent opinion was based on the statement attributed to Kitchener that he expected three years of war, nowadays one constantly hears persons in all classes of society speaking of the war as certain to end by Fall.

The Daily Mail editorially warns its readers against "an optimism at once dangerous and unjustified," and maintains that far from there being any likelihood of a German collapse, either financial or economical, of which some observers see signs, "much of what is going on in Germany is probably a deliberate effort to effect a readjustment from a short war to a long one."

The Parliamentary correspondent of The Birmingham Post says that there is a growing belief in political circles that the next move from Potsdam will be in the direction of sounding neutral countries on the possibility of the Allies' acceptance of certain proposals for peace.

"These like the historic razors of Peter Pindar," he writes, "might merely be made to sell, particularly to the more sentimental section of the American people, who having suffered nothing themselves might urge acceptance for philanthropic reasons of terms agreeable to those who had caused suffering to others. No disposition, however, would be shown in any responsible quarter here even to discuss terms which would leave the originators of that suffering virtually unpunished."

In this connection an interesting interview is published with Secretary Williams of the Transport Workers' Federation and a representative labor leader. Mr. Williams said that the English transport workers were not for peace at any price, nor did they desire to scream peace at the moment which threatened the destruction of the cause for which England was fighting.

"We, who belong to the general body of Socialist opinion in this country," he added, "think we can at all times usefully employ ourselves in preparing for peace. We are told that we are out to fight to a finish. What do we apprehend from that? If it means that the Germans with five or six million fighting men, and the Allies with a similar number, are to fight it out until the last million remains, we intuitively view the prospect with horror. Surely something better than that can be done to expedite peace.

"Dr. Liebknecht's voice is growing. If it can be heard among his old friends in France and England, our sympathies must go a long way toward heartening the German Socialist party in their efforts to stop Germany in her further career of madness. Surely anything done in this direction is for the good of the world. Why, then, is it that we cannot mention peace without being dubbed unpatriotic? Have we found the war such a tremendous blessing that we can forego the nobler sentiments which strive for goodwill?"

FOOD ADVICE TO GERMANS.

They Are Told to Eat Bigger Breakfasts and Smaller Luncheons.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 12, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—It is expected that bread tickets will be issued in Greater Berlin on Feb. 22. The first issue is to last six weeks.

Bakers are forbidden, under heavy penalty, to part with a loaf except in exchange for a ticket. The latter is about the size of a postage stamp, and bakers must tear it off the customer's perforated sheet.

Twenty-five mass meetings were held in Berlin on Wednesday, under the auspices of the War Committee for the People's nourishment, to discuss what to eat in the present circumstances. The principal recommendations may be summarized as follows;

Less wheat and more rye.

Less butter or lard on bread and more dripping. Substitute sugar and farinaceous food for part of the customary fat. Have a bigger breakfast, with soup instead of coffee, and war bread with marmalade, and a smaller lunch.

Use bones, calves' head, trotters, rabbits, and market vegetables.

Avoid rich sauces.

Eat mixed stews, not single dishes. Utilize scraps.

Economize fuel. Boil the evening coffee over paper.

Make cheap soap by boiling a quarter of a pound of green soap and half a pound of soda in one litre of water.

SHIP PROBABLY AMERICAN.

Morgenthau Reports Sinking by the Russians of the Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Henry Morgenthau, the American Ambassador at Constantinople, verified in a dispatch to the State Department today the report that the steamship Washington had been sunk by the Russians at Smyrna on Feb. 8. He gave no details, but advised the department that he would cable a full report of the particulars as soon as they could be obtained. Until these facts are obtained the Administration will not become excited over the case.

Although the steamer flew the American flag, she was not an American registered vessel and could not enter ports of the United States as an American registered ship. However, the fact that she was entitled to fly the United States flag would entitle her to the protection of this Government. This has been repeatedly held in rulings of the State Department covering a century.

The Washington was owned by the Archipelago American Steamship Company, which has a charter under the laws of Maine. The company operates a fleet of half a dozen steamers in Turkish waters. They were formerly under the Greek and Turkish flags. Several years ago, when conditions were tense between Greece and Turkey, the company took out the Maine charter and transferred its steamers from the Greek to the American flag. No American registry was granted but the vessels were allowed to come in under the American flag by authority of the United States Consular regulations, through the presentation and recording of the bill of sale at an American Consulate. The company was composed of Greeks, some of whom were naturalized Americans. The statement was made here tonight that over 50 per cent. of the stock of the company was owned by naturalized American Greeks.

AUSTRIA SEIZES FOOD SHIPS.

Said to Have Confiscated Two Vessels Bound for Italy.

ANCONA, Italy, (via Rome,) Feb. 12.—Considerable excitement has been caused here by the report that Austria has confiscated two steamers loaded with wheat for Ancona and Venice, taking them to Trieste.

NOTE TO GERMANY CAUSES SUSPENSE

Continued from Page 1.

stuffs bound for Germany, which, in the German interpretation of international law is entirely illegal and unjustified. It will be added, it is believed, that if Great Britain persists in her embargo the campaign against hostile merchantmen will go forward with full severity.

The Berlin newspapers today print a dispatch from London saying that the American note to Germany contains a clear intimation that an attack on any ship carrying the American flag, without a previous inquiry as to its right to fly the flag, would lead to complications of a most serious character.

The Kreuz Zeitung commenting on this says:

"This note would amount to a breach of neutrality unless America informed Great Britain that complications of the most serious character would result from the misuse of the American flag."

Assailed by German Paper.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 11, (Dispatch London Daily Mail.)—The Deutsche Tages Zeitung scorns the American suggestion that German submarines shall investigate the identity of ships flying neutral flags before sinking them. The very declaration of a war zone, the newspaper says, implies that no guarantee of safety within it is possible.

"Why," it asks, "should submarines be expected to trouble about the identity of ships any more than floating mines trouble? If after Thursday next American ships are sunk in British waters, the United States alone is responsible. In any case, the German Government does not intend to allow itself to be influenced by the pressure of threats."

The Danish Politiken sternly reproves the Cologne Gazette for suggesting that the first to starve in Germany, if there is to be starvation, should be the prisoners of war and the people of the enemy's countries which they have occupied.

The Politiken says that newspapers of a worldwide reputation ought not to talk like that, and reminds the Cologne Gazette of the observation made by Vorwaerts that there are also Germans in England.

LONDON VIEWS ON NOTES.

Daily News Praises Wilson's Course —Other Favorable Comment.

It is apparent from the cable dispatches that the full text of the American notes has not been given to the London press for publication and the following comments are based on summaries:

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 13.—The Daily News, in discussing editorially the two notes addressed by the United States Government to Germany and Great Britain, admits that no fault can be found by any reasonable man with their spirit or terms. Continuing, it says:

"To those who conceive it to be the duty of the United States to throw herself into the European struggle they, naturally, may not give satisfaction, and if, as is barely possible, it was Germany's object to provoke the Washington Government into abandoning the policy of strict neutrality which it has hitherto pursued, she has not succeeded. Both notes are phrased in language which is not merely conciliatory, but cordial, yet it cannot be said that in either is there any lack of definiteness where definiteness is necessary.

"It may be regretted that President Wilson should not have found it possible to include in the note some protest not merely against the formal illegality of Germany's threatened procedure, but against its monstrous inhumanity. It is to be assumed he felt that this side of the matter could fairly be left to American public opinion, which is by no means tongue-tied, and that a lecture on an elementary cannot profitably be included in a diplomatic document to a foreign State, at any rate unless it is to be made the ground of a declaration of war. To avoid such a catastrophe, he is prepared to make every possible concession not inconsistent with national honor, and the world has reason to be grateful to him for a decision which preserves one-half of it, at any rate, from the horrors and degradation of war.

"With regard to the note to this country, it is to be observed that President Wilson's words by no means challenge uncompromisingly the claim laid down by the British Foreign Office. It is quite natural and, indeed, inevitable, having regard for the great American interests involved, that the Washington Government should view with anxiety and solicitude any general use of the United States flag by British vessels traversing the waters proclaimed by Germany; but there has not yet been any claim advanced to make such general use of any neutral flag. The utmost the Foreign Office claimed was the right of a British vessel, when escaping from attack, to fly a neutral flag as a ruse de guerre.

"It is easy to see that the United States, and, indeed, all neutrals, may view with uneasiness the prospect of a general assumption by threatened ships of colors other than their own. The use of neutral flags is an expedient to be adopted very sparingly, not so much because Germany has announced her intention of disregarding it as because it may involve endless complications with the neutrals themselves. It is not worth this."

Praises Warning to Germany.

The Daily Chronicle in an editorial on the American note to Germany says:

"There is an uncompromising directness about its expressions, the significance of which will not be lost in Berlin. This strong remonstrance from the greatest of the neutral powers may have a chastening effect on Germany. The New York World quite truly says its language is almost that of an ultimatum.

"So far as we can judge by the summaries that have reached this side, there is no cause for complaint in the character of the American note to this country. As was to be expected, mention is made of the Lusitania incident, and it is not surprising to learn that the United States Government will view with anxiety and solicitude any general use of the American flag by British vessels. That is natural enough. It will be observed that the American Government does not challenge the legality of the use of a neutral flag in these circumstances. Such use of a neutral flag by a merchant vessel in peril from a ship of war has long been admitted to be permissible as a ruse de guerre. In no circumstances could this ruse be more morally and legally defensible than when it is practiced by a merchant vessel which, by a monstrous violation of the rules of naval war, is liable to be torpedoed without warning and to be lost with all hands. Such methods of naval warfare are worse than piracy. That Germany's threat to indulge in them has shocked American opinion is evident from the voice of the American press and the text of the Washington note. Frightfulness has not paid Germany on land and assuredly it will not pay her at sea."

Calls It Reasonable.

The Daily Mail says editorially:

"The legitimacy of the device President Wilson does not and cannot impugn, but his concern that it should not become the rule is reasonable and will undoubtedly be met in a sympathetic spirit. To promise that under no circumstances shall a British vessel hoist the Stars and Stripes is more than the President asks or than our Government could grant. But we could readily undertake to restrict the adoption of the ruse to cases of exceptional necessity. The working out of any such general understanding would, however, depend partly on the discretion of the individual Captain, partly on the lengths to which experience may prove that Germany intends or is able to push her policy, and partly on whether it turns out in practice that the occasional use of the Stars and Stripes increases or diminishes the risk to American citizens and ships."

The Daily Telegraph says with regard to the American note to the British Government: "No exception can be taken to the tone in which it is couched, while that to Germany is the stiffest reminder which the enemy has received of the fruits of the policy of frightfulness.

"The Germans have so far gained no advantage from the ridiculous and outrageous Berlin decree, and the British people, with confidence in British seamanship, resource, and courage, will await further developments of the enemy's adoption of piracy on the high seas in the unabated assurance that it is the throw of the dice by a desperate hand."

Favors Constant Blockade.

The London Standard says: "Since Germany seeks to blockade us we have the right and duty to blockade Germany. The way to do it is to announce that we shall regard all cargoes destined for enemy consignees as liable to seizure. This may annoy some of the neutrals, but it will probably give pleasure to others who have been deeply incensed by the piracy proclamation. In any case, while we should take all reasonable steps to avert hardship and loss to our friends in other countries, our prime function is to protect ourselves and weaken the enemy."

Calls It a Crisis.

The Daily Express, which prints its dispatches relating to the American note to Germany under the double heading, "Grave Crisis. Between the United States and Germany; Is the Kaiser Riding for a Fall?" says in an editorial:

"The United States note of protest against the German decision to run up the Jolly Roger lacks nothing in dignity and forcefulness. Nothing is said of what will happen if American lives are lost by the torpedoing of British vessels, but it seems certain that in such a case public opinion would force the Washington Government to regard that, too, as an act of war. Berlin is in a tight corner. There is no alternative now between an abject climb down and swift and assured ruin."

Lusitania's Passengers Anxious.

The Daily Graphic editorial article says:

"The Lusitania sails today for New York with many American citizens on board, and they have asked the Cunard Company to try to protect their lives by flying the American flag. But that precaution will be valueless if the American Government confines its protecting aegis to vessels using the American flag in good faith.

"American citizens in this country or wishing to visit it will await with some anxiety the elucidation of President Wilson's language. It must further be regretfully added that in President Wilson's note to Germany there is no word of appeal either to the laws of humanity or to definite rules of naval warfare laid down at The Hague. Both forbid the murder of civilians on the high seas, whether traveling under a neutral or under a belligerent flag, and the President has missed a great occasion for emphasizing this fact."

Await Full Text of Notes.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 13.—Some of the London morning papers, notably The Times and The Daily Telegraph, apparently are awaiting the publication of the full text of the notes sent by the United States to Germany and England, dealing respectively with Germany's war zone proclamation and with the use of neutral flags by British merchantmen, before commenting generally. However, what is characterized as the dignity and firmness of the note to Germany is approved greatly, and hardly any complaint is made as to the tone or contents of the note to England.

Some of the newspapers appear to believe that the American note objects only to the destruction of the lives of American citizens if they happen to be traveling on an American vessel.

ITALIAN COMMENT ON NOTE.

Says Warning to Germany Represents Views of All Neutrals.

ROME, Feb 13.—The Tribuna, commenting on the American note to Germany, says it represents the point of view of all neutral powers.

The Giornale d'Italia publishes an interview with Thomas Nelson Page, Ambassador from the United States to Italy, in which Mr. Page was asked whether any step toward peace had been made in America in accord with Italy. Mr. Page replied, says the paper, that he had no information indicating this, but "given a number of mutual interests with the mutual idea of re-establishing peace, I hope the day is not distant at which this ideal may be realized." Ambassador Page added:

"All must hope that peace will be reached, saving the world from the greatest scourge that ever has befallen it, its blind fury seeming to threaten civilization."

BACKED UP BY THE DUTCH.

Amsterdam Paper Says Holland Will Support Our View.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) Feb. 12.—The Telegraaf in an editorial today concerning the note sent recently by the United States to Germany relative to the proposed German blockade of the British Isles says:

"The American note to Germany makes it clearly understood that neutral merchantmen shall not become victims of a peculiar interpretation of international law regarding blockades. The American Government will surely receive the unreserved support of the Dutch Government."

The Nieuws van den Dag says the American note to Germany was sharper than had been expected. It adds:

"Has Germany an answer to make or will she simply proceed to put her threats into action? With strained expectation and great apprehension every one must look forward to the time after Feb. 18."

SWISS NOW LOOK TO US.

Hope Fixed on America, Newspaper's Comment on "Blockade."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, Feb. 12, (Dispatch to the London Morning Post.)—Switzerland is taking a very serious view of Germany's threatened blockade of England, for many leading Swiss industries will be still more hard hit than they are now. The leading commercial newspaper, the Nieue Zuercher Zeitung, says:

"Germany's bark is probably worse than her bite, but she threatens neutral countries, and consequently it is to be hoped that German submarines as far as possible will avoid sinking neutral ships. Germany probably issued the proclamation to avoid complaints should the submarines sink any neutral shipping. All hopes are now fixed on America."

TAFT INDORSES NOTES.

Clear, Dignified, Emphatic, and Timely, Is His Comment.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ontario, Feb. 12.—Ex-President Taft, who is here lecturing to university students, was asked today for an expression on the notes which the United States sent to London and Berlin, and while he would not give a definite opinion, it was clearly understood from what he said that he thought the note to Berlin was much more emphatic and also more important than the one sent to London. He made it very clear that he was emphatically behind the Government in its declaration, as, indeed, it was the duty of every loyal American citizen to be.

He had read the two messages very carefully.

"I was very glad," he said, "to see that these messages had been forwarded at this time. The notes are clear, dignified, and emphatic."

"What do you think of Germany's threatened blockade of Great Britain and its danger to neutral shipping?"

"It is a serious, a very serious thing to sink an American ship. I cannot conceive but that moderation of her original message will be made by Germany. In fact, you may notice that since it was made public a weak ago its terms have been made considerably less rigorous," he replied.

"Would there by any difficulty in picking out American vessels?" he was asked.

"I think not," he replied. "We have not such a large mercantile marine that the Germans shouldn't know most of our ships."

"Do you agree with Roosevelt that the United States should enter the war?"

"I am not going to discuss the war," he replied, "which is so vital an issue to you here. For one thing, you are naturally in a state of tension here, and if I did say anything it would be misunderstood. For another thing, though I am now a private citizen, yet having held the office I have, I feel that I should do nothing and say nothing likely to create embarrassment. I conceive it to be my duty to get back of the Administration in its position of neutrality."

"What is your attitude regarding the sale of munitions of war to the belligerent nations?"

"We would be fools of the most exasperating type," he said, "if we did not permit the export of munitions of war from the United States to any nation who will buy. We would be fools for two reasons: First, because we dare not set a precedent which might work distinctly to our disadvantage should that very unlikely event for us—war—ever come to be a reality; second, and this reason I have not stated publicly before—because there is a large amount of capital invested legitimately in the manufacture of war engines and materials in our country, and this would be dislocated, and probably injured beyond complete recovery, should we take any such action."

Mr. Taft was very emphatic in his assertion that the war would have little effect on politics in the United States.

"'All talk to the contrary,' he said, 'is moonshine. As regards the financial effect of the war on conditions in the United States, we are gradually recovering from the blow and are trying to readjust ourselves."

LA FOLLETTE IN PEACE PLEA.

Urges His Resolution to Call a Conference of Neutrals.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—"The balance of the world at peace waits upon this Government," Senator La Follette told the Senate today, speaking on his resolution to authorize the President to call a conference of all neutral nations to co-operate in restoring peace in Europe.

"Neutral rights demand a clearer definition. Delay is filled with menace," said he. "Who can say at what moment the dark curtain that veils so much of the struggle may be swept aside by uncontrolled forces that will fasten upon the peaceful nations and draw the whole world into the vortex of war?

"Great Britain assumes the right to fly our flag in self-protection. We are warned that Germany may not be able to determine whether our flag designates a neutral or an enemy. England from day to day enlarges her list of contraband and imposes conditions and exactions which well-nigh paralyze neutral commerce. Germany declares 'war zones' to blockade English ports.

"It would be folly to pretend that the mere calling of the proposed conference will end hostilities. But it is little short of an international crime for Congress to withhold from the President the authority and the necessary appropriation enabling him to act as the occasion shall commend itself to his expressed desire to initiate such proceeding as may, in the providence of God, aid in bringing peace to the nations now at war.

"Less than a year ago," said Senator La Follette, "Argentina, Brazil, and Chile set the world a noble example in their proffer of mediation in the case of Mexico. Wholly aside from its immediate purpose, it was of inestimable value in bringing these progressive and potentiall powerful sister republics into closer and more intimate relation with our Government.

"An international conference at this time, even if limited to the neutral nations of North and South America, would unify and strengthen the interrelations so fortunately established by the A B C Conference. But it is to be hoped that all neutral nations will respond to the call should this or some similar resolution pass, and the President act upon the authority conferred."

Referring to the exportation of munitions of war to belligerents, the Senator said:

"The Secretary of Commerce reports that in the month of November, 1914, American manufacturers shipped to England cartridges valued at $1,231,235—amounting to 50,000,000 rounds. It is estimated that one soldier is killed or wounded for every thousand rounds fired in battle. Hence in one month we shipped to England enough cartridges to kill or wound 50,000 human beings."

LONG REPLY TO CARGO NOTE.

British Answer to Protest Now Bejng Deciphered at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Transmission of the first instalment of Great Britain's supplementary note in answer to the American protest against interference with neutral shipping by the British fleet was completed today, and the State Department's cable experts began deciphering it. About 3,000 code words have been received, and as it is understood that twice as much more is to come, it probably will be two or three days before the communication is ready for consideration by Secretary Bryan.

Beyond the fact that this supplementary note is generally an expansion of the arguments briefly set out in the preliminary British note of Jan. 10, little is known here of its contents. It is understood, however, that among the new matters introduced is the recent German decree expropriating the grain supply of the empire.

In the preliminary note the British Government admitted that foodstuffs had not been detained and put into a prize court without presumption that they were intended for the armed forces of the enemy or the enemy government. But it was also stated that the British could not give an unlimited and unconditional undertaking in view of what was termed Germany's departure from accepted rules of civilization.

RUSH FOR SHIP INSURANCE.

Underwriters Work Overtime, Writing Until They Are Exhausted.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 13.—The Daily Telegraph's marine insurance correspondent writes: "Lloyd's and the marine insurance market generally have witnessed a scene of excitement that the oldest member cannot parallel. The crowds of brokers around the war risk underwriters has been larger than at any time during the war, and the legal hour of 4 o'clock has been carried on to 6 o'clock, and if underwriters had been able longer to bear the mental and physical strain they could have kept on writing risks for another two hours. This rush of business can only be accounted for by the threat of another German submarine raid to commence on the 18th instant, from which merchants fear an increase in war risk rates and are anxious to get to cover.

"In spite of the near approach of the 18th, rates on British steamers have not risen above the stated War Office rate of 21 shillings per cent., except on interest other than cargo, but on steamers other than British in dangerous waters much higher rates have been paid. The marine insurance market is the only institution where insurance of vessels other than British can be effected. On reinsurances 100 shillings and even more per cent. increase has been paid. The market is showing a strong tendency to take less liability on a given steamer than they have heretofore done, so that there is more to go around the market."

Decree Alarms Italian Sailors.

NAPLES, (via Rome,) Feb. 12.—There is considerable agitation among the crews of navigation companies having lines going to England owing to the threatened German blockade of the British Isles. The companies wish to maintain the services, while the crews object to boarding steamers bound to English coas

NEW BRITISH GUNS OUTCLASS GERMANS'

Heavy Howitzers Used in La Bassee Battle with Terrific Effect, Says Official Eye-Witness.

ROAR HEARD TWENTY MILES

Prisoners Found to be Much Shaken by the Noise—Fierce Fighting In Recent Encounters.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The British army in France is now using heavy howitzers which, according to a report from the official eyewitness with the expeditionary force, have gained ascendancy over the heavy German guns. These howitzers, he states, were used in successful attacks on the German positions in the brick fields south of La Bassée Canal a week ago tonight.

"Our heavy howitzers took part in this bombardment, their fire being directed on the railway triangle," the eye-witness says. "The boom of these pieces and the detonations of their shells were audible twenty miles away above the roar of the other artillery, while to those close at hand the shrieking of the great projectiles through the air was most impressive, as were the volumes of smoke and debris thrown up. The effect of the lyddite shells was truly terrific, one house being blown bodily into the air, and as they burst among the brick stacks they created great havoc among the enemy.

"The assault was launched against a strong position, or 'keep,' among the stacks of bricks held by the Germans. Our storming columns rushed the work from three sides at once and captured it with very little loss, for, as prisoners afterward stated, the noise of the bursting shells was so great and the clouds of dust with which the defenders were surrounded were so thick that they did not observe our men advancing until too late. At the same time trenches to the north of this point, between it and the canal, were stormed by another party. By seizing these points we were enabled to occupy a continuous line southwards from our forward posts on the canal which formed an advantageous position in front of the brick fields.

"We captured nineteen unwounded prisoners in addition to many wounded, a trench mortar and machine guns. The Germans left seventy dead on the ground while our casualties were insignificant.

Costly Stratagem.

"The Germans, however, showed no inclination to accept this reverse, for in the early hours of Feb. 7 a body of them advanced along the canal bank, shouting out 'Don't shoot; we are engineers.' This form of stratagem, unfortunately for the enemy, has now lost its novelty. Our men held their fire until the supposed sappers were only a few yards away and then opened with a machine gun with the result that the 'engineers' fell back, leaving thirty dead bodies in front of our line. In the afternoon another attack was attempted, but it melted away under our artillery fire and did not arrive at close quarters.

"A great feature of the recent fighting has been the accuracy of our artillery fire. On one occasion our guns accomplished the feat of blowing the Germans out of trenches they were occupying on an embankment, although it was only forty yards from that which we were holding.

"On the 6th of February most of the enemy's casualties were due to our shell fire. The whole of the area both behind and immediately in front of the trenches we now hold was found to be littered with the bodies of hundreds of Germans killed in the various fights since the 25th of January. Our artillery fire here has obtained such ascendancy that after the assault on that day our troops actually were able to put up barbed wire entanglements in front of their trenches in broad daylight without being fired at by the enemy's infantry. Prisoners captured here were despondent and much shaken.

"The Germans rely very much on an incendiary shell for damaging towns, and in their recent bombardment of Armentières they made use of projectiles of this type packed with candles composed of celluloid, phosphorous, and wax, which material is so inflammable that it will ignite if placed in the sun."

Light on Conditions in Germany.

The "eye-witness" says that some of the prisoners captured lately have been of comparatively poor physique, and tells of finding in the pocket of a dead German two medical certificates stating that he was suffering from consumption. The certificates were accompanied by an application from the soldier's father, asking that the son be relieved from the necessity of going into active service. The official observer also quotes letters which, he says, were received by soldiers from home and which were found on bodies complaining of the increase in the cost of living and the scarcity of bread, and stating that even schoolboys were being called into the military service.

Reverting to the German attack on Cuinchy on Jan. 25, the "eye-witness" says that the Germans pressed on in swarms, being mowed down, but yet in places reaching the British trenches and in others penetrating beyond them.

"But even when our line was broken," he continues, "portions of it continued to resist, and our infantry, holding them when assailed from the rear, remained steady, faced about, and met the enemy with rifle and bayonet.

"Some of those in the village who had been engaged in clearing the enemy out of the houses had got somewhat scattered, until of one party only fifteen remained together, when they saw that some of the enemy were established in one of our fire trenchs just outside. They at once charged, led by their officers, and killed or captured all the Germans, forty in number."

The "eye-witness" tells of a German soldier who, noticing a British officer who was partially buried in a trench, stopped to dig him out and give him brandy, despite the fact that he was under fire. This German afterward was killed by a stray bullet.

ARMY SUPPLY HUGE BUSINESS.

Bewildering Multitude of Articles Handled by British Government.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—An "eye witness" at the British g neral army headquarters in France pays a tribute in an article, given out today by the Official Press Bureau, to the excellent work of the army supply departments, mentioning particularly that of the ordnance department, which supplies all clothing, equipment, tools, and machinery as well as arms and ammunition.

"The ordnance department is a military universal provider," says the writer. "It is difficult to say which is the most striking—the actual mass of material handled or the bewildering variety of articles stocked.

"The vastness of the work of maintaining a modern army may be gauged by the fact that during the past month the supplies furnished included 450 miles of telephone wire, 530,000 sandbags, and 10,000 pounds of shoe blacking, while in ten days the ordnance department supplied 120,000 fur waistcoats and 300,000 flannel belts. The average weekly issue of ointment for feet is five tons.

"The complexity of the work is illustrated by the fact that the index of the stores includes 50,000 separate kinds of articles. Most of these still are obtained from England, but some are being manufactured by the ordnance department in its own workshops in France. The problems of distribution and accounting require a surprisingly large staff."

NIP GERMAN PLAN TO GET PARIS STYLES

French Dressmakers Take Steps to Prevent Resale of Samples Sent to Italy.

NOVELTIES IN SHOWROOMS

Lace Tunic Over Charmeuse the Note of the Season—Tailored Zouave Suits Popular.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—A scheme to introduce the new French fashions into Germany has been discovered. The plan followed is to have a Commissionaire buy gowns for Italy and Switzerland, and reship them to Germany. Means are now being taken to prevent this. The buyers have been apprehended, and others are under suspicion. Among the fashion openings Drecoll has the largest collection in Paris. The firm is not in the new syndicate. The rooms were crowded, and the procession of gowns was two hours in passing in review. Few novelties were shown, and nothing striking. Drecoll shows many tailored suits and long manteaux, among which are very elaborate evening coats. The principal features are the elaborate lace demi-evening dresses, with many military effects, much braid and soutaching.

The Doeuillet collection is classed as the most thoroughly Parisian of any shown. It is not influenced by any outside ideas. Its chief features are silk walking and afternoon dresses, in the creation of which Doeuillet is pre-eminent. In tailor-mades few military styles are shown, except black and white checks in cloth. The special feature is the full skirt, but plainer than those seen elsewhere. Wonderful jet beaded evening gowns are also displayed.

The Doucet collection is very rich in afternoon and evening gowns, which are more wearable than any of those in other exhibitions. An extra lace tunic worn over a charmeuse dress is a special feature, which will probably be the great Paris note in elaborate afternoon gowns. Doucet's Zouave style in afternoon dress is considered the best shown. The bolero jacket is braided on chiffon over a satin skirt, also braided on chiffon, which gives a light touch to a usually hard effect. The gowns are of a similar character.

Jenny repeats her success of last season. Her collection meets popular demand. The dresses are practical and wearable, and have few eccentricities. Trotteur suits are of sombre color, except a few light tans. Afternoon dresses are mostly faille or mousseline or tulle over taffeta. Some are rather plain, others braided or embroidered. Jenny shows a number of afternoon and evening dresses trimmed with lace, and a few smart manteaux and evening wraps. The black and white checks in Hollandaise and Alsatian styles sound a different note in the collection, and many rooms are always crowded with Parisian celebrities.

Arnold comes to the front again with a dainty blue serge one-piece dress, which is now worn more than anything else by well-dressed Parisiennes. It is made with a simple bodice and wide skirts, some of the full skirts forming points on the side. Tulle evening dresses, with old-fashioned 1830 skirts in mauve, rose, maize, and white, with blue Nattier, form marvelous color combinations for the ballroom.

Bourniche's leading feature is a tailored Zouave suit, which promises to be a great success. She shows a charming afternoon dress of rose faille, with the bodice embroidered on white and silver, with ostrich feathers. Her small Cekay crêpe dresses for Summer wear are an advanced style which meets great approval, having a decided Deauville and Longchamps effect.

Disappointment is voiced by all buyers at the change in style at Premet's owing to the absence of Mme. Lafranc, who was the chief designer and died at the outbreak of the war. Her taste in colors, her wonderful conceptions in embroideries, and her master touch are missing from this season's collection.

TO PROHIBIT ABSINTHE SALE

French Deputies Adopt Bill—Anti-Alcohol Measures Later.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—The Chamber of Deputies today adopted the bill prohibiting the sale of absinthe. Indemnities will be granted to manufacturers affected by the bill and will be covered in a special act later. The bill also applies to Algeria and the Colonies and also will be proposed for adoption by the protectorates. The measure now goes to the Senate.

During the debate today Deputy Edouard Lachaud, a Radical-Republican, said:

"Absinthe suppression is only the beginning. We will arrive at the suppression of all similar appetizers."

An amendment was offered making the prohibitive features of the bill apply also to alcohol and bitters, but it was withdrawn after the statement was made that this would be the object of a report by a special committee and that propositions tending to the suppression of all alcoholic extracts were being considered.

KITCHEN PANS FOR KRUPP.

Housewife Writes She Is to be Decorated for Gift of Copper.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 12, (Dispatch to The London Daily News).—The Germans appear to be taking drastic steps to deal with the shortage of metal. Everything which can be melted down and turned into shells or bullets is finding its way to the Krupps.

The German authorities are even encouraging the German housewife to contribute to Krupps her superfluous pots and pans. A wounded German, who is a prisoner here, received a letter the other day from his aged mother, who announced proudly that she was to be decorated because she had presented all her kitchen utensils to the munition makers.

BEGS AID FOR AINTAB.

Physician Appeals Through Mission Board for Turkish City.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions has received from Dr. F. D. Shepard, the physician in charge of the Azariah Smith Memorial Hospital at Aintab, a city between North Syria and Ura, in Turkey, an appeal for assistance for the starving inhabitants of that city. There is both a lack of food and medicine. Dr. Shepard says he is without funds to give the relief that is urgently needed.

"I can only implore you," writes Dr. Shepard, "to give this hastily written appeal as wide publicity as possible, and for God's sake get some funds to use as soon as possible."

Dr. Shepard's letter is dated Dec. 29, and was written from Beirut, off which port one of the American armored cruisers now in Turkish waters was when last reported. He writes that practically all of the domestic animals, including sheep and goats, have been requisitioned by the Turkish military authorities, and that all men between 18 and 35 years have been called to the colors, leaving their dependents practically helpless.

The entire city was reduced, he said, almost to beggary. There were only two physicians, aside from the hospital staff, and the stock of medicines fast was disappearing when the letter was written.

Similar conditions of suffering are reported in letters from missionaries in other parts of Turkey.

The board also made public yesterday a letter from the Rev. Carl Heinle, describing the seizure by several Japanese warships of the island of Jaluit, one of the German possessions in the Marshall group of Micronesia. Mr. Heinle paid warm tribute to the splendid behavior of the Japanese, whose conduct, he added, could not be surpassed by the sailors of any nation in the world. The Japanese, he said, were very friendly and he had no doubt that they would fulfill their pledge to "guarantee the life and property" of all the inhabitants.

"The natives are, on the whole," Mr. Heinle continues, "glad to see the Japanese here, for they never took kindly to the Germans. I do not believe that the mission work will suffer under Japanese rule; rather the reverse."

MISS WILSON HELD AS SPY IN GERMANY

Ambassador Gerard Obtains Release of Correspondent of a Chicago Newspaper.

CURIOUS ON NAVAL AFFAIRS

Set Free on Condition That She Leave the Empire Immediately —Formerly Lived in Berlin.

BERLIN, (via London), Feb. 12.—Miss Carolyn Wilson of Beverly, Mass., arrested here several days ago on suspicion of espionage, was released yesterday after Ambassador James W. Gerard had interceded vigorously in her behalf. She came to Berlin as the correspondent of a Chicago paper and was taken into custody, it was alleged, because she displayed indiscreet curiosity concerning naval affairs, gun calibres and other matters.

Miss Wilson was formerly a resident of Berlin and was widely known in the American colony. Her release was granted only on condition that she leave Germany immediately.

Special to The New York Times.

BEVERLY, Mass., Feb. 12.—Miss Carolyn Wilson is the daughter of Joseph A. Wilson of this city. She left here a year and a half ago to accept a position on the staff of a Chicago paper. For a time after her graduation from the local high school she did newspaper work on a Beverly paper.

At the outbreak of the European war, because of her knowledge of German, she secured an appointment from The Chicago Tribune to represent it in the war zone. She corresponded regularly with her parents until about a month ago. Three weeks ago she left Paris on a trip through Austria, Switzerland, and Germany, to gather material for stories of the war from personal observation. It was in the course of this trip that she was held for espionage.

GERMAN COLONISTS' BRAVERY.

The Hopeless Defense of Kaiser Wilhelms Land—Refugees Here.

There arrived yesterday on the Southern Pacific steamship Antilles from New Orleans 97 German refugees from German New Guiana. (Kaiser Wilhelms Land,) who surrendered to the Australians on Sept. 21. The brave defense they made and the skill with which Dr. Edward Haber, the Acting Governor of the colony, conducted negotiations led their conquerors to grant them safe conduct to the United States. Seventy-three of the party are men, and the question of their ability to get to Germany is an open one.

The Australian fleet appeared on Sept. 11, and there followed an all-day engagement. This was at Habakaul, where the Australians landed 750 men and a machine gun. The defenders made a good fight, and lost half their force. It took, Dr. Haber said, 1,300 men to surround the little army of Germans. The Governor escaped with the Government papers into the jungle, and only surrendered when an assurance of safe conduct was given.

The refugees were taken across the North River to the German steamship President Lincoln. They will remain on board that vessel until arrangements are made for them to sail for Germany or some neutral country.

URGES COURTESY TO ALIENS.

Berlin Warns Against Insults to English-Speaking Residents.

BERLIN, (via London,) Feb. 12.—An appeal to its readers not to allow hatred for Great Britain to lead them to insult English-speaking persons in the streets is printed by the Lokal Anzeiger. The paper says it may be assumed in the great majority of such cases that the speakers are Americans. It reminds its readers that diplomatic representatives of the United States have assumed the protection of Germans in lands with which that country is at war.

Americans in Germany are entitled to be treated as guests, and the laws of hospitality must be violated under no conditions, the Lokal Anzeiger declares. In closing it says:

"Americans living here happily are sensible enough not to hold the whole people responsible for the excesses of individuals."

Ambassador Gerard was recently annoyed while attending a theatre, and similar experiences on the part of Americans have occurred with increasing frequency in the last few days.

BERLIN SEES BIGGER LOSS.

Says the War Has Cost England 113 Merchant Ships.

BERLIN, Feb. 12. (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.).—Among the statements given out for publication to-day by the Overseas News Agency were the following items:

"Contrary to British reports that since the beginning of the war only one per cent. of the British merchant ships have been sunk, Hamburg ship owners say that 113 ships, of 308,000 tons, or about four per cent. of the British commercial navy, have been destroyed.

"The Prussian Minister of Agriculture stated to a newspaper correspondent that Germany was assured of a supply of food, and would be able to continue the war longer that France or Russia."

BRITISH MURDER PLOT ALLEGED BY CASEMENT

Irish Politician, Still in Germany, Says Government Tried to Have Him Killed.

BERLIN, Feb. 12, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Sir Roger Casement, a leader of the separatist faction in Ireland, published here today an open letter to Sir Edward Grey, the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He alleges that he (Sir Roger) has documentary evidence to substantiate charges which he makes that the British Government is in a "criminal conspiracy" to have him captured or killed. The story is given out tonight by the Overseas News Agency.

Sir Roger made a statement, continues the news agency, charging Mansfeldt de Cardonnel Findlay, the British Minister to Norway, with conspiring with Sir Roger's manservant, Adler A. Christenson, a Norwegian, for the capture or killing of Casement, for which Christenson was to receive at least $25,000. Sir Roger showed a photographic copy of what purported to be a letter written on British Legation paper at Christiania in the Minister's handwriting and over his signature. The writer of this letter promised, "on behalf of the British Government," that if, through information given by Christenson, Sir Roger should be captured, either with or without his companions, Christenson would receive "from the British Government" £5,000, would obtain personal immunity, and would receive a free passage to the United States is he so desired.

Christenson personally declared, according to Sir Roger, that Mr. Findlay told him to lure Sir Roger to a point on the coast where a British ship could run in and get him, "or, still better, knock him on the head."

Sir Roger said that he had asked the Norwegian Government to promise protection to him, and that after this promise was received he would go to Christiania immediately and lay before the Government the proofs of the British Minister's alleged conspiracy with a Norwegian subject on Norwegian soil.

Sir Roger's letter has been submitted to the American Ambassador here and the representatives of other neutral countries for their Governments, and a copy also has been directed to Secretary of State Bryan at Washington.

On Feb. 4 Sir Edward Grey announced in the House of Commons that the pension allowed to Sir Roger Casement, who was formerly in the British Consular Service, had been suspended pending an investigation of allegations that he was disloyal.

A sensation was caused in England last November when it was reported that Sir Roger had conferred with the imperial authorities in Berlin concerning what attitude German troops would take toward Ireland if they landed there. It was stated that he was assured that if German troops should land in Ireland all native institutions would be respected.

It has been intimated openly since that long residence in the tropics, where Sir Roger has done valiant service for the British Empire, has undermined his health, mentally as well as physically.

TAKING THE 'OFFICIAL BATH.'

A London "Tommy" Tells How the Operation Is Conducted.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—A description of the soldier's monthly "official bath" is sent from the front by a member of a London Scottish Regiment:

"Yesterday we had a novel experience," he says. "As none of us had seen soap or warm water for over five weeks, we were ordered to take an official bath. We were taken to a town in the rear of our lines and escorted to a large building, where facilities had been arranged for the purpose. In the first room we were numbered off into squads of ten men or so. In a second room we emptied our pockets and laid aside our boots, bonnets, puttees, and sporrans. In a third room we threw the rest of our cloths into a heap, and then made a double-quick to the showers. There were two men to each shower, and we were allowed ten minutes under the hot water with a generous supply of laundry soap.

"At the end of our ten minutes we hurried on to a drying room, where each man got a huge towel as thick and rough as a carpet. Then we rushed off to a dressing room, where an attendant gave us anything we wanted in the way of brand-new underwear, shirts, and socks, while on hooks at one side were our clothes, which had been thoroughly fumigated.

"After we had got back our bonnets, boots, and other property, we were ushered into a room where a squad of barbers awaited us. When they were through we marched, spic and span again, into a tea room for tea and cigarettes. Could anything be better arranged."

26,000 RUSSIANS TAKEN IN PRUSSIA

Continued from Page 1.

tactics which will enable the largest number of Germans to be killed at a minimum cost to themselves are the only sure means for the Allies to win this war against a nation that has been preparing for it for decades.

The entire strategic front on this side resolves itself now into a centre extending between the lower and upper reaches of the Vistula and the two wings, the Russian right reaching away northward from the lower Vistula and the left from the upper Vistula stretching away along the Carpathians. The centre now has been quiescent for several days, with the exception of some artillery dueling and the usual compliments between the opposing trenches. The Russian right wing has retired before overwhelming new forces of the Germans and the Russian left continues to prosecute the main business of this campaign in the Carpathians with success.

That marvelous body of troops, reputed to be the best in the whole Russian Army, the Siberian corps, several of which are at the front, has had special honor paid to it by the Emperor. One of these corps co-operated materially in the defeat of the Germans before Warsaw in the first invasion of Poland. Another corps performed feats of valor and endurance against terrible odds on several occasions during the second German invasion. Very few men are now left of these corps but have decorations for valor.

The Emperor, as a special mark of honor to the Siberian corps, ordered Gen. Tatischeff personally to convey to the front the last batch of St. George's Crosses awarded and present them to the recipients direct from the Emperor.

Battleground Swiftly Shifted.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 12.—The retirement of the Russian forces from the region of the Masurian Lakes to the Russian frontier is due, according to the Russian General Staff, to new considerations which have become important since the heavy German concentration in East Prussia has changed the complexion of the military situation on the northern battle front.

Since the determined nature of the German operations in the Masurian Lakes district destroys any supposition that this is merely one of the countless demonstrations employed by the Germans to distract attention and divert forces from the main issue in Poland, and since it now is evident that this is the beginning of a series of long and active operations which may definitely settle the struggle on this front, the Russian General Staff has decided that the most favorable disposition of Russian forces can be made on Russian territory, where, in the early part of the war, Russia so decisively defeated the German attempts on the banks of the River Niemen.

The semi-circular formation of the Russian forces, which recently extended from the Masurian Lakes northward to Tilsit, has now therefore changed its position without altering its general shape. One horn of the crescent is resting in the Province of Plock and the other in the Province of Kovno.

It is reported officially that engagements at Vilkoviski, Nyshyrnalenka, and as far south as Sierpeo and the River Skrwa, show that the general activity extends over the whole of this wide semicircle which marks the present disposition of the Russian forces.

DUMA DEMANDS WAR RELIEF.

Also Inquiry Into Enemies' Violations of International Law.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 12.—The session of the Duma has been suspended by imperial ukase until the middle of December at the latest. Before suspending its sittings the Duma adopted the following resolutions:

"First—That the Government take as readily as possible measures for the relief of the provinces which have suffered from the operations of the war.

Second—That the Government work out plans for a complementary law on pensions, support of children of widows living with their mothers, as well as increased pensions for orphans left by soldiers who have fallen on the field of battle.

"Third—That the military reserves doing service as police be summoned to the colors and be replaced by soldiers who have left the army service, but still are capable of performing police duty.

"Fourth—That a commission be appointed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to investigate violations of the law of nations, rules, and customs of war by the Germans, Austro-Hungarians, and Turks, as well as damages suffered by the State, public institutions, societies, and private persons."

PRZEMYSL EATING HORSES.

Commander Drives Civilians Out; Russians Take Pity on Them.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 12, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Austrian deserters from the fortress of Przemysl who have entered the Russian lines state that the only meat rations now consist of preserved horseflesh prepared in works within the fortress. The commander says he will not surrender Przemysl until the soldiers are compelled to eat their own boots.

Recently 700 porters and drivers, mostly Poles and Jews, were ordered to leave the fortress owing to the lack of food. They came to the Russians, who sent them back, but the commandant insisted on their leaving town. Finally the Russians, out of pity, accepted the outcasts, who declare that the garrison numbers 25,000.

STRENGTHEN SECOND LINE.

Russians Preparing for Eventualities in Poland, Berlin Hears.

BERLIN, Feb. 12, (via London.)—The National Zeitung has published a dispatch from a correspondent on the Russian border who says the Russians are employing thousands of laborers to strengthen their second line of defense. At the fortresses of Ivangorod, Brest-Litovsk and Kovno men are working day and night. At Brest-Litovsk arrangements have been made to flood the entire district, and for a distance of seventy-five miles the territory around the fortresses has been barred to ordinary travel. Great stores of ammunition and provisions are being laid in.

These preparations, the correspondent of the National Zeitung goes on to say, make the inhabitants fear that the Russians soon will be seen falling back.

Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian Commander-in-Chief in the field, and Gen. Russky, enjoy the fullest confidence of the people. The Grand Duke is just now at the height of his power, and he is very popular with the Russian soldiers. Referring to the Russian people the correspondent says:

"It must be truthfully admitted that there are no signs of the Russian people becoming tired of the war. A small peace party exists at the court of Emperor Nicholas, but it is without influence."

In most of the more important Russian cities recruits in considerable numbers are being drilled. These men are in part excellent material. The weapons with which they are supplied, however, leave much to be desired.

A correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger who is in the Carpathian Mountains telegraphs his paper of the very heavy fighting recently in the Dukla Pass region. The Russians, he says, were determined to break through at any sacrifice. It appeared at first impossible to check their attack, and they gained slowly but steadily. In the last three days, however, they have been brought to a standstill, but they are still on Hungarian soil and the heights of the pass are still in their hands.

The Russian infantry suffered terribly in its massed attack. The thawing weather is bringing almost unbearable odors from the field of battle, and special sanitary measures are being taken with the idea of preventing an outbreak of sickness.

LOST 40,000 DEAD IN POLAND.

Complete Failure of German Offensive Announced in Paris.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—An official statement given out at the War Office today announced the complete failure of the German offensive in Poland. The statement follows:

"The failure of recent attacks by the Germans in Poland appears to be complete. The losses of the Germans are unprecedented. It is reported that they exceed 40,000 dead.

"Cold and the frequent use of dense formations are among the causes given for the losses of the Germans. An eye-witness of the battle declares that machine guns mowed down the ranks of the enemy like a steel blade.

"When the combat ended, the Russians saw hills of dead before them. At night, under the glare of searchlights, the undulating mass of wounded made efforts to extricate themselves. Then, toward 2 o'clock in the morning, they moved no more."

REJOICING IN BERLIN.

News of Victory in East Prussia a Great Surprise to the Capital.

BERLIN, Feb. 12, (via London, Feb. 13.)—Flags are being displayed in the streets of Berlin in celebration of the report of Field Marshal von Hindenburg's new victory in East Prussia.

The news that the Russians were being driven from the Mazurian Lakes district came as a big surprise to the people of Berlin, their attention having been long concentrated on the Warsaw front. Persons in the confidence of high military officers knew, however, that von Hindenburg had quietly gathered a strong force for an offensive movement in East Prussia. In unofficial quarters it has been said that eight army corps were gathered for this purpose.

The victory of von Hindenburg is reported to have been an important one. Complete reports of it are being eagerly awaited. It is said that the Field Marshal succeeded in cutting through the Russian line after having made an enveloping movement.

The victory was won under the eyes of Emperor William.

WOMEN TO CALL A CONGRESS.

Delegates from Neutral and Warring States to Work Against War.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 12, (via London, Feb. 13.)—At a meeting held here today by a committee composed of leaders of women's organizations in neutral and belligerent States, it was decided to call an international women's congress at an early date in a neutral State for the purpose of discussing what rôle women should assume in preventing future wars, encouraging international comity, and promoting political liberties of the women of all countries

No Cholera in Petrograd.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 12.—"No cases of cholera have been reported in Petrograd," is the reply made by the semi-official news agency to the report that cholera is prevalent in the Russian capital.

$34,000,000 for Italy's Army.

ROME, Feb. 12.—The Italian Government today appropriated 170,000,000 francs ($34,000,000) for further military expenses up to July 1915.

CZAR'S CAPTIVES RELIEVED.

American Red Cross Supplies Reach Germans and Austrians.

PEKING, Feb. 12.—American Red Cross agents report that medical supplies furnished by their organization have been distributed among the 150,000 German and Austrian war prisoners in Siberia.

This work is being done by Russian agents, inasmuch as the Russian Government refused to permit an American expedition from Peking to visit the prison camps.

ITALIANS ROUT ARAB REBELS.

Lose Three Officers and 29 Men Killed—Germans with Tribesmen?

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Feb. 12, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—It is officially announced from Tripoli that 1,000 rebels, including about ninety horsemen, attacked at dawn last Monday about 300 Italian troops who were guarding camels near Bunjeim.

The Italian troops, commanded by Col. Gianuzzi, were reinforced by native Erythrean and Lybian troops, and resisted the attack, which continued violently all day until dusk. The rebels were finally repulsed at dusk after suffering heavy losses, but the Italians were unable to pursue them owing to the darkness.

The Italian casualties consisted of three officers and twenty-nine men killed and fifty men wounded. The activity of the rebels in Tripoli and the neighboring Italian province of Cyrenaica, where similar attacks have been frequent, is undoubtedly due to the proclamation of a Holy War by the Turkish Sultan.

In this instance the rebels were commanded by Turkish officers, and, it is suspected, by some Germans. Although the Tripolitan rebels are invariably defeated by the Italians, the recurrence of these attacks is significant, since it indicates that the rebels are amply supplied with arms, ammunition and provisions. It is also believed that they are now following a prearranged plan, and not merely vainly opposing the Italians as heretofore.

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—Begins with the opening of the doors at nine o'clock this morning. In all the history of Shirt Sales in this City—there has not been one that can be considered as paralleling this Sale.

¶ The famous Gotham Factory decided to retire from business, which is a distinct loss to the retail trade and the consumer, for no maker of Men's Shirts ever put more of quality, style and up-to-dateness into their product than did the makers of the Gotham Shirts. They stood in the front rank.

¶ The vast majority of their fabrics have been woven exclusively for them; they are of the character one expects to find in the exclusive shops only; no garish, extravagant colors or patterns, and yet a great many exceptional, out-of-the-ordinary effects.

¶ Shaping and shrinking of neckband (very important to secure fit and comfort), generously proportioned bodies and skirts, neat cuffs and stitching, buttons and buttonholes, that will meet with the enthusiastic approval of the *connoisseur*.

¶ To supplement the 7000 Shirts from the Gotham factory we specially purchased 3000 other Shirts of exceptional quality, making the assortment comprehensive to a degree.

Shirts at 95c
Regular Prices $1.50 and $2.00

STYLES: Mushroom, narrow and medium pleats. Plain negligee with stiff or French soft turn-back cuffs. Fancy tucks with stiff cuffs. Some with one soft collar of same material. Quite a few white and striped Tennis Shirts with attached collar.

FABRICS: Woven madras, fine mercerized cloths, French percales of high grade, silk mixtures, satin and woven stripe flannels.

COLORS: White with stripes in a wide diversity of widths, colors and color combinations. All white in self stripes and cords. Figures in many colors. Light, medium and darker effects.

Shirts at $1.35
Regular Prices $2.50 to $3.50

STYLES: Plain Negligee, with stiff or soft cuffs. Pleated bosoms, the pleats in various widths. Stripes both perpendicular and across the bosom. A number of Sport Shirts with the low-opening, broad-pointed attached collar, in white and stripes. All the very latest styles in vogue with the custom shirt makers.

FABRICS: Scotch crepes, woven Russian cords, silk madras, fine woven mercerized cloths; fine woven madras. Satin-stripe Oxfords, woven corded stripes, French silk madras and satin broches.

COLORS: Practically all those in demand, including the neatest single and combined colorings.

Pure Silk Shirts, (*Regular Prices $5.00 to $6.50*) at $3.85

¶ In the newest colorings, both individual and combined in artistic harmony. Patterns of really exquisite beauty, such, in fact, as are only on rarest occasions seen outside the most exclusive specialty shops.

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¶ *IN ALL THREE GROUPS THESE SHIRTS MAY BE HAD IN ALL SIZES FROM 13½ TO 18 INCLUSIVE, (No 13½ IN SILK SHIRTS,) AND IN SLEEVE LENGTHS FROM 33 TO 36.*

Main Floor

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¶ The "shell" or cloth which forms the Coat proper is of a fine grade of broadcloth, a deep, rich, permanent black.

¶ The lining is natural muskrat and there is a broad collar of Persian lamb that lends an air of distinction, as well as being safe insurance against nipping weather.

¶ Exceptionally well made and finished.

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Sixth Floor

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¶ **Combination Suits,** in both medium and heavy weight natural color worsted, with closed crotch. *Special at* **$1.65**

Main Floor

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A simple, concise statement of Christian Science, which aims neither to prejudice nor to make converts. The author gives the logical result of his study of the fundamentals of the Science and their relation to Health, Prosperity, Success, Opportunity, Business, and so forth.

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DR. SCHURMAN SEES WAR PERIL FOR US

Our Protest to Germany Weakened, He Says, by Our Silence on North Sea Mines.

TO SINK A NEUTRAL IS WAR

Not Responsible for Use of Our Flag by Others—England Wrong on Contraband.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Feb. 12.—President Jacob Gould Schurman of Cornell University, speaking before the Chamber of Commerce tonight, said this country had weakened itself as a neutral power by not protesting at once when Germany and then England sowed mines in the North Sea. He discussed Germany's war-zone order and the use of our flag by belligerent ships. If a German submarine should destroy an American ship, he said, it "would be not a declaration of war but actual war itself against the United States." Indignation similar to that which followed the destruction of the Maine, he said, would sweep over the whole country if this happened. At all hazards, he declared, American citizens must be protected and the rights of the flag maintained.

"If we had no objection to the order of the British Government which on the 4th of November established a war zone on the ground that the Germans planted mines in the North Sea, under which order the larger part of that sea was closed to neutral shipping, as well as the tract of ocean lying between the north of Scotland and the coast of Iceland, it will now be difficult for us to complain of the decree just issued by the German Government establishing a war zone which is to close the English Channel and all the territorial and high-sea waters around the British Isles," Dr. Schurman said. "In consequence of the establishment of these war zones—the German order does not become effective until after Feb. 18—neutral ships may be excluded altogether from the North Sea, the English barring their way around the north of Scotland and the German order closing the English Channel and the Straits of Dover at the south of England.

Menace of Submarine "Blockade."

"We shall not know until after Feb. 18 by what instrumentality Germany proposes to destroy the trade of England. So far as that trade is carried on in English bottoms Germany is of course entitled to seize them and after rescuing their crews and passengers to destroy them if she so desires. But so far as concerns neutral ships, which are not carrying any commodities which she has declared contraband of war, Germany has no right to interfere with their free passage to British ports unless she establishes an effective blockade of those ports. With the establishment of such an effective blockade on the British coast Germany would have a perfect right to warn off merchant vessels and if they disregard her warning to seize and confiscate them, provided, of course, she first took off their passengers and crews. But nothing else whatever could justify any interference with our trade with Great Britain or any other belligerent nation, and we must stand firmly for our rights as neutrals. Every belligerent might as well understand now as later that we shall not tolerate any illegal interference with our ships or cargoes.

"I refuse to believe the statements which are now circulating in our newspapers, based apparently on the recent German decree, that the German Government proposes to torpedo and sink with their cargo, crew and passengers neutral ships engaged in innocent trade with Great Britain. Such a step would be not a declaration of war but actual war itself against the United States. The primary duty of every Government in relation to foreign Governments is to protect its own citizens. And if an innocent American life is wantonly destroyed by any belligerent submarine there would in my opinion be an outburst of indignation and a demand for satisfaction similar to that which reverberated from one end of the country to the other when our brave American officers and men went down with the Maine in the harbor of Havana. The thought of the United States being embroiled in this great world conflagration is one we cannot contemplate without deep anxiety and painful solicitude. At all hazards, however, American citizens must be protected and the potency of the American flag as a guarantee of the security of the lives and property over which it waves vindicated and maintained.

The Use of Our Flag.

"If merchant vessels belonging to any of the belligerent nations use the American flag as a ruse of war, as a means of deceiving the enemy, that is a stratagem for which the American people and the American Government have no responsibility. Furthermore, international law provides means by which the deception may easily be exposed. A belligerent cruiser has the right to stop merchant vessels on the high seas to inspect their papers and to examine their cargoes. And if any belligerent submarine sinks an American merchant vessel without making such visit and examination the Government to which she belongs cannot plead as extenuating circumstance that it thought the merchant vessel was carrying the American flag as a means of deception. The right of visit and search, which is firmly established by international law, provides absolute security against such misapprehension. If belligerent warships neglect the means provided by international law for assuring themselves of the facts of the situation their Governments must be ready in case of the destruction of innocent American lives and property to bear the consequences of their act."

Of England's position on contraband, Dr. Schurman said:

"It is all the more amazing and all the more saddening to find the British Government in the present great war taking up a position on this question which for more than a century she has emphatically denounced. During all this period England has gone hand in hand with the United States in asserting the unlimited right of trade in foodstuffs between citizens or subjects of neutral States and the non-combatant populations of belligerent countries. Now that she has deserted the principle on which she has hitherto stood, now that she has adopted the indefensible and inhuman policy of starving the women and children of an enemy country, there is nothing for the Government of the United States to do but to assert with renewed emphasis, and to defend with unwavering firmness, the inalienable right to neutral trade in foodstuffs with the non-combatants of every belligerent country so long as its ports remain unblockaded.

"Vital interests are at stake, interests both material and moral. Foodstuffs constitute an immense portion of our exports and the European war produces an increased demand for these supplies. If the doctrine of contraband can be stretched so as to prohibit American trade in foodstuffs with the belligerent countries of Europe, it can still more easily be stretched so as to include clothing, and indeed every other product of our industry. The principle involved is that a belligerent may declare anything contraband of war which will bring distress to the civil population of the enemy country. The general application of this principle would destroy the entire trade of neutrals with belligerents without the necessity of maintaining an effective blockade of ports."

The transfer of vessels from a belligerent to a neutral flag, Dr. Schurman said, put us in a doubtful position.

"I do not say that the fear of war should deter us from the assertion of any national right which we possess and consider important," he said. "But in the instance under consideration we should have weakened our position by having previously adhered to the Declaration of London, whose provisions the Allies are enforcing. And, of course, the question remains whether the policy underlying the shipping bill is so desirable and so imperatively necessary that we should enact it into law, thus prescribing or authorizing a course of conduct by our Government which comes into direct conflict with the provisions of the Declaration of London of which the United States itself was one of the signatories."

LIFTS PUBLICITY BAN.

Customs Men May Now Give Out Information About Exports.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Treasury Department today revoked the order issued on Oct. 28, 1914, under which collectors and other officers of the customs were forbidden to make public the nature and destinations of ship cargoes leaving American ports.

The order was issued at the request of shippers who did not want the fact that they were exporting articles published abroad.

Secretary McAdoo has notified collectors that they may now permit publication of such information relative to outward-bound cargoes.

$200,000 TO WAR ZONE.

Jewish Relief Committee Sends Money for Poland.

The American Jewish Relief Committee for Sufferers from the War, of which Louis Marshall is President and Felix M. Warburg is Treasurer, announced last night the appropriation of $200,000 for the relief of Jewish war sufferers. The amount will be divided equally between Russian and German Poland.

The money for Russian-Poland will be distributed as heretofore through the Jewish Colonization Association at Petrograd. For German Poland the money is sent, as heretofore, to the firm of M. M. Warburg & Sons, which, with the Hilfsverein der Deutschen Juden and other Jewish bodies, directly distributes relief.

Every effort is being made to obtain a food ship for Palestine. This, so far, has proved exceedingly difficult, because of the scarcity of available ships. It is hoped that a fair-sized ship will be obtained before long, and for that purpose an additional appropriation has been made over and above the amount of almost $160,000 already available.

It is intended that the food supplies shall be distributed regardless of race or religion, with the proviso, however, that the larger proportion is to be used for the Jewish population. As soon as a food ship is obtained, an appeal will be made to all parts of the country for contributions of food supplies in carloads or lesser quantities.

AUSTRALIA TO TAKE ALL MEAT

At London's Request Parliament Passes Bill to Save Supplies for Army

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Feb. 12, (via London.)—The British Government has requested all the Australian States to obtain all the meat available for export during the war, as large quantities will be necessary to meet the needs of the British Army; France also will require a considerable supply.

The Commonwealth Parliament has unanimously passed a bill authorizing the measures necessary to this end.

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Feb. 12, (via London.)—All meat packing establishments on South Island have been closed owing to the shortage in shipping facilities.

HEAR LONDON FLEET ORDERS IN NEW YORK

Prof. Pupin Tells Columbia Alumni Some Wonders of Wireless.

HE FIXED SAYVILLE PLANT

Although a Servian Consul, to Get the Kaiser's Views Direct—Other War Talks at Interesting Reunion.

Columbia's graduates renewed their college days yesterday afternoon by returning to the campus for their annual Alumni Day celebration. Over two thousand of the "Old Grads" found their way back to Morningside Heights, and from early morning until late in the evening continued a round of activities.

Several special exhibitions were arranged for the graduates, including an athletic review of all of the 'Varsity teams at the university. The recitations were continued without any holiday for the undergraduates, and many of the alumni attended the classes and sat under professors after many years of active work out in the world.

An event of unusual interest was a series of war talks by several of Columbia's prominent professors. Prof. Pupin, the authority on electrical instruments, spoke on the use of electricity in the war and brought forth applause when he told of assisting in repairing the Sayville wireless plant, which is the only direct means of communication between the United States and Germany. Prof. Pupin is the Servian Consul in this city, but he asserted that he was anxious to hear the German version direct. Prof. L. D. Moss spoke on the use and effect of projectiles in war, tracing the development of war implements.

A vivid description of the care of the wounded was given by Dr. Richard Derby, son-in-law of ex-President Roosevelt, who has just returned from the front. Dr. Talcott Williams, Dean of the School of Journalism, spoke on the reporting of the war.

"Wireless Whiskers" in War.

"The use of wireless telegraphy has transformed the method of manoeuvring," Prof. Pupin stated. "The French system has a central station which covers a radius of 200 miles and effects communication with all points of the army. Then there are many substations. The knap-sack station is carried about in sections which weigh twenty pounds each by four men, and can be set up in five minutes. The aerial wireless is carried by the airships and the receiving wire is trailed from the aeroplane. There is, of course, no ground connection, but this fact merely limits the radius of the apparatus. Elaborate automobile stations are employed, and even the cavalry carry their stations, with the antennae sticking out in front of the horses. These cavalry stations are called 'wireless whiskers' because of the peculiar appearance of the outfit. There has been only one betrayal of the code of any army.

"At 4 o'clock each morning the English War Office sends out its messages to the entire fleet within a radius which covers the Atlantic and goes as far as the Red Sea. Come to Columbia's wireless plant any morning and hear these orders. You may hear but not understand. Then the code is made secret by the shortening of the wave lengths and other changes.

"The transatlantic wireless is the only means of communication between Germany and the United States. I for one would be sorry to see this means of contact with that country cut off. I want to hear the other side too. So anxious am I to hear their side that one day when the head of the Sayville station on Long Island called me on the telephone and told me they were having difficulty with their apparatus I immediately sent my assistant, E. Howard Armstrong, to the plant, and it has been running better ever since. The Germans are now looking to Columbia to keep this plant open. Columbia too, wants to hear Germany's side."

Shrapnel Wounds Infected.

"The nature of the wounds as observed, might be classified into three kinds, shrapnel, rifle, and bayonet," Dr. Derby said. "Out of 103 cases observed, eighty-two were shrapnel wounds, and every one of these wounds was found to be infected. Twenty were rifle wounds, and only four of these were slightly infected. There was only one bayonet wound. The reason for the infection in the shrapnel wounds may be attributed to the large size of the wounds of entry and the still larger wounds of issue. The pieces of shrapnel carried into the wounds pieces of cloth, wood, and straw. The different colors of the uniforms could be seen in the pieces of cloth extracted.

"Only five abdominal wounds were observed by me at the American hospital. This shows that few of those receiving wounds in the abdomen ever leave the battlefield alive. There were only three cases of fractured skulls in the hospital.

"I had a Russian Count under me as orderly and he was strong for efficiency, with the result that he spent his riches in bribing the patients who needed to eat but would not to taste of their food. This means was usually effective, but some of the Turcos first wished to bite the coins to see if they were real. The count also had many of the bits of shrapnel taken from the wounded mounted in gold and returned to the victims.

"My observations show that the treatment of the wounded is more conservative than in other wars. The doctors are now inclined to let the wounds take care of themselves, and pay most of their attention to combatting infection. Surgery is radical, however, in the suppression of amputation. I feel that in many instances it would be better to remove a leg or an arm rather than subject the patient to bone wounds which will never properly heal. The death rate observed in some 800 cases was 6 7-10 per cent., which is higher than in any other war."

Glory of War Fades.

"The censorship of the war news," Dr. Talcott Williams said, "has brought home to the people the suffering of the individual soldier. Much of the news has come from private correspondence from the soldiers on the line, and these have shown the horrors of war as they are experienced by the individual. The glory of war fades before these simple but expressive letters, which find their way into print and give a true account of war. These letters would not be given room in the papers if accounts of the big manoeuvres of the war could be obtained."

NEW PLEA FOR CLOTHING.

Shoes an Especial Need of War Sufferers in France.

The American Girls Aid, which is collecting clothing for destitute French and Belgians in France, has sent apparel to France sufficient to clothe between 20,000 and 25,000 persons, and another large shipment is soon to go forward. The assembling depot of the committee, the members of which are the Misses Gladys and Elizabeth Hollingsworth and Mrs. Gaston Pinto, is at Pier 57, North River, and all shipments go to France on French Line steamers.

In a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES Miss Gladys Hollingsworth says the Aid has shipped 467 cases of clothing, besides large contributions of sponges, hot water bags, bandages, and anaesthetics. Miss Hollingsworth makes a special appeal for shoes, the lack of which is causing much suffering.

The following contributions of $10 or more are acknowledged by the American Women's War Relief Fund. Subscriptions should be sent to Brown Bros. & Co., 59 Wall Street:

Everett Paine	$20	Mrs. G. Zabriskie	$100
Mrs. E. S. Webster	50	J. A. Dalrymple	25
Mrs. Marian Snowden	100	L. B. Johnson	10
Mrs. G. G. Lowell	25	Lucy E. Bennett	10
Mrs. L. McBride	10	Oswald C. Grice	25
Hannah D. Brown	10	John Simmons	10
Mrs. A. F. Perry	25	Kate Bucklin	10
		E. T. Burrowes	10

Mme. Lalla Vandervelde is to address a mass meeting in aid of the Belgians at Carnegie Hall on Tuesday evening. Joseph H. Choate is to preside, and other men of prominence will take part. Mme. Vandervelde returned yesterday from a speaking tour which included Washington, and left yesterday for Buffalo, where she will address a meeting on Monday. Through a meeting held on Oct. 25 about $44,000 was raised in Buffalo.

A mass meeting will be held at the Congregation Shearith Brai Israel tomorrow afternoon, under the auspices of the Young Israel of Harlem, to help the fund for Jews suffering because of the war. Prominent speakers will address the meeting.

The Committee on Unemployment among Jewish Girls, of which Mrs. Alexander Kohut is Chairman, has arranged with the War Relief Committee to sell milk at a cent a glass to the girls in all the workrooms. There are seven workrooms, with 600 girls. Mrs. Charles Oppenheim has made up the deficit in the cost of the milk. Mrs. Authur Cahn is Chairman of the Milk Committee, and the following women are assisting: Mrs. Roger Straus, Mrs. Walter Beer, Mrs. Walter Liebman, Mrs. Sidney Levi, Mrs. Richard Lewisohn, Mrs. Edwin Beer, Mrs. Julian Bach, and Mrs. Edgar Hellman.

SHOOTING BELGIAN REFUGEES?

Dutch Paper Says Germans Killed 27 Trying to Cross the Border.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) Feb. 12.—The Telegraaf says it learns that 200 young Belgians who obeyed a request of the Germans and reported themselves have been arrested and sent to Germany. Only those of the Belgians whose parents were able to give security for them were permitted to stay at home.

The newspaper says that over 95 per cent. of the Belgians liable for military duty did not obey the German order, and that the Germans now are inflicting heavy fines on the community in which they lived and on their parents for alleged disrespect to the order.

The Telegraaf adds that over 1,300 Belgians who attempted to cross the Dutch frontier have been arrested and that twenty-seven have been shot during the last two months while endeavoring to make their escape. Twenty-five smugglers have also been shot.

HITS DR. DERNBURG'S FEALTY LAW VIEWS

Maurice Leon Asserts That Dual Citizenship Secretly Is Possible Here.

DISCUSSES GERMAN POLICY

America's 10,000,000 Germans Could Regain Former Citizenship Without Returning to Old Home.

The German naturalization law which went into effect on Jan. 1, 1914, providing machinery by which any man who once was a German subject or is of German descent might become a German subject again without residence in Germany or without giving up his other allegiance, has recently been receiving attention from authorities on international law.

Dr. Bernhard Dernburg's interpretation of the law, which was printed in THE TIMES yesterday, was that the law could not affect naturalized American citizens because they had taken oaths renouncing their allegiance to Germany.

There is, however, nothing in the law itself, it is asserted by various authorities, which would make it impossible for all naturalized Germans in this country to become German subjects again without returning to Germany. Not only that, but it would be also possible for all natural-born Americans who have any German blood in their veins to become German subjects without taking up residence in Germany. There is nothing in the law, it is asserted, that would make it necessary for any of these to repudiate their American citizenship in order to become German citizens. Theoretically, the 10,000,000 persons in this country who are said to be of German blood in whole or in part could under this law become subjects of the Kaiser, though the Chancellor would have the power to reject the applications of individuals.

While this new German law does not require that a former German or one of German blood should renounce his allegiance to the other country, the law of the United States is that a man automatically loses his citizenship in this country when he becomes the naturalized citizen of another country.

Richard W. Flournoy, Jr., Chief of the Passport Bureau of the State Department of this country, reviewed the new German law in the American Journal of International Law for July, 1914. He said:

"The most important features of this law are the abandonment of the provisions of the old law of nationality that residence abroad of ten years resulted in the loss of German nationality and the introduction of a quite novel provision, according to which Germans residing in foreign countries may retain their German nationality under certain conditions, after obtaining naturalization as citizens of such countries. This seems to carry the principle of dual nationality further than it has ever been carried before."

Mr. Flournoy asserts that the principle underlying these changes in the German law are thus expressed by the German authority, Delius:

"Section 13 facilitates as far as possible the reinstatement of lost members of our population as citizens again. The Federal State may (not must) accordingly renaturalize its former citizens, their descendants, &c., who have not resumed their residence in Germany. In contrast to the citizens of other countries, Germans are not in the habit, after they have established themselves abroad, of permanently returning to their homes. Reference is made especially to representatives of commerce, to members of the German communities in Palestine, to missionaries, and in general to persons who, by being especially active in fostering Germandom abroad, for example, in German societies, and particularly by maintaining German schools and churches, do a worthy service. The possibility of reinstating as citizens extends not only to persons who have no citizenship, but also to such former Germans and their descendants as have acquired a foreign citizenship."

"It will be interesting," Mr. Flournoy continues further along in the article, "to learn how this system, under which a man may at least nominally serve two political masters works out. It is to be inferred that a German who acquires a foreign citizenship and still retains his German nationality will be obliged to submit himself unreservedly to the jurisdiction of the one of the two countries concerned in which he happens to be residing. While he is residing in one of them he presumably cannot call upon the other for any protection whatsoever. On the other hand, it does not seem reasonable to suppose that he could be recalled for military service from either of the countries concerned by the other. In case of war between the two countries his position would seem to be anomalous. One obvious question is, whether he could be held guilty of treason in case he should take up arms against either country in the army of the other."

Dr. Dernburg said in his statement concerning the law, that it could not apply to naturalized Americans because they had by oath renounced Germany. Maurice Leon, a lawyer, of 60 Wall Street, said yesterday:

"If the law does not apply to Americans, to whom does it apply? All nations require their naturalized citizens to renounce allegiance to their former countries, as the United States does.

"The application does not have to be made, as Dr. Dernburg states, to the German Chancellor, but to the home authorities of any of the States of the German Empire. The Chancellor has nothing more to do with it than the American Secretary of State, and can thus save his face in dealing with our State Department. It is true that the law provides that before the application is granted, 'the German Consul is to be heard.'

"This is a secret process, like the whole process, in fact, and how are we to know that Dr. Dernburg states the truth when he assures us that no German Consul ever recommended it, and there is no American citizen existing who retains German citizenship'? How does he know? Has he asked all the German Consuls in this country? Have they allowed him to examine their records which are not open to the inspection of the American Government? What we want is not assertions, but proof, and the facts cannot be proved by Dr. Dernburg.

"No other country has a law like the German law, because no other country has a policy in the matter of using its citizens or subjects naturalized abroad which is like the German policy. The clause in the law requiring action by the German Chancellor is that contained in Article 13, which provides what may be described as a process of re-Germanization for 'former Germans' and 'descendants of former Germans' without limit in the number of generations. Such process is open to those who have not established a domicile in Germany, but is subject to the approval of the Chancellor.

"Under this law the members of an American family, which had been on this continent for two centuries, could obtain German naturalization without residence in Germany, providing that the first of their family in this country was a German. This process of re-Germanization is secret, no record being made of it, which is open to public inspection, or which our diplomatic or Consular authorities are permitted to see. It might be pointed out that the law went into effect on Jan. 1, 1914, and not, as Dr. Dernburg said, on Jan. 1, 1913."

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BIG RUSH TO SAIL ON LUSITANIA TODAY

Many Americans Anxious to Start Home Before the War-Zone Order Goes Into Effect.

MAY FLY STARS AND STRIPES

Passengers Are Assured That Capt. Dow Will Use All Means to Protect Them—To Take New Course.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—It is probable that about 250 Americans will sail tomorrow on the Lusitania, an unexpected heavy booking having resulted, it is said in some quarters, from a desire to get away from England before the neighboring waters become a war zone, in accordance with the proclamation of the German Admiralty, and neutral merchantmen and passengers will have to take their chances of submarine attack.

This belief, however, was not confirmed by the Cunard Company, an official said. "We cannot say that any feeling of anxiety has caused heavier bookings than otherwise would have been the case. We can say, however, that there have been no cancellations on this ground. We should not consider it a sufficient reason for the cancellation of passengers, as we do not believe there is danger enough to warrant this. As to whether the Lusitania will fly the American flag, we can make no statement, but all precautions will be taken to safeguard the passengers."

In the hotels and other places where Americans congregate, the submarine menace has eclipsed all other topics of conversation throughout the week. Passengers were everywhere discussing their chances of being sunk by a German torpedo, and while it was recognized that the chances of a submarine being either able or likely to attack the Lusitania on the coming voyage were as one in a million, nobody seemed to question the Cunard Company's right to direct Capt. Dow to do anything he considered necessary to safeguard the lives of his passengers.

Likely to Fly U. S. Flag.

Chairman Booth's letter to an American passenger, who asked whether American citizens sailing by the Lusitania would have the added protection of the Stars and Stripes, was cited as assurance that the traditional right of a vessel to hoist a neutral flag to avoid capture or damage would be taken full advantage of.

"You may reply upon it," wrote Mr. Booth, "that the safety of our passengers is now, as it always has been, the first consideration of the Cunard Company."

While it is not expected by the passengers that the Lusitania will leave the Mersey River flying the American flag, it is confidently believed that Capt. Dow will hoist the Stars and Stripes as soon as he crosses the bar and gets into the Irish Sea. It is also expected that the Lusitania will strike a course very different from the usual route upon which German submarines may be supposed to be lying to intercept her.

Amid the fervid chorus of speculation the quiet voice of a man who observed that the Germans were entirely unlikely to attempt any action against the Lusitania before the date fixed for the submarine blockade—Feb. 18—obtained little hearing. Americans here also expressed general satisfaction with the American note to Germany, considering it a fortunate coincidence that its salient features should have been made public on the eve of the sailing of the Lusitania.

The St. Paul also sails tomorrow, but popular imagination fails to perceive that she is in any danger. It is a curious feature that similar immunity is not predicted with any assurance for the Lusitania, particularly by American passengers.

Judging by many expressions of opinion gathered by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, there would seem to be two currents of opinion regarding her safety. One is that, owing to her speed, she is virtually immune from submarine attack. This is the majority view, but a few pessimistic ones hold that, owing to her conspicuousness, she would be recognizable under any flag, and that as she is the last of the fast boats left in the transatlantic traffic, and one of the most picturesque and famous merchantmen in the world, her destruction would be a German objective.

George Tyler Unalarmed.

Although the Lusitania's fortunes and her flag on the coming voyage are the topic of the day in American circles, it is not felt that a condition of panic will prevail.

"I crossed on her on the last voyage, and went to bed and slept every night. I expect to do the same this trip, for I have confidence in those whose business it is to see that we get there all right," was the way George Tyler put the matter.

SIGN ANTI-OPIUM COMPACT.

America, China, and Holland Agree on Traffic Restrictions.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 12, (via London.)—The protocol of the Anti-Opium Convention of 1912, which aims at the suppression of the opium traffic and international traffic in cocaine and other noxious and habit-forming drugs was signed at The Hague today by Henry van Dyke, the American Minister to the Netherlands Tang Tsing Fou, the Chinese Minister, and M. Loudon, the Netherlands Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The affixing of their signatures to the protocol by these three diplomats puts the convention into immediate force for the signatory countries, which have approximately 475,000,000 inhabitants—China with an estimated population of 350,000,000, the United States 100,000,000, and the Netherlands and her dependencies 45,000,000.

At the conclusion of the ceremony Dr. van Dyke said, in referring to the convention:

"The terrible fact that this enormous war is in progress should not make civilized nations ignore things which operate for the welfare of mankind. The opium convention aims at putting a stop to the vicious trade in opium as an intoxicant and at imposing the strictest regulation on the legitimate commerce in opium for purely medicinal purposes. I hope that the three nations which have taken the first definite step in this direction soon will be followed by many others.

"It is a great satisfaction that China, which has suffered most from the opium vice, has taken this step side by side with the United States, which has been the foremost nation in adopting legislation against this vicious trade, and that Holland, with her immense possessions in the East Indies, should take the same stand."

The International Opium Conference held a series of meetings at The Hague in June of last year, forty-four nations being represented. Before adjourning the conference requested Foreign Minister Loudon to obtain ratifications from the adhering powers.

BOUTROUX THANKS AMERICA

Philosopher Looks for the Triumph of Justice and the Allies.

The following letter has been received by THE NEW YORK TIMES from a friend of Emile Boutroux, the eminent French philosopher, who will be recalled as the author of a remarkable article on "Germany's Civilized-Barbarism," which was published in the first number of THE TIMES Current History of the European War. M. Boutroux wrote to his New York friend:

[Translation.]

My dear Friend: My bad eyes have prevented me from thanking and telling you how much we are touched and pleased by your sympathy and the many and interesting marks you give us of it.

We are not, you know, among those who may say "Oderint dum metuant" (Let them hate provided they fear.) We yearn to act in common with humanity and have need of its esteem and approval.

The tokens of deep interest which have come to us from the land of Washington are particularly dear. We are happy in believing that law, justice, and the moral factors of life will finally outweigh in the scales material force, and that a day will come in which we shall be able to ask that they be recognized without hearing the answer: "Eine Macht-politik ohne Macht ist ein frevel-hafter Unsinn," (A strong policy without strength is criminal-bound madness.)

But how to construe "Macht-politik" and place on a par the policy of Frederick or of Bismarck with the inalienable rights of a people to be themselves!

With best wishes,

EMILE BOUTROUX.

AMERICANS MISS CHANCES.

English Buyers Find No Effort to Fill Germany's Shoes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The Birmingham Post says experienced export buyers find no evidence of any widespread effort on the part of American manufacturers to match German patterns of hand tools, steel toys, and the like. In all cases in which The Post's informants have placed orders in the United States in the last six months they have done so because the American patterns themselves offered some attractive features and these orders would probably have been placed even if there had been no cessation of German supply.

The view is expressed that America is unlikely to be more successful than this country in catering for the immense native populations abroad, especially in Africa and the East, which German traders have sought with some success to make their own. At the same time these experts admit that up to the present time they have not prevailed upon English factories to produce very many of the thousands of cheap lines they may have for the asking.

SWEDISH STORE BLOWN UP.

Five Lives Lost in an Explosion in an Ammunition Factory.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 12.—An ammunition factory outside Stockholm was the scene last night of an explosion which caused five persons to lose their lives and the destruction of a considerable supply of ammunition. The loss, however, will have comparatively little effect on the supplies of the army and navy.

Regular steamship service in and out of Stockholm is to be opened shortly. Icebreakers will be used to keep the harbor entrance clear.

PRESIDENT ACCEPTS NEW SHIP BILL PLAN

Continued from Page 1.

necessary and appropriate, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining regular communication between the United States and South America and between the United States and the countries of Europe. The vessels so employed are to carry United States mail, passengers and freight, under such regulations and at such rates as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe.

Jockeying in the Senate.

Today's session of the Senate was devoted entirely to parliamentary jockeying over the motion of Mr. Reed of Missouri to amend the rules by a special rule providing for a vote on the Shipping bill, and all amendments not later than 5 o'clock P. M. of Feb. 18. In the end his rule was made the unfinished business of the Senate, formally displacing the Ship Purchase bill, although, of course, the fight will continue along established lines with the bill rather than the rule as the real issue.

When the Senate convened Mr. Reed asked for the yeas and nays on his rule. Mr. Smoot of Utah and Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire, the minority floor leader of the Senate, insisted that the proposed rule should be referred to the Committee on Rules, and Mr. Gallinger moved such reference. Mr. Reed promptly moved to table this motion, but his efforts failed by a vote of 45 to 46. Mr. Reed then moved to refer to the Committee on Finance, because the Committee on Rules already had shown itself hostile to the proposed cloture by reporting adversely this morning a somewhat similar rule presented by Mr. Williams of Mississippi.

A point of order disposed of that attempt, however, and Mr. Reed then moved that the rule be referred to the Committee on Rules with instructions to report it back to the Senate forthwith and without amendment. Mr. Gallinger's attempt to table that motion failed by a tie vote of 46 to 46. The hour of 2 o'clock closed this phase of the debate, and Mr. Reed moved to take up his motion for consideration, making it the unfinished business. The vote was again a tie—47 to 47—and the Vice President decided it in the affirmative. The debate then continued with all the earmarks of a filibuster.

Of course the Republicans will filibuster against the cloture rule just as they filibustered against the Ship Purchase bill, and the Democratic leaders practically despair of getting the bill to a vote at this session. The displacement of the bill by the proposed rule complicates the situation in various ways.

Mr. Norris of Nebraska, who in general is supporting the Administration, thinks a general cloture rule more important that the Shipping bill, and he at once offered a general cloture rule as a substitute for the date-fixing rule of Mr. Reed. At the same time many Democrats are opposed to a cloture rule that might return to bother them at a later day. Most of them, however, will vote for what Mr. Norris wants. On the other hand, most of the progressive Republicans have long insisted that the lack of a cloture rule was the greatest obstacle to good legislation, and though most of them oppose the pending bill they may vote for the amendment to the rules.

SHIPPING BILL "WITH TEETH."

Representative Hardy Would Give Registry Only to American Owners.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—A back-fire on the President's shipping policy appeared in the House today in a bill introduced by Mr. Hardy of Texas. The bill is one which, its author says, "has teeth in it." It permits what one school of Democrats has demanded for half a century. It proposes an amendment of the navigation laws so as to extend registry only to vessels owned by citizens or corporations of the United States and also gives such vessels the right to engage in lake and coastwise traffic as well as foreign traffic.

The text of the measure follows:

Resolved, That Section 4132 of the Revised Statutes of the United States be, and is hereby, amended so that the same shall hereafter read:

"Section 4132.—Vessels belonging wholly to citizens of the United States or to a corporation created under the laws of the United States or any State thereof, and no others, may be registered as directed by this title."

That Section 4168 of the Revised Statutes of the United States be, and is hereby, so amended that the same shall hereafter read:

"Section 4168.—A vessel registered pursuant to law which by sale has become the property of a foreigner shall be entitled to a new register upon afterward becoming American property."

Every vessel duly registered under the terms of Sections 4132 or 4165 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by this act, shall be entitled to engage in the coastwise trade of the United States and in trade on any of the inland waters of the United States under and in conformity to the laws governing such trade in so far as such laws are not in conflict with the provisions of this act.

Commenting on this bill, Mr. Hardy said:

"The shipbuilding and coastwise monopolists have so stubbornly resisted every effort that has been made to loosen their strangle hold on the commerce of the United States that I have introduced a bill with real teeth in it. The Ship Purchase bill is a mild measure calculated to afford relief in a very moderate degree from our unendurable condition—a condition in which our commerce finds itself very short of ship tonnage for all our foreign trade and under which the shipping combine have united to demand of the public such freight rates as are simply outrageous. The shipping bill would afford some tonnage and would establish a standard of fair and just rates, but there would be nothing in it compelling the ship combination to adopt the standard and give the public just rates likewise. The bill I propose is the real thing. It would permit any American industry to go into the world's market and buy its ships where it could get them cheapest and use them to transport its goods anywhere in the world under the American flag. It will also permit such shipowner to carry goods or passengers from one port to another of the United States and thus avoid the waste of going empty from one United States port to another when it unloaded a cargo of imports and found necessary to make up its return cargo of exports at a number of different cities of the United States. It would also permit such shipowner to engage in the coastwise trade if he found it paid better to do so.

"Under this law every ship that comes under our flag now will stay under it, and our shipyards will get busy at once to supply the unlimited demand that will be made upon them for new ships, a demand which will arise instantly on the passage of this law and will persist until sufficient ships have been built to supply all our needs, both in foreign and domestic shipping.

"If the people of the United States ever open their eyes and see what their true interest is they will demand of their representatives in Congress that they pass this law. They will not be content with any middle course. They will know that under such a law our ships will cover the seas, and our foreign commerce be given a stimulus which nothing else can give it. Our people want a merchant marine and will have it if they know how, and this is the only way to have it."

WILL FREE 146 BRITISH.

BERLIN, (via London,) Feb. 12.—The first exchanges of disabled prisoners of war under the plan of Pope Benedict were arranged today through the Papal Nuncio at Berlin.

One hundred and forty-six British prisoners unfit for further service will leave Germany Feb. 16, and Great Britain will release 107 Germans. The exchanges apparently are not on a numerical basis, but all those who are disabled will fall within the scope of the order eventually.

PORTUGAL TO AID THE ALLIES

Foreign Minister Reaffirms the Pledges Given Last Year.

LISBON, (via Paris,) Feb. 12.—That the Government of Portugal had resolved to carry out the policy decided upon by Congress on Aug. 8 and Nov. 23 was the assertion made yesterday by Foreign Minister Monteiro in a statement to the press regarding the international situation.

The decision of the Portuguese Congress referred to by the Foreign Minister was to the effect that Portugal should co-operate with the Allies whenever that step seemed necessary. A treaty of alliance between Portugal and Great Britain requires that the former country shall supply England with 10,000 troops when she is at war. Portuguese troops have been operating against the Germans in Angola, Western Africa, for some time. A dispatch from Berlin on Feb. 8 said information had been received from Lisbon that reinforcements had been sent to Angola.

Portugal has been making military preparations most of the time since the war began, but uncertain internal political conditions are said to have interfered somewhat with these operations. A part of the army has already been mobilized, and its strength at present is believed to be about 100,000 men. A second mobilization would bring this figure up to at least 245,000. The Portuguese Navy has in commission five protected cruisers, three destroyers, four torpedo boats, and three submarines.

KING GEORGE ECONOMIZES.

Cuts Chef's Salary—Even Now There Are Too Many Cooks.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—King George is setting an example of economy in wartime to his subjects, much as Emperor William is doing in Germany. M. Cedard, the head chef at Buckingham Palace, has agreed to accept a 50 per cent. reduction in his salary during the war. His salary was $12,500 per annum, so the reduction will save the King's private purse $6,250 a year.

The cooking at the palace is now of the plainest character and of a kind that might be found in any fairly well-to-do house. It could be performed quite efficiently by one of the assistant cooks.

The average daily cost of the royal dinner prior to the war was estimated at $4.65. The number of persons, excluding the King and Queen and members of the royal family, who dine at the royal table is usually three.

There were twelve assistant male cooks at the palace before the war. Of these, seven enlisted, but the present staff is still far larger than is required.

KING DECORATES JELLICOE.

Order of the Bath Conferred on Admiral of Home Fleet.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—King George today conferred the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath on Admiral Sir John R. Jellicoe, commander of the British Home Fleet.

B. Altman & Co.

A Special Sale of Men's Furnishings

now being held, comprises Negligee Shirts, Pajamas, Night Shirts and Silk Scarfs, at very marked concessions from the regular selling prices.

Men's Silk Negligee Shirts, made of heavy imported silk of superior quality, in an impressive variety of new designs and color effects . . . . . at $7.50

Men's Silk Negligee Shirts, made of heavy silk in an attractive assortment of new patterns . . . . . at $3.85

Men's Negligee Shirts, of silk-and-cotton mixtures; with soft cuffs . at $1.85

Men's Negligee Shirts, of madras or mercerized materials; plain or plaited with stiff cuffs, or plain with soft cuffs . at $1.20

Men's Pajamas, of madras or mercerized materials . . . . . per suit 95c.

Men's Muslin Night Shirts . . at 75c.

Men's Silk Four-in-hand Scarfs, in a diversity of smart designs and colors . at 55c.

A Clearance Sale of Men's Balta Shoes

to be held this day in the Department on the First Floor, will offer, at the extraordinarily low price of

$4.75 per pair

all of the discontinued styles in this well-known footwear, uniformly made on comfortably-fitting lasts. This offering will comprise a complete range of sizes and widths, but not every size and width in every style.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue

34th and 35th Streets New York

Lord & Taylor

Fifth Avenue, 38th Street, 39th Street

Suits and Overcoats For Men

that were $21.50 to $27.50 in regular stock, will be closed out at

$16.50

The Suits are hand-tailored and offer a good selection of the season's best models and fabrics (in broken sizes).

The Overcoats are in loose Chesterfield, single and double-breasted form-fitting styles. Glamorgans and English Box Coats.

No charge for alteration

Fourth Floor

Messrs. Harper & Brothers announce the publication of that important work of fiction

The Turmoil

by

BOOTH TARKINGTON

EXHIBITION ENDS ON TUESDAY NEXT

"Rare and Beautiful Imperial Treasures"

"Of a Character such as have not before been offered at public sale."

American Art Galleries

MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK.

ON FREE VIEW 9 A. M. TO 6 P. M.

and Continuing Until the Date of the Unrestricted Public Sale

At Three o'clock on Tuesday and Wednesday Afternoons of next week, February 16th and 17th

Rare and Beautiful Old Chinese Porcelains

OF

Supreme Quality

Imperial Bird Cages, Remarkable Specimens of Carved Coral, Lapis and Jade, Superb Mandarin Necklaces and Fei-ts'ui Pendants, Two Grand Palace Carpets, a Few Fine Rugs, Beautiful Old Velvets, Cloth of Gold Tapestries, Brocades and other

Treasures from China

Procured during the past year by the senior member of the well-known house of

Yamanaka & Company

A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE WRITTEN BY MR. DANA H. CARROLL AND ILLUSTRATED WITH COLOR AND HALF TONE PLATES WILL BE MAILED ON RECEIPT OF $1.25.

The sale will be conducted by MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY of

THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Mgrs.

2, 4 and 6 E. 23d Street, Madison Sq. South, New York.

Arnold, Constable & Co

SATURDAY

"Specials" in

MEN'S WEAR

Plain Silk and Lisle Pajamas

Almost all pure silk. A sheer feather weight fabric that is unusually serviceable for its weight. Plain white and all plain colors. Silk frog trimmings. 1.95

Value $3.50 per Suit.

Large Size Night Robes

HEAVY MUSLIN—Plain V neck, 17, 18, 19, 20.
FINE CAMBRIC—Plain V neck, 17, 18.
HEAVY FLANNELETTE—Plain collar on; 18, 19.
HEAVIEST TWILL COTTON—Plain collar on; 17, 18, 19.
HEAVY MUSLIN—Plain collar on—17, 18, 19, 20. 75c

Regularly $1.00, $1.25, $1.50.

New Silk Four-in-Hands

Smart stripes in the favored Regimental Colorings—the very newest of all advance Spring neckwear. 60c

Regularly $1.00.

Clearance of Blanket Robes

Bath and House Robes of heavy soft Flannels in various designs and two-tone effects. High grade finish—silk cord edge; pearl buttons and girdle; convertible collar. Size 34 to 42. 5.00

Regularly $7.50.

Broadway & 19th Street

GIMBELS

Broadway and Thirty-third Street

A Great Lot—These

Men's Winter Suits and Overcoats At $18.75

They are the best clothes a famous firm of wholesale tailors turns out.

We get them to sell at half price or near it, because the Winter Season is practically over for the makers.

There is a remarkably good variety of styles, in both the Suits and the Overcoats, and all sizes, from 33 to 46 chest, in one style or another.

Details are unnecessary—come and you will find good choosing.

Fourth Floor

Men's $7 to $10 Shoes

Pat. Kid, $4.75

From the Maker of Our "Welbred" Shoes

$4.75 a Pair

Both High Shoes and Oxfords

The maker's name, the same one that is on all our "Welbred" shoes, will be found on these shoes also; an absolute guarantee of their high quality.

Spring styles, made for his export trade and countermanded because of the war, now offered to you at savings ranging from one-third to one-half of the real values. All sizes in C, D and E widths.

High Shoes in Tan Russia Calf, plain lace or blucher. High Shoes with patent kidskin vamps and kid uppers, button. Tan Russia Oxfords. Patent Kidskin Oxfords.

Second Floor

Ideal Valentines—These Books

They express the sentiment of the occasion perfectly and have a lasting value that will make them be treasured for years.

At 50c, Regular Values $1 and More

Gift Books rich in the work of such artists as Harrison Fisher, Howard Chandler Christy, and so on. Some of them are without boxes, while the boxes of others are perhaps marred, but the books themselves are almost all perfect; the saving is remarkable.

The Rosary of Girls $1 Instead of $3

Showing many beautiful studies by Penrhyn Stanlaws and others.

"What Every Child Should Know"

Books about Songs, Wild Flowers, Wild Animals, Essays, Water Wonders, Etc., told in a way that children can easily comprehend. 25c each.

Standard Sets of popular authors now at prices greatly less.

Main Floor

Saturday Is Men's Day In The February Furniture Sale

Our furniture people have come to recognize Saturday as Men's Day in the February Furniture event.

You see men in quantities, with their families or without, but mostly *with*—trying out the depths of a promising-looking easy chair, sizing up the new dining room suite, or strolling around, just "looking."

But, why do they come to GIMBELS?

Because they have discovered, by comparison or by word of mouth, that—

NEWNESS Is the Keynote of This February Sale.

It presents the greatest proportion of Furniture in THE GOOD STYLES OF THE DAY of any furniture collection in New York.

It Is the BEST ARRANGED Stock for Easy Selection.

There is over FOUR-FIFTHS OF A MILE of broad, well-lighted aisle space in which the furniture is DISPLAYED, not hidden away.

Savings Are REAL on Furniture WORTH WHILE.

They run from as little as 10% to as much as half, and are based on our own fair regular prices.

It will pay men well to think over these statements, and come today to prove them for themselves.

See These Today Sure

$15 Windsor Chairs, $10.

Comfortable, wood seated Chairs; built of solid mahogany throughout.

$27 Colonial Library Table, 42x36 inches, $19.75.
$45 Mahogany Library Table, 50-inch oval top, $27.50.
$2.75 Mahogany Candlesticks, each $1.25.

$40 Wing Chairs, $25.

Popular Fireside model, in rocker or arm chair; tapestry upholstered.

$22.50 Gate Leg Tables, in mahogany, oval top, $15.
$15 Gate Leg Tables, Jacobean oak, oval top, $10.
$30 Living Room Arm Chairs, in leather, $22.50.

Seventh Floor

7-20-4

Increased sales for over forty years tells its own story.
Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.
FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

HAIR and Its Preservation, by Dr. Richard W. Muller. Prof. Illust. 2d edition. $1.50 postpaid.
LOSS OF HAIR Seborrhoea, thin, premature grey hair and their treatment by the Quartalamp. Dr. F. Nagelschmidt. Transl. and ed. by Dr. Richard W. Muller. 87 illus. In press. W. R. Jenkins Co., Pub., 851 St. & 6 Av.

Resinol Soap

for a clear complexion

PIMPLES and blackheads disappear, unsightly complexions become clean, clear, and velvety, and hair health and beauty are promoted by the regular use of Resinol Soap and an occasional application of Resinol Ointment. These soothing, healing preparations do their work easily, quickly and at little cost, when even the most expensive cosmetics and complicated "beauty treatments" fail.

All druggists sell Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment. For trial size of each, write to Dept. T. T., Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

BUFFOONS LINCOLN AT POLITICAL FEAST

Man Unknown to Republican Club Diners Impersonates Martyred President.

DENOUNCED BY SPEAKER

Senator-Elect Wadsworth Says Minority in Congress Stands Guard for Country—Whitman Speaks.

A plea for the different sections of the State to concern themselves in one another's affairs for the good of all was made by Gov. Charles S. Whitman, who spoke last night at the Twenty-ninth Annual Lincoln Dinner of the Republican Club, at the Waldorf-Astoria. Defense of the Republican Party and thrusts at the Democratic Administration were made by Senator-elect James W. Wadsworth, Jr., Representative Simeon D. Fess of Ohio, after speaking of Lincoln as a statesman, also made some long thrusts at the Wilson Administration.

Some stir was created at the dinner by what Representative Fess characterized as an "attempt to buffoon Lincoln." This was the appearance of an impersonator of the martyred President among the diners. James R. Sheffield, President of the Republican Club, announced that the impersonation was unauthorized.

The figure of a tall, gaunt man, wearing a frock coat and high hat, with face made up so that altogether he bore a striking resemblance to the pictures of Lincoln, stalked into the Grand Ball Room at the Waldorf while the dinner was still in progress. He arrived there hardly ten minutes after Gov. Whitman was escorted to his seat.

The eyes of more than 500 members of the Republican Club were trained on the man as he made his way straight toward the middle of the room. Scores of women in the boxes fastened their opera glasses on the man. He finally approached the table where sat Charles D. Hilles, Chairman of the Republican National Committee; former Collector of the Port William Loeb, Jr.; Simon Guggenheim, and others. The man started to speak to one of the men at this table, hesitated, and turned to a table near by. Suddenly he faced about and clapped his hands.

His signal for silence brought a hush on the assemblage, many of those present supposing that his appearance was a part of the entertainment.

"I, as a Democrat, have come here to represent Abe Lincoln, a Republican," said the melancholy looking man. "It's all a joke."

Behind his murky beard the man betrayed a smile. In an instant many of the diners realized that he had perpetrated a fraud on them. Some of them cried "Shame!" as the man started for the door. As he passed out of the ballroom the man, unable to speak above the noise was heard shouting:

"Good Democrats and Republicans know no party differences."

Soon after he had disappeared Mr. Sheffield said that the impersonation of Lincoln was not authorized by any member of the committee.

After he had drawn many pictures of Lincoln first as President in troublous times, and then as a humorous and still a tender-hearted man, Congressman Fess said:

"I deeply regret that an attempt was made a few minutes ago to buffoon Mr. Lincoln.

"You see that picture," he added as he pointed to a lifesize portrait of Lincoln on the wall back of the Speaker's table, "That is not the face for a buffoon."

Gov. Whitman, in enumerating the resources of the State, named as chief among these "the two millions of school children who today, from Montauk Point to Buffalo, or, perhaps, to be literally accurate, on yesterday were hearing of the life of Lincoln, listening to the simply story told to them in every schoolhouse in New York over which floats the flag of the nation." Extravagance, waste and destruction, and "senseless" dissipation of the State's resources meant loss to them.

"We are a Commonwealth and not a dominion to be ruled by any man or number of men or any collection or group of men, however large, for their own benefit or the benefit of any organization or party of which they may be members or to which they may belong. It is easy to understand that the common good cannot be conserved by any petty spirit of selfishness. We are troubled sometimes with too much law, too much governmental experiment, too much attempt to regulate by legislative enactment matters and affairs which cannot be entirely regulated and finally controlled by law.

"But the character of our people, our moral standards, our business standards, our political standards are higher today than they were a half century ago. Sometimes in glorifying the past many look with discouragement upon the present. Not so with us. We are not going backward as a people. We are going forward as a people."

Senator Wadsworth said never since the civil war had the country been so in need of its best men because of the serious business depression and the unforeseen complications of the European war. He described the Republican minority in Congress as standing guard and warning a "headstrong majority." He endeavored then to show how the opposition of the minority had resulted for the good of the country in the defeat of the River and Harbor bill and the fight at present against the Ship Purchase bill.

"It is apparent that the party occupies an important position in the scheme of things," said Senator Wadsworth, "else the President would not have gone out of his way to abuse it at Indianapolis. Abandoning his usual scholarly tone and method of expression, he essayed to speak a language which he seems to think the people like to hear from their Chief Executive. Rapidly blue-penciling history, he said the Republican Party had not had a new idea in thirty years."

A letter was read from Myron T. Herrick, ex-Ambassador to France. At the guests' table were William M. Calder, John W. Griggs, J. Adam Bede, William Barnes, Samuel S. Koenig, and the Rev. Howard Duffield.

WHITMAN OPENS HOSPITAL.

President Wilson Congratulates Leader of Volunteers.

Gov. Whitman officially opened the new Volunteer Hospital at Beekman and Water Streets yesterday. The nearby streets were filled with a large crowd and the institution was resplendent with American flags.

When the Governor finished his remarks an ambulance drew up at the rear door in Water Street, and out of it was carried S. Indiano, 34 years old, a laborer of 19 Cherry Street. He was starving.

President Wilson sent the following telegram to Mr. Booth: "May I send to you my warmest and most sincere congratulations and my best wishes for your admirable and useful enterprise."

Ballington Booth, President of the Volunteer Hospital Association, presided and introduced Gov. Whitman. In the grandstand constructed in front of the new institution were many contributors to the hospital. The Social Service Committee of the Volunteer Hospital was represented by Mrs. John R. Drexel, Miss Emily S. Perkins, Mrs. Archibald S. Alexander, Miss E. Louise Sands, Miss Lucy Prellinghuysen, Mrs. Samuel Weldon, Mrs. J. P. D. Lanier, Mrs. Richard Van Wyck, and Mrs. F. C. Bishop.

The hospital has cost $120,000, and three more stories are to be added to the structure. Since Oct. 15 the institution has been receiving patients, and now it is crowded.

STOKES ASSAILS WILSON.

Ex-Governor Says We Have an Anti-Lincoln Policy Today.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Feb. 12.—Ex-Gov. E. C. Stokes, who was the principal speaker at the Lincoln dinner in the Coleman House tonight, bitterly arraigned the present Administration for the manner in which it has handled the important matters that have come under its jurisdiction within the past two years.

"Do you think if Washington or Lincoln were President of these United States today it would require a continuous session of Congress to carry out the executive, will?" he said. "Washington freed us from a monarchy, Lincoln from slavery, and the present Administration has freed us from the burden of work and wages. It has removed the burden of taxation from foreign commerce and levied it upon the American business man.

"At the present time we are hearing of a great fight in Washington over the passage of a bill for an American merchant marine which may involve us in a series of further entanglements. Why does not Congress exert its energies in checking exportations in the face of 6-cent bread, instead of endeavoring to buy ships to further deplete our food supply?

"We have an anti-Lincoln policy today and trade has fallen off $500,000,000. This means misery and hunger. It is reported there are over 500,000 men out of work in New York alone. Yet we are told that this is psychological. We look ahead to the year 1916 to a change. These are the days that require watchful waiting."

Referring to the European war, he said: "We think our duty is done if we keep aloof from that terrible carnival of bloodshed. We should go further than that. We should advocate peace."

EXPELLED MINISTER DECLINES OUR AID

Continued from Page 1.

converted many churches into schools."

A corps to be formed by workmen will be called the Red Brigade.

It is said that some Zapatista leaders desire to submit to the Constitutionalists. It is reported that Gen. Genovevo de la O has delegates here treating for his surrender.

GREAT FUNERAL IN VERA CRUZ

Bodies of Jesus Carranza, His Son, and Nephew Arrive There.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Feb. 12.—Thousands witnessed the arrival today of the bodies of Jesus Carranza, his son and nephew and escorted the funeral train to military headquarters.

The bodies are lying in state. The burial will be on Saturday morning at a cemetery here.

Jesus Carranza, brother of the "First Chief," and the former's son and nephew, were executed by Gen. Santibanez, a hostile leader in the western Tehuantepec region. They were held as hostages for certain political demands which Gen. Carranza refused to grant.

REPORTS VILLA DEFEAT.

Carranza Says His Army Is Now Retreating in Disorder.

The following telegram was received yesterday by Francisco Elias, Carranza's Consul General in New York:

Villa's troops have been completely defeated at Gundalajara, losing more than 500 killed. Many soldiers were wounded and captured as prisoners. A great deal of their supplies and ammunition fell into our hands. The battle lasted five days. Villa's troops are retreating in disorder.

Gen. Angeles has created a reign of terror in Monterey. Due to their heavy losses at Monterey they are forcing every male to enlist in the Villa army. The Constitutional forces have recaptured Monclova and railroad communication to Piedras Negras has been established.

V. CARRANZA.

Villa was last reported leading his army against Guadalajara, and had approached within twenty miles of the city.

EL PASO, Feb. 12.—Gen. Villa was at Yurecuaro, in Michoacan State, today, according to private messages received from there. This point is some distance from Guadalajara. Carranza advices here say Villa was defeated at Gundalajara on Feb. 11.

Official Carranza advices said that troops of the First Chief had invaded Villa territory as far as Alamosa and Navajoa, in Central Sonora, and were pressing toward Hermosillo, the State capital.

MRS. HUTT CLEARS VAILS.

Artist's Wife Has Brothers Freed in Gem Mystery.

Although Mrs. Edna G. Hutt, wife of Henry Hutt, the artist, said she had not recovered any part of the jewelry stolen from her apartment at 246 West End Avenue on April 30, which was reported to be worth $7,000, she was quite sure, she said yesterday, that the young brokers, Floyd Vail and his brother, Roswell, who were arrested on Thursday, had never been even remotely connected with the disappearance of the gems.

Mrs. Hutt went to the West Side Court, where they were arraigned, to tell Magistrate House that the "arrest of the Vails was a mistake."

After hearing conflicting testimony given by John Bohan, a private watchman in the West End Avenue district, and detectives from the First Branch Bureau, the Magistrate decided there was no evidence to warrant a complaint against the Vails, and discharged them.

"The detectives did their duty in this case," said Magistrate House. "It is regretted that the defendants have been subjected to the indignity of arrest, but it is due, apparently, to erroneous information presented to the police. Though the witness Bohan now denies that he was responsible for the suspicion directed against the defendants, I am satisfied that he did tell the police what they have testified to."

Bohan denied that he had accused the Vail brothers of the robbery.

Mrs. Hutt is now living at 108 West Eighty-seventh Street. She said that on the day of the theft she had met Floyd Vail at the Waldorf, and he accompanied her home to dinner.

Floyd Vail, Sr., retired, of 206 West Seventieth Street, father of Floyd and Roswell Vail, said that he had no fault to find with the detectives for the arrest of his sons.

STABBED IN BROADWAY.

Victim Says Man He Had Dismissed Lay in Wait with Knife.

Jacob Jacobs, 44 years old, of 424 Van Sicklen Avenue, Brooklyn, was stabbed yesterday, and Vincent Lia, 18 years old, whom he had discharged from the employ of Marks Arnheim, 767 Broadway, last Tuesday, is accused of the crime. Jacobs was passing along Broadway near Tenth Street when a man jumped out of a doorway and slashed him across the right cheek with a knife, the cut extending down to the neck.

Dr. McCann of St. Vincent's said Jacobs was seriously wounded and took him to the hospital.

KLEIST INTERVIEW BRINGS MISTRIAL

Continued from Page 1.

should suppose that he was in any way smirched by such an occurrence as this.

"I, therefore, will thank you for your labors. I am sorry that they have come to nothing. I hope you will appreciate that there are substantial reasons why you cannot go any further with the case. I hope you will also go to your homes with the indignation that I feel that such things should be possible in the City of New York. Gentlemen, you are excused for the term."

When seen in his chambers in the Woolworth Building later Judge Hand would say nothing further than was embodied in his address to the jury on his theory that such things would not be tolerated "in any civilized community."

When the trial ended, at 11:18 o'clock, Mr. Breitung, his wife, and his daughter, Mrs. Kleist, who occupied seats on the right of the courtroom throughout the trial, seemed too much surprised to speak. Then they rose and Mr. Nicoll, smiling broadly, hurried over to talk to them. All of the Breitung lawyers seemed pleased.

Breitung Condemns Reports.

Mr. Breitung a few minutes later said that he "considered the statements in the newspapers prejudicial to my case, libelous, and scandalous, and an attempt to wreck my daughter's character." Mrs. Kleist said she considered them "decidedly unfair." Both, it was understood, were talking of the reports of the case generally instead of the Kleist statement specifically, though both were smiling broadly until they left the courtroom some twenty minutes later.

Kleist seemed chagrined only temporarily at the outcome of the trial. When he heard the Judge's decision he exclaimed: "I better get out of town and go back home; the whole case sickens me." Later his lawyer said: "The boy doesn't feel depressed about this. I am very much disappointed about the outcome of the trial. I was confident of winning the case and I shall try to bring it to trial again as early as possible."

Johns, the only witness put on the stand yesterday, testified that Kleist did his work in the New Mexico mine satisfactorily. He said Kleist did have to carry dynamite, but that it had no detonation caps in it and that there was comparatively little danger of physical injury. He himself had often dropped sticks without caps, he said, and they did not explode.

FINDS DIAMOND BRACELET.

Hotel Vanderbilt Employe Returns It to Mrs. R. C. LeRoy, the Owner.

Mrs. Robert C. LeRoy of 105 East Seventy-fifth Street lost a valuable diamond bracelet yesterday and did not miss it until she had finished her luncheon in the Della Robbia restaurant at the Vanderbilt. The bracelet consisted of forty-five diamonds, each weighing three-quarters of a carat, and set in platinum.

As she had made several calls during the morning and had done some shopping, Mrs. LeRoy had no idea where she might have dropped the bracelet, but she decided to inquire at the hotel office. There she found that George Simpson, an employe of the hotel, in passing through the restaurant a short time before, had found it lying at the foot of a pillar.

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ALUMNI TO FIGHT FOR FOOTBALL AT COLUMBIA---ATHLETICS---BASEBALL---BASKET BALL

COLUMBIA GRADS VOTE FOR FOOTBALL

Alumni Mass Meeting Unanimous for Restoration of Sport at University.

Columbia alumni met last night and thrashed out the advisability of adding their support to the undergraduates who have been working for the last few months to reinstate the sport. Over 600 of the alumni met in the Columbia Commons as a part of the Alumni Day programme, and they unanimously declared themselves for a revival of the sport.

The alumni present represented practically the entire alumni body of 17,000, and it is thought that their support at this time will have a powerful influence with the university authorities, who now have the matter under consideration. The resolution favored the alumni taking all possible steps at once to bring the game back, and it is expected that the graduates will appoint a committee to work with the undergraduates. Great enthusiasm was expressed in the mass meeting, and the resolution carried without a dissenting vote. It had been feared that some of the more prominent of the alumni would not support the resolution at this time.

The meeting came after a busy day for the graduates in their Alumni Day celebrations, and they were in the right mood to approach the question. Gustavus T. Kirby, former President of the Amateur Athletic Union, presided at the meeting. He introduced Dean John Howard Van Amringe, who retired in 1910, but who is endeared to every Columbia man. "Van Am" aroused enthusiasm, and when W. H. Brophy, '15, a member of the student board, explained to the alumni the steps which had already been taken he was cheered. Brophy said that more than three hundred students had pledged themselves to play if the game were restored next Fall and that 1,100 had agreed to pay two dollars each to finance the eleven through its early stages. Brophy said that the student board had made two proposals to the authorities. The first was to have football on trial for one year with a schedule of games with minor college teams, such as New York University, Amherst, Wesleyan, and Trinity. The second called for a series of interclass games, with one intercollegiate football game at the end of the season. This in effect is the scheme in vogue at Andover.

In a rousing appeal to the alumni Brophy said that Columbia had done more for football by abolishing it in 1905 than any other one factor, for by doing so football was "cleaned" and made the game it is today. "Now," said Brophy, "Columbia should reap the reward justly due her for her sacrifice and restore and put her stamp of approval on the present game."

Albert W. Putnam, '97, '99 L., former Chairman of the University Committee on Athletics and a graduate director of football when it was abolished, said that football as Columbia played it was commercialized and that it deserved to be abolished because it came under the just disapproval of the Faculty. "But the time has now come," he added, "for Columbia to take up the game again; but I would restrict it only to Columbia College, because the college alone is able to support it."

Dr. George L. Meylan, director of the gymnasium, supplemented Putnam's speech and said that Columbia College, with its thousand and more students was excelled in number of undergraduates only by Yale, Harvard, Cornell, and Pennsylvania, and that it had as many undergraduates as Princeton and Dartmouth. He said that after his ten years at Columbia he found conditions the same as at other colleges, and that the contention cannot be upheld that Columbia cannot maintain football.

When Dr. Meylan finished there was prolonged applause, and Chairman Kirby had to shout for order as he read the following resolution, which passed without a dissenting vote:

"Resolved, That the Columbia Alumni Federation heartily approve the demand of the students of Columbia that intercollegiate football be there re-established, and that it pledges its co-operation in their efforts to carry their desires into effect."

A second resolution giving the university authorities formal warning that the alumni were back of the students was adopted in the following words:

"Resolved, That the Secretary of the federation be instructed to notify the alumni trustees and the university officially of this action of the Alumni Federation."

HARVARD STOPS BAKER.

"Hobey's" St. Nicholas Team Defeated by Collegians, 4 to 3.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 12.—In the fastest hockey match seen at the Arena this Winter the Harvard 'Varsity hockey team beat the St. Nicholas players from New York tonight, 4 to 3. It was a question of stopping "Hobey" Baker, and although the former Princeton flyer scored two of his team's goals, he was covered most of the time.

The visitors acquired a 2 to 1 lead in the first half and added another point early in the second. Then the superior condition of the college players began to tell and Harvard, by virtue of a clever passing game and the keen shooting of Morgan and Wanamaker, tied the score. Finally, on a face-off directly in front of the St. Nicholas cage, Wanamaker got away a low drive for the winning goal.

Harvard played most of the evening without its stars, Claflin and Phillips, both of whom were hurt early in the match. The summary:

Harvard.	Position.	St. Nicholas.
Wylde	Goal	Carnochan
Morgan	Point	Von Bermuth
Claflin	Cover point	Gross
Townsend	Left wing	Cox
E. Baker	Centre	Ellis
Phillips	Rover	H. Baker
Wanamaker	Right wing	Fox

Goals made—By Wanamaker, (2,) Morgan, Townsend, H. Baker, (2,) Ellis. Substitutes—Doty for Claflin, Fisher for Phillips, Curtis for Townsend, Townsend for E. Baker, Baldwin for Fisher, Kilner for Fox, Fox for Kilner. Referee—G. H. Tingley. Assistant referee—W. E. Russell. Time of periods—Twenty minutes.

Boston Cracks in Hockey Tonight.

The Boston A. A. rules favorite for tonight's Amateur Hockey League game with the Hockey Club at the St. Nicholas Rink. The Hockey Club, however, has many followers who are looking forward to seeing the league tail-enders win their first game of the season at the expense of the leaders. The St. Nicks' players are rooting for the Hockey Club, for a victory for that organization will put the Santa Claus team in the lead in the league race.

Michigan Dismisses Football Star.

Special to The New York Times.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Feb. 12.—Larry Splawn, the sensational kicker of the 1914 football team of the University of Michigan, has been dismissed from the university because of inability to keep up with his studies. He was one of thirty-five members of "The Lit." class to receive this sentence. Splawn proved himself one of the brightest stars ever developed by Yost in this particular specialty, and his failure to return to college in 1915 will be a serious blow to the Michigan football team.

Knickerbocker Beats Calumet.

The Knickerbockers of the Interclub Baseball League celebrated the holiday yesterday with a victory over the Calumet Club team by a score of 18 to 4. It was an easy win for the Knickerbockers and they scored almost at will. They did some heavy hitting toward the end of the game and ran away from the Calumets. The line-up and score by innings:

Knickerbockers—De Rham, pitcher; Moss, third base; Noel, second base; Tweed, catcher; Kernochan, shortstop; Rhea, first base.

Calumets—Mellick, first base; Bigelow, catcher; B. Tilt, third base; Schultz, second base; Battershall, shortstop; A. Tilt, pitcher.

Knickerbockers ....2 0 3 0 4 5 4—18
Calumets ....0 1 0 0 0 2 1—4

ATLANTIC Y. C. DINNER.

Witty Speeches Entertain Yachtsmen and Friends at Delmonico's.

General enjoyment held sway at the annual dinner of the Atlantic Yacht Club at Delmonico's last night, about one hundred members and guests being seated. The toastmaster was the fleet chaplain, Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, who entertained immensely by his apt way of introducing the speakers, among whom were Commodore J. Stuart Blackton, Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady, and Sir Charles Allom, Vice Commodore of the Royal London Yacht Club, owner of the racing cutter Istra, and at one time considered as a probable challenger for the America's Cup. Commodore Blackton spoke of this being the fiftieth year of the Atlantic Yacht Club and that the indications were rosy for its being a banner one in the history of the organization. He also recited an original poem entitled "Friendship," which met with the hearty approval of the gathering. Before concluding his remarks, Mr. Blackton took occasion to express the esteem in which he held Fleet Capt. Alvah Nickerson, and presented him with a gold cigarette case. Dr. Cyrus Townsend Brady interpolated his remarks with a number of amusing stories of the sea which were particularly appropriate in a yachting gathering. After the speeches a photo-play story of the sea, written by Morgan Robertson, entitled "The Enemies," was presented. Among those present were:

Sir Charles Allom, Vice Commodore Royal London Yacht Club; Commodore J. Stuart Blackton, R. B. Atterbury, W. H. Barton, Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady, Rear Commodore T. C. Cardwell, Count d'Aix, A. L. Doremus, R. Edgren, Samuel L. Finley, Edward I. Graff, F. H. Hart, E. B. Havens, Rear Commodore H. E. Jones, J. H. McCooey, A. J. McIntosh, Alvah Nickerson, Vice Commodore L. T. Peterson, Baron Pascghony, Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee, Willard U. Taylor, Major J. W. Trumbridge, F. A. Weisman, Lyman Spalding, and F. L. Durland.

POULTRY SHOW OPENED.

10,000 Birds and Fowl Exhibited at Madison Square Garden.

Those who have yearnings to return to the farm will not have far to go for the next four days. They can pay a visit to Madison Square Garden, where the twenty-sixth annual Poultry and Pigeon Show opened yesterday. On entering the Garden persons would imagine they were in the midst of a thousand chicken yards. Every kind of domestic fowl and hundreds of rare wild birds are in the amphitheatre. In the centre a caged pool furnishes quarters for over two hundred aquatic birds. There are long-legged cranes, short-necked ducks of every color in the rainbow, flamingoes, and some lanky ostriches.

One of the opening features of the show was the sending of the following message by carrier pigeon to President Woodrow Wilson:

President Woodrow Wilson, White House, Washington, D. C.

Your Excellency: The thousands of men and women close to the soil, who are represented at the Madison Square Garden Poultry Show, send to you their sincerest wishes for continued peace for our country and for peace as soon as possible for the world. We are heartily in accord with your earnest efforts to preserve peace with honor.

(Signed) CHARLES D. CLEVELAND.

The birds were taken to the roof of the Garden and the messages, rolled in small quills, were attached to the homer pigeons' legs. After encircling the building once or twice the birds headed South. It is expected they will fly to lofts of the Washington Racing Pigeon Club, where there are carriers waiting to bring a return message from the President.

The 10,000 fowl and birds come from nearly every State in the Union and almost every Province in Canada. The staple standard breeds are particularly strong. These include some of the finest Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Brahmas, and Leghorns that have ever been shown. There are also Minorcas, Anconas, Buttercups and Lakenvelders, Hamburgs, Orpingtons, and Sussex Reds. Some of these breeds are unfamiliar to the visitor not versed in poultry lore, while in their variations they are weird and wonderful, as well as beautiful.

The bantams—the toys of poultrydom—are well represented and stuck away in a corner as if in disgrace are some fowls whose ancestors were fighters. The pit game cocks are not in popular favor at present. Therefore they have been relegated to a back seat in the show. There are ducks and geese galore in almost every variety of breeds.

The exhibition is quite an international affair, as besides the home breeds there is a wonderful collection of Oriental birds which are being shown. The assembly room is devoted to breeding appliances. It is here one sees where chicken eugenics has been brought up to a high state of perfection. Mammoth incubators containing hundreds of eggs are on all sides.

"PEKE" WINS FIRST PRIZE.

Toi Lee of Coddington Best Dog of Show at Afternoon Tea Gathering.

Another large representation of dogs competed in the weekly show at Bustanoby's yesterday afternoon, there being about fifty contestants in the various classes. The honors for best dog in the show went to Mrs. Mark Fischel's Pekingese, Toi Lee of Coddington. Mrs. Mott's Japanese spaniel, Kato, was held as reserve. The summary, winners' classes:

Pekingese Spaniels.—Won by Mrs. Mark Fischel's Toi Lee of Coddington; reserve, Mrs. Thomas Hastings's Wan Tai.
Pomeranians.—Won by Miss Lena Schilling's Black Prince V.; reserve, Mrs. M. C. Cummings's Master of Reynard.
Japanese Spaniels.—Won by Miss Mott's Koto; reserve, Miss L. A. Harkness's Onisan.
Maltese Terriers.—Won by Mrs. Koerlin's Little Folly; reserve, Miss Stinzing's Lillie.
Prince Charles Spaniels.—Won by Mrs. Mary Cook's Yetsan Checkmate.
King Charles Spaniels.—Won by Mrs. Harry McCutcheon's Waldkeing Beautiful.
Blenheim Spaniels.—Won by Mrs. D. C. Whitney's Mias of Pitu.
Ruby Spaniels.—Won by Mrs. Meyer Cohen's Rosemary Red Rambler.
Black and Tans.—Won by Mrs. Kayser's Bella.

DARTMOUTH SKI CARNIVAL.

C. G. Paulsen, New Hampshire College, Wins Intercollegiate Race.

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 12.—The ski exhibition of C. G. Paulsen of New Hampshire College was the feature of the Dartmouth Winter carnival today. He won the intercollegiate ski cross-country race, in which Burke of McGill University, Montreal, was second, and Bowler of Dartmouth third, and closed the day with a spectacular exhibition of somersaulting from the ski jump. The snow was a trifle soft, slowing up the events considerably.

The ten-mile ski relay race between McGill and Dartmouth was called on account of darkness, with Dartmouth leading by 2 minutes 45 seconds. The final lap will be run off tomorrow.

Early Risers' Breakfast.

The Early Risers' Riding Club, which numbers among its members many expert horsemen, held its annual meeting and breakfast yesterday noon at Healy's. There were about fifty members present, and a jovial time was enjoyed by everybody. The absolute informality of the breakfast followed the general plan which has been pursued in past years when the annual event has been held at McGowan's in the Park. The election of officers was one of the principal features of the annual meeting. Major Lewis M. Thiery, who has been for two years the President, was not up for re-election, but was chosen as an associate officer. The new officers are: President, Richard E. Sause; Vice President, Charles Henry Mattlage; Treasurer, August Lambert, and Secretary, Louis Moos. Among those who attended the breakfast were Judge Alton B. Parker, Cabot Ward, Park Commissioner; Charles Strauss, Commissioner of the Water Department; Charles Henry Mattlage, Major Lewis M. Thiery, William H. Miller, Samuel K. Jacobs, Harry Meehan, William Duffy, William Birch, George Crouch, Charles Brewster, Richard Deeves, Captain Kroder, Henry Auerbach, Isaac Gimbel, Charles Stadler, and Charles Thorley.

CALDWELL WINS BROOKLYN HANDICAP

"Ted" Meredith Barely Defeated in 500-Yard Race in Brooklyn Armory.

Dave Caldwell, the Boston A. A. middle distance runner, surprised a big crowd of athletic followers at the annual games of Company E, Thirteenth Regiment, in their Brooklyn Armory yesterday afternoon, by winning the 500-yard "Brooklyn Handicap" in a sensational finish from James E. (Ted) Meredith, 800 metres Olympic champion and world's record holder, competing for the University of Pennsylvania. Starting with the smallest allowance, two yards, the former Cornell star covered the 500 yards in the fast time of 59 3-5 seconds, and were it not for the fact that he had a handicap he would have a new indoor record to his credit. Inches only separated Caldwell from Meredith at the tape, and it was a question in the minds of some spectators whether Caldwell had passed the sturdy little Quaker wonder.

Meredith undoubtedly finished under the present record figures, but he cannot get credit for a new mark for the reason that the amateur rules prescribe that a man must break the tape first in order to get credit for a time eclipsing performance.

Tom Halpin, the Boston A. A. crack, scheduled to start from scratch with Meredith, requested the management at the last minute to cancel his entry. Eddie Frick, New York A. C., who had a 10-yard start; Myles McHugh, Pastime A. C., 10 yards, and Dick Egan of the Irish-American A. C., off 7 yards, also declined the issue, leaving the field in the feature event composed of Meredith, Caldwell, Win Gough, unattached, and Hugh Hirschon, of the Irish-American A. C. Gough, with the liberal allowance of eight yards, outran Hirschon for the show honors.

It was a splendid race, but not better than the 1,000-yard contest, which was won by Abel Kiviat, Irish-American A. C., one-mile national champion. Kiviat started the final lap forty yards behind the leader and absolutely last, twenty-eight runners were strung out on the track between himself and J. E. Ball, Jr., unattached, who set the pace. Man after man was left behind Kiviat when he started in earnest after Ball. Fifty yards from home he was fifth, and at twenty-five yards he was first; but he had to travel fast every minute, for Ball came fast, and was only a yard back at the completion of the race. Ball had an allowance of forty-three yards. Sydney Leslie, the fast Long Island A. C. distance runner, captured third place from the eight-yard mark. Kiviat's time of 2:16 3-5 was exceptionally good for an indoor track.

Unable to shake off Dick Remer of the Irish-American A. C. in the two-mile handicap walk for fifteen laps, Eddie Renz, Mohawk A. C., national three and seven miles champion, produced a Goulding sprint on the final lap, leaving the Irish pedestrian twenty-five yards behind at the finish. William Plant, Long Island A. C., with thirty-five yards start, was third. Renz and Remer, who represent the best in walking in this country, tried hard for an early advantage, but without avail. They had no trouble overcoming the big handicaps allotted more than a dozen rivals, but they found it impossible to get away from one another for more than five yards at a time. A quarter-mile spurt by Remer failed to gain him a material advantage over Renz in a latter stage of the exhibition, but robbed him of the stamina that would have counted heavily in the final lap.

James A. Byrne, a coming sprinter, scored another victory in the seventy-five-yard dash, beating Charley Clark of the Xaviers in the final.

Eddie Goodwin, the diminutive bicycle star, once more triumphed over William Van den Dries of the New York A. C. in a well-contested two-mile bicycle race. The summary:

75-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by James A. Byrne, unattached, (8 feet;) Charles B. Clark, Xavier A. A., (7 feet,) second; O. Adamson, Salem-Crescent A. A., (7 feet,) third. Time—0:08.

1,000-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by Abel R. Kiviat, Irish-American A. C., (scratch;) J. E. Ball, unattached, (43 yards,) second; Sydney Leslie, Long Island A. C., (8 yards,) third. Time—2:16 3-5.

Two-Mile Walk, Handicap.—Won by Edward Renz, Mohawk A. C., (scratch;) Richard F. Remer, Irish-American A. C., (scratch,) second; William Plant, Long Island A. C., (35 yards,) third. Time—14:06 2-5.

One-Mile Run, Novice.—Won by N. R. Brown, Jr., Hamilton Lyceum; E. H. Church, West Side Y. M. C. A., second; E. Haskell, Thirteenth Regiment A. A., third. Time—4:57.

220-Yard Run, Handicap, (Closed to Thirteenth Regiment A. A.)—Won by Frank Stephenson, Fifth Company, (1½ yards;) James A. Byrne, First Company, (6 yards,) second; I. Summergrade, Second Company, (3 yards,) third. Time—0:23 1-5.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—Won by Edward H. Goodwin, Thirteenth Regiment A. A., (scratch;) William Van den Dries, New York A. C., (10 yards,) second; Joseph de Cross, Empire City Wheelmen, (140 yards,) third. Time—4:48 3-5.

500-Yard Brooklyn Handicap.—Won by Dave S. Caldwell, Boston A. A., (2 yards;) James E. (Ted) Meredith, University of Pennsylvania, (scratch,) second; Win Gough, unattached, third. Time—0:59 3-5.

300-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by L. J. Harper, Irish-American A. C., (9 yards;) H. Uhl, unattached, (11 yards,) second; E. Sangen, New York A. C., (9 yards,) third. Time—0:32 4-5.

Three-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by Charles Pores, unattached, (75 yards;) G. Messier, Long Island A. C., (75 yards,) second; Nick Gianakopulos, Millrose A. A., (scratch,) third. Time—14:55 3-5.

Medley Relay Race, Handicap, 1,980 yards, (men running 880, 660, and 440 yards.)—Won by Central Congregational A. A., (A. T. Lent, J. W. Atherton, and W. Selover,) 52 yards; Presentation Club, second; Loughlin Lyceum, third. Time—4:16 3-5.

Half-Mile Military Athletic Relay.—Won by Second Naval Battalion, (P. Hauser, R. W. McDonald, H. A. Altman, and E. D. Maurer,) 8 yards; Seventy-first Regiment A. A., (Dan Kuhn, C. Clark, D. Guilfoyle, and T. F. Corley,) 21 yards, second; Twenty-second Regiment A. A., (E. Coyle, H. Lenty, H. Hocking, and J. Onken,) 18 yards, third. Time—1:34 4-5.

Eastern District Athletes Best.

Athletes of the Eastern District High School yesterday won a dual meet with Bushwick High in the Forty-seventh Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, by a score of 45 points to 42. The feature event was the half-mile in which Jack Billig of Bushwick scored a singular triumph and almost turned the tide of victory against Eastern District. In an interscholastic championship basketball game, Bushwick easily defeated Eastern District by a 34 to 12 count. "Bugs" Berman was the star of the game, scoring 21 points for the victors. The winners in the track and field events were:

60-Yard Dash.—M. Schoenberg, Eastern District. Time—0:08 1-5.
Half-Mile Run.—Jack Billig, Bushwick. Time—2:18.
100-Yard Dash.—C. Nagle, Bushwick. Time—0:11 2-5.
220-Yard Dash.—J. Rabinowitz, Eastern District. Time—0:28 4-5.
Running High Jump.—Grendt, Bushwick, with a leap of 5 feet.
Standing Broad Jump.—Minsky, Eastern District, with jump of 8 feet 10 inches.
Putting 12-Pound Shot.—M. Berman, Bushwick, with put of 32 feet 11 inches.
One-Mile Relay Race.—Bushwick. Time—3:58 3-5.

Jersey Curlers Win at Utica.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 12.—Near midnight curling marked the first play in the annual match for the Gordon international trophy. The ice was poor early in the evening and play was delayed until it became keener. The first round resulted in a victory for Canada. Two New York rinks and one from Jersey City represented the United States. Tomorrow, New York, Schenectady, Brookline, Utica, and Brae Burn of Newton, Mass., will uphold the Stars and Stripes.

Tonight the famous Edwards rink of Jersey City proved the only winning American club, defeating Montreal by one shot in an exciting finish. The two New York rinks lost, the Caledonian Club making the better showing, though only going St. Andrew's one better. The scores: St. Andrew's, 19; St. Lawrence, 26; Jersey City, 17; Montreal, 16; Caledonian, 16; Heather, 22. Total: United States, 52; Canada, 64.

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McMAHON HIGH GUNNER.

Hits 92 Out of 100 Targets in Travers Island Shoot.

There were twenty-five gunners on the firing line yesterday at the Travers Island traps of the New York A. C. They decided not only their regular weekly programme, but also a special Lincoln Day scratch and handicap prize. The scores in the regular scratch and handicap shoots counted on the special prize.

Danny McMahon was the high scratch gunner of the day, taking the event with 92 out of a possible 100 targets. It also gave him the Lincoln Day Scratch Prize. The high handicap gunner was W. J. Smith, who managed to sweep home a winner in two other events as well as taking the Lincoln Day High Handicap Prize. Mr. Smith won the Travers Island Trophy and also the Novice Cup.

The other prizes were well distributed. The Monthly Cup went to H. B. Knight, who had to take the event in a shoot-off against a score of gunners. The same situation cropped up in the shoot for the Club Cup. This prize finally was won by G. F. Pelham. The Accumulation Cup saw the only straight score of the day. It was returned by W. H. Yule, the winner of the leg. The Distance Handicap went to B. M. Higginson.

Lakewood Shooters at Firing Line.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Feb. 12.—The annual two-day shoot of the Laurel House Gun Club commenced this afternoon with four twenty-five-bird events and a 100-bird handicap, which included the four twenty-five-bird matches. Conditions were perfect for the matches, with a clear sky and no wind, and a good-sized field competed. E. J. Westhall of Lakewood won the diamond watch fob for the 100-bird event with a score of 100. Westhall broke 84, and his handicap of 16 gave him a clean slate. Close behind Westhall were F. F. Vanderhoef of the Laurel House Club, who scored 99 with a 16 handicap, and C. F. Healy of the New York Athletic Club, who made the same score with a handicap of 20. J. Luther Bright of the local club, with a handicap of 16, turned in cards totaling 98. C. F. Healy carried off the honors in the first twenty-five bird match, and S. M. Crothers, Jr., of Philadelphia, who carried an eight handicap, won the last event. The other two twenty-five-bird matches were won by J. Luther Bright and Dr. Curt O. H. Kayser, both of the local club. Other gunners who finished with cards of above 90 in the 100-bird handicap were Dr. Kayser, handicap 20, total 95; W. H. Wolley, handicap 8, total 92; A. Pardee, Philadelphia, handicap 16, total 91, and S. M. Crothers, handicap 16, total 91.

Feds Have Picked No New Place.

The Kansas City franchise of the Federal League, now in the hands of Harry L. Sinclair and Pat Powers, has not yet been settled on the Bronx, Newark, Harrison, or any other place. The Federal officials declare they will have no more to say about it until a resting place is definitely decided upon.

President Edward G. Barrow of the International League threw some light on the Kansas City franchise yesterday, when he stated that up to two weeks ago President Gilmore made flattering offers of the franchise to James J. McCaffery and his partner in Toronto. Gilmore was very anxious to land the club in the Canadian city and was also anxious to tempt McCaffery away from the International League. The Canadian promoters, however, turned down the offer, and after that Powers and his backers took the franchise.

New Rochelle Yacht Club Shoot.

F. W. Howard showed excellent trap shooting form yesterday by winning four of the six contests at the New Rochelle Yacht Club's traps. He proved high gun in the 100 "bird" scratch event, and he also won the 10 "bird" scratch shoot. Shooting against seven others with a handicap of 4 he captured the Holiday Cup, a 50-"bird" match, with a total of 49, and in the distance handicap he won in the shoot-off after tying George P. Granbery with 21 breaks.

A. B. Stoddard and D. Giriat tied with full scores of 25 each in the shoot for the Accumulation Cup, each winning a leg for that trophy. A. B. Stoddard proved high handicap man for the day with 97 as his score, and G. P. Granbery captured the 15 "bird" scratch prize with a full score.

Morrell Victor at Bergen Beach.

Daniel K. Morrell of Jamaica won the prize offered by former national champion John H. Hendrickson over the traps of the Bergen Beach Gun Club yesterday. It was the third shoot of the series, and in the aggregate the winner had 192 out of a possible 200 blue rocks. He was the only gunner to make a straight score in any of the shoots. In addition to the shoot for the Hendrickson medals there was a Take Home Prize that was won by G. Remsen with a total of 98 out of 100 blue rocks, shooting with a handicap of 9. A woman shot in the latter event. She was Miss Behnken, who made 39 out of 50 clay pigeons. She did not fire at her second string as the rain stopped the shooting.

Cornell Wins in Brown's Tank.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 12.—Cornell easily defeated Brown in the first intercollegiate swimming meet in Colgate Hoyt swimming pool tonight. Hinckes was the only Brown man to win an event for his team, though Capt. McLaughlin was second in two events. Several of Brown's point winners were out of the meet as a result of failure to pass examinations last week.

Smull Leader at Bayside Traps.

L. E. Smull of the Port Washington Yacht Club won the 100 clay bird handicap at the traps of the Bayside Yacht Club yesterday. Shooting under conditions that were not the most favorable for the sport, he demolished 92 of the 100 clay objects at which he had a chance to shoot. Frederick W. Kent of the home club, who had been monopolizing the high score honors at the club for several weeks, was a close second with 91 breaks to his credit; with his handicap allowance of 6 Smull returned the best gross score. Tracy K. Lewis of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club and J. S. Fosdick of the Bayside Yacht Club tied for second and third with scores of 95.

Shooters Out at Knollwood C. C.

Of the group of clay pigeon enthusiasts who faced the traps of the Knollwood Country Club yesterday in the annual Lincoln's Birthday shoot at 100 "birds," with a handicap, J. F. Hahn returned the top score. He broke 73 blue rocks which, with his handicap of 20, gave him a total of 93. James Mills, Jr., was the runner up with 84 on his handicap of 15. The scores of the others are: Joseph Osler, (20,) 82; Col. D. Brandreth, (20,) 80; M. Holzworth, (20,) 79; Douglas Parshall, (21,) 75; A. O. Choate, (25,) 70; G. F. Ordway, (30,) 65, and Warren Banks, (30,) 63.

International Derby Called Off.

MONTREAL, Feb. 12.—At a meeting of the Dorval Park Jockey Club this afternoon it was decided to declare off the international derby, which had been planned as the feature event of the Spring meeting of the club, as a year ago. The entries for this event were due to close in November, but owing to the few entries the time for the closing of the stake was extended, without result. A year ago there were numerous entries, but only five horses answered the call to the post.

Tie in White Plains Shoot.

The White Plains Gun Club had eighteen shooters face the traps for Lincoln's birthday shoot. The programme consisted of 150 targets. R. K. Jessup and Dr. G. G. Van Schaick tied with a straight score, including handicaps. T. H. Lawrence was high scratch, with 135.

George Thompson Wins Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

AIKEN, S. C., Feb. 12.—George Thompson won the Edward Smith Cup in the annual event at the Gun Club this afternoon.

Bruno and Cowenhoven Victors.

There was a good field of gunners at the Gravesend Bay traps of the Bensonhurst Yacht Club yesterday. The holiday was celebrated by two shoots. The Monthly Cup was taken by T. Bruno with a full score. In the Take Home trophy the winner was G. Cowenhoven after a shoot-off.

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BARROW WON'T GIVE UP BRONX FIGHT

Pleads Vainly with the Giants' President to Allow Transfer of Jersey City Club.

President Barrow of the International League spent much time and conversation yesterday trying to persuade President Hempstead of the Giants that he should permit the Jersey City club to locate in the Bronx. At the close of the conference President Hempstead was still unconvinced that the move was advisable.

"There is no change in the situation as far as the New York club is concerned," said Mr. Hempstead. "I do not think the International League in the Bronx would furnish any opposition whatever for the Federal League in the event it located a club there, and that is one of the arguments used in favoring the move. One of the strongest and most sacred features of organized baseball has always been the protection of territory. In the minor leagues, if one club, say a Class D club, has a bad season, it never moves up to Class C territory to make up its loss, nor does a Class C club move into Class B territory after a poor season. It has always been a principle of baseball that the leagues shall not interfere with each other's territory."

President Barrow is not discouraged because he was unable to win Mr. Hempstead over yesterday, and he says he will try his persuasive powers again on Monday. Barrow points out that it would be a very easy matter to transfer the Jersey City club. As a matter of fact, the club is now operating in Jersey City by special permission of the New York club, as Jersey City is within the territorial limits controlled by the Giants. The name "Jersey City" could be stricken out, according to President Barrow, and the word "Bronx" substituted, and that's all there would be to it, and the club would not be granting any greater concession than it now gives.

"Mr. Hempstead hasn't been convinced yet," said President Barrow, "that we should have the Bronx territory. I'm not through with him yet, however. His 'No' hasn't satisfied me, but then, I am hard to satisfy."

President Barrow's communication to the National League has not been answered yet by President Tener, and as that executive has gone away until next week, he does not expect an answer for several days. President Barrow said yesterday that he had sent a similar request to the American League, and had received a reply from President Johnson that the American League would leave the matter to the local owners.

Messrs. Ruppert and Huston are noncommittal on the subject. An official of the New York club has stated that Capt. Huston was much opposed to the International League's invasion of local territory, but President Barrow stated that Capt. Huston denied that he ever made such a statement.

BILL JAMES A HOLDOUT.

Boston Pitcher Demands $6,000 a Year—Gaffney Refuses It.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—"Bill" James, one of the men who pitched the Boston Nationals to a world's championship last Fall, wrote to a friend here today that he was negotiating for an increase in salary. His three-year contract, signed last July when the Braves were still low in the league standing, calls for $4,000 a year. It is understood the big Californian wants $6,000.

President Gaffney, according to Secretary Nickerson, has told James that he must play for $4,000 or not play at all. In the letter received today James said he understood the binding provisions of the contract, and added: "It is my present intention not to report this season unless my demands are granted."

Dreyfuss Would Share His Territory

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Feb. 12.—President Barney Dreyfuss of the Pirates arrived home from the National League meeting this morning, and on being asked for an expression as to whether he would be in favor of another organized ball club locating in Pittsburgh, said:

"I am in favor of the entrance here of an International or American League Club, provided they are owned by men who have not been the enemies of organized ball. I opposed Ed Barrow dealing with certain men here two years ago because of their personality, not because I was against the International League. I feel the same way now. If men who have always been friendly to the National and American leagues want to place an organized ball club here I will not oppose them."

Bresnahan to Stand Pat on Cubs.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—The Chicago Nationals will start the season with practically the same line-up as last year, Manager Bresnahan announced on his return from New York today. He admitted his failure to get two players for whom the club offered $30,000, and at the same time criticised the twenty-one-men rule, which he declared would prevent the clubs developing youngsters. John Gibson of Mobile, who caught for the Pensacola team last Summer, has been signed by the Cubs.

Soldiers Win Indoor Ball Game.

The indoor baseball game between the Bronx Cayugas and the Second Naval Battalion team in the latter's armory in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon resulted in a 2 to 0 victory for the soldiers. Both runs were scored in the fifth inning. The battery for the Bronx Cayugas was Suhre and Gough and for the Second Battalion, Currie and Brown. The next game in the armory will be played tomorrow afternoon, when the Brooklyn Rapid Transit team will line up against the Second Naval Battalion.

Bowdoin to Play Fifteen Games.

BRUNSWICK, Me., Feb. 12.—The Bowdoin College baseball schedule, announced today, contains fifteen games, one more than last year. Most of the contests are with Maine colleges. Other games are: April 13, Harvard at Cambridge; 23, Trinity at Hartford; 24, Wesleyan at Middletown; May 7, Tufts at Brunswick; 13, Tufts at Medford.

Topeka Franchise Changes Hands.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 12.—The franchise of the Topeka Western League Baseball Club was today sold to John Savage of Kansas City. It is believed the team will be kept here.

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No middlemen's profits!
February is Clean-up Month.

Shirts Reduced
$1.00 Negligee Shirts, 49c.
$1.50 Dress Shirts, 49c.
Short, Stiff Bosom, Fancy Shirts, 69c.
$1.50 Pleated Bosom Negligees at 79c.
$2.00 Gloves at $1.00 Pair
Tan Kid and Brown Mocha

Spring Soft Hats $2.75
Smart Alpines with Welted Edge in Green and Brown.
Spring Derbys
Tapering Crowns
$1.90 & $2.75
Elsewhere $3 to $4
Rich Black Felts Featherweight.

A BASEBALL LUXURY.

National Commission Should Be Abolished, Says a Club Owner.

During the recent National League meeting in this city a strong agitation was started against the National Commission which, in another year, may result in its abolition. The National League is looking for every possible means of retrenchment during the present baseball war and sees in the doing away with the commission another means of saving considerable money.

The main objection to the commission is that during the ten years of its existence it has cost in the neighborhood of $400,000, which has come out of the pockets of the major league clubs, and nearly all of this money has been spent to settle a lot of petty squabbles among minor league clubs. The great part of the commission's business is concerned with the minor leagues and yet the majors have to pay for it. The sums the commission gets out of all the world's series games has amounted to a large total, and the commission has at hand a large reserve which the clubs could use pretty nicely under the present conditions of the game.

This is the way one club owner of the National League sized up the situation: "Three men on that commission draw salaries amounting to $21,000, Chairman Herrmann receiving a salary of $12,500 a year. And what do they do? The bulk of their labors in the past has been to smooth out minor league controversies, such as whether Pitcher Jones belongs to Kokomo, or whether the Medicine Hat Club will pay Johnny Jenkins the $10.50 it owes him for back salary.

"When you come to think of it, the commission gets little or no trouble from the major leagues and any controversy which they do adjudicate could be settled by compromise among the leagues themselves.

"The National Commission, of course, has had a wonderfully good effect on the game and as a court of last appeal has gained great prestige and respect. But in the present state of baseball, when retrenchment is advisable in every possible way, it seems that baseball could get along without the commission, for a while anyway, until the game gets back to a normal condition."

YANKEES TO MOBILIZE.

Pitchers and Catchers Will Start Today for Hot Springs.

The first gun of the baseball season will be fired today, when the advance guard of the Yankees will start for Hot Springs, Ark. Ray Keating of Bridgeport will leave New York today, and the party will increase in numbers all along the line. At Albany, Ray Fisher of Middlebury, Vt., will join the party, and at Buffalo, Ray Caldwell of Salamanca, N. Y., will be taken on.

Ed Sweeney, who has been running a garage in Chicago all Winter, and Jack Warhop of Freeport, Ill., will join the party at Chicago. Carroll Brown of Kingston, Penn., and Scout Joe Kelley of Baltimore will be taken aboard at Memphis, and the players are expected to get to Hot Springs on Monday. King Cole will go direct from Brawley, Cal. Leslie Nunamaker, the other Yankee catcher, is now at Hot Springs.

Scout Kelley will be in charge of the pitching staff, and will get the twirlers at work soon after their arrival. He hopes that by the time the other players arrive at Savannah the pitchers will be in shape to serve up the kind of pitching that will give the batsmen's eyes the right kind of practice.

It was announced by Manager Donovan yesterday that Jimmy Duggan had been appointed trainer of the club. Duggan for the last two years has been trainer at Providence under Donovan, and before that he was assistant trainer at Detroit. Duggan has had a wide experience in conditioning athletes and at one time was a professional boxer.

FEDERAL PLAN MAY FAIL.

Will Not Open in New England Against International Invasion.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 12.—Hugh A. MacKinnon, when he left here this afternoon, expressed a fear that the proposed Federal Minor League in New England would not materialize. The reason was that he learned that there was danger of the International League seeking to enter New England to strengthen its circuit. He immediately left for New York to reconsider his plans and see where a new Federal Minor League would get off in case such a situation came to pass.

"I struck an entire new baseball situation here in the past twenty-four hours," said Mr. MacKinnon, "and I am in somewhat of a quandary as to what effect it will have on my plans for a Federal Minor League in New England, which up to the present time were progressing exceptionally well. I find there is a concerted movement to bring the International League into Hartford and Springfield, and it looks as if it might be put through. This is a factor which may seriously interfere with my plans, and as a result I intend to wait until the meeting of the International League in New York next Monday afternoon before I go any further.

"There certainly is no doubt that a Federal Minor League could not afford to open up in Hartford and Springfield in opposition to International League teams."

Amateur Association Growing.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 12.—The National Amateur Baseball Association at a meeting here today voted to take in five new cities. Richmond, Sacramento, Pittsburgh, Detroit, and Akron were admitted to membership. Several minor changes were made in the constitution. The representatives from the various cities were informed that on March 1 President E. C. Patterson will notify each city as to the exact date for the start of the intercity series of elimination games. This will enable each city to arrange its schedule without running the risk of a conflict in dates. The following officers were elected: E. C. Patterson, New York, President; Clayton C. Townes, Cleveland, First Vice President; George Buechle, Louisville, Second Vice President; Ernest Seaton, Chicago, Secretary and Treasurer.

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COLUMBIA GETS REVENGE ON PENN

Three Thousand Alumni See Basket Ball Team Win, 26 to 11.

Columbia maintained a tradition and incidentally moved into a forward place in the intercollegiate basket ball race by defeating the Pennsylvania five last night in a one sided game in the Morningside gymnasium by the score of 26 to 11. Columbia led from the start and although the Blue and White slumped momentarily in the second half, Pennsylvania was not able to take advantage of the opportunity offered and Columbia won as it pleased.

Benson and Calder starred for the Columbia team and earned well merited applause from a crowd of more than three thousand alumni who packed the gymnasium. In the first row, enjoying the game immensely, was President Nicholas Murray Butler, while half a dozen trustees and several members of the university Faculty added to the crowd.

The Columbia five took the lead at the start and demonstrated in short order that it was out for revenge on the Quakers, who defeated them earlier in the season at Philadelphia, 18 to 15. By defeating the Philadelphians Columbia went up near the top of the league ladder, and put itself decidedly in the running for the league title.

At the end of the first half Columbia was leading by a score of 13 to 6 and not a single Quaker had been able to get near the basket, the Pennsylvanians' six points coming on fouls thrown by McNichol. Columbia doubled its score in the second period and McNichol saved the Quakers from being shut out without a single field goal by caging one lone basket. The little Red and Blue guard added three points from the foul line and earned the honor of scoring all his team's points. Line-up:

Columbia.	Position.	Pennsylvania.
Calder	Left forward	Williamson
Dwyer	Right forward	Evans
Burghard	Centre	Seelback
Lee	Left guard	Wallace
Benson	Right guard	McNichol

Goals from field—Calder, (3,) Benson, (3,) Kornsand, McNichol. Goals from foul—Benson, 12 out of 16; McNichol, 9 out of 14. Substitutes—Walker for Burghard, Healey for Walker, Haaren for Healey, Kornsand for Dwyer, Wilber for Benson, McEleny for Williamson, Bullitt for Evans, Chandler for Wallace. Referee—C. A. Read, Springfield Y. M. C. A. College. Umpire—H. Sturdy, Johns Hopkins. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

Hackensack Girls' Luck Broken.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Feb. 12.—After winning eleven straight games, the Hackensack High School girls' basket ball team was defeated by the Englewood High School girls this afternoon, 25 to 23. They blame the loss of the game to the absence of three regular players who were barred on account of an eligibility rule that Principal Bennett enforced this week, which prohibits students from taking part in athletics if they failed in their examination.

Englewood Boys Champions.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Feb. 12.—The boys' team of the Englewood High School clinched the basket ball championship of the Northern New Jersey Interscholastic League this afternoon, when they defeated Hackensack High School 44 to 10. Picino and Levingsohn starred for Englewood. This was their eighth straight victory.

Amherst Weak at Basketball.

AMHERST, Mass., Feb. 12.—The first game for Amherst's new basket ball team resulted in a 36-to-21 defeat by Springfield Y. M. C. A. College. Clever shooting by the Springfield men and Amherst's lack of experience enabled them to pile up an early lead which Amherst found it impossible to overcome.

Montclair's Ninth Victory in Row.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Feb. 12.—Marking their ninth straight victory, the Montclair Academy basket ball team defeated here this afternoon, 45 to 20, the Morristown School five. Both teams played the best basket ball seen here this season. Montclair played like a unit and found the Devitalis brothers fast forwards.

Cornell Leads in Basket Ball.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 12.—Cornell went into first place in the Intercollegiate Basket Ball League tonight by defeating Princeton, 19 to 15.

New Yorkers Beaten at Soccer.

New Jersey conquered New York in soccer football yesterday afternoon by the score of 3 goals to 1. The pick of the New Jersey Amateur League contested with the cream of the Metropolitan and District Amateur League at Lenox Oval. It was the first meeting for these two leagues, and it is proposed to stage annual games. The next game will take place in New Jersey. The line-up:

New Jersey.	Position.	New York.
Kerser	Goal	Fredman
Beddis	Right back	Skerry
Newbury	Left back	Horne
Duns	Right half	Lee
Tracie	Centre half	Carroll
Smith	Left half	Brett
Costello	Outside right	Burns
Shaw	Inside right	Carter
Spence	Centre	Slade
Low	Inside left	Walsh
Horden	Outside left	Dickson

Goals—Low, Costello, and Tracie, for New Jersey; Slade, for New York. Referee—A. T. Longhurst, President American Referee's Association. Linesmen—Richard Walsh, for New York; George Short, for New Jersey. Time—Halves of forty-five minutes each.

Drawn Soccer Games Replayed.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Owing to interference with the league schedule by replaying the drawn English Cup ties on Saturdays, three important postponed league games were decided today. In the first division of the English Association League Everton entertained Aston Villa and trouncing them by the large margin of 5 to 1, gives them a fine chance to make a fight for first position. Preston North End beat Bristol City by 4 to 1 in the second league before their own supporters, which improves their standing considerably. One Southern League game was played, Southend United beating Croyden Common by 2 to 0.

PLAY-OFF FOR GOLD MEDAL.

Mrs. Barrows of Portland Victor in Women's Golf in South.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Feb. 12.—Mrs. C. Dana Barrows of the Portland, Me., Country Club was the gold medal winner in the qualification tie play-off which was the feature of today's play in the annual St. Valentine's golf tournament for women. She turned in a card of 114, one stroke better than Mrs. Carl H. Hanna of Cleveland.

Miss Edith Barnett of New Haven had trouble on the last hole and picked up her ball. The round was very close, a 4 for Mrs. Barrows on the seventeenth green giving her a lead of a single stroke, which she maintained with a halve on the eighteenth.

Mrs. F. A. Potts of Lakewood and Mrs. J. G. Splane of Pittsburgh advanced for the chief match play trophy tomorrow. Mrs. Potts had a close, keen match with Mrs. Metcalf of the Agawam Hunt Club, Providence, and she won the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth holes and halved the seventeenth for the match by 2 and 1. Mrs. Splane's victory was 5 and 3 over Mrs. J. A. Maxwell of Lancaster.

In the second flight Mrs. G. H. Atherholt of Lansdowne and Miss Helen Barnett of New Haven remain, and in the third Miss Alice Blum of Brooklyn and Mrs. Edward Worth of Media, Penn., are survivors.

TRAVIS DOUBLE VICTOR.

Beats Langley for Two Prizes and Championship in Florida Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 12.—Walter J. Travis, Garden City, scored a double victory in the final of the South Florida golf championship. In the thirty-six-hole final against V. C. Longley, Wannamoisett, the veteran metropolitan player equaled the record of 71 for the course, which won the play-off for the gold medal offered to the low scorer in the qualification round and gave him a lead of four holes for the morning half. This lead proved enough, as Travis won the match eventually by 4 and 3.

There was a good division of honors in the other six flights, with J. E. Smith, Wilmington, the winner of the second division trophy; A. F. Southerland, St. Andrew's, the victor in the third; J. D. Johnson, Philadelphia, in the fourth, and William Moffatt, Utica, successful in the last sixteen. In the two consolations M. B. Nelson, Kansas City, and D. L. Luke, Englewood, were winners. Summary:

First Flight.—Final—W. J. Travis, Garden City, defeated V. C. Longley, Wannamoisett, 4 and 3, (36 holes.)
Second Flight.—J. E. Smith, Wilmington, defeated W. H. Smith, Oakland, 2 and 1, (36 holes.)
Third Flight.—A. F. Southerland, St. Andrew's, defeated D. C. Ogden, Greensburg, 6 and 4.
Fourth Flight.—J. D. Johnson, Philadelphia, defeated A. E. Smylie, National, 3 and 1.
Fifth Flight.—William Moffatt, Utica, defeated D. C. Murray, Utica, 2 and 1.
First Consolation.—M. B. Nelson, Blue Hills, defeated C. E. Van Vleck, Upper Montclair, 1 up.
Second Consolation.—D. L. Luke, Englewood, defeated H. D. Reese, Sea View, 1 up.

Week-End Bouts at Fairmont.

When Tom McArdle arranged the boxing card for tonight at the Fairmont A. C. he planned plenty of real action, and the boxers on the bill all have a reputation for slugging. The main bout between Joe Stein and Al McCoy of Brooklyn is going to be a speedy affair. These boys will stand up and slug all the way. The same can be said of the semi-final between Marty Cross and Art Edwards. This is for the championship of the old Eleventh Ward. The first of the ten-rounders will bring together Babe Smith and Happy Davis, both of the Bronx.

Doyle Wins in Second Round.

The main bout at the New Polo Athletic Association in Harlem resulted in quick victory for Willie Doyle of the Bronx, who stopped Eddie Jackson of New York in the second round of a scheduled ten-round contest. Doyle was the aggressor from the start, and in the second round a hard right-hand blow to the jaw sent Jackson down for the count. He was in such bad shape that the referee stopped the bout. In the semi-final Willie Kohler of Yorkville outpointed Matty Welsh in a ten-round bout.

White and Welsh to Box Feb. 25.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—Articles were signed here today for a ten-round match between Charlie White of Chicago and Freddie Welsh, the lightweight champion, to be decided in Milwaukee on Feb. 25. They agreed to weigh 135 pounds at 2 o'clock. It will be their second meeting, the first having resulted in a draw.

Seven Answers to Federal Suit.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—Seven answers to the petition of the Federal League for a permanent injunction against organized baseball were filed in the United States District Court yesterday by George W. Miller of counsel for organized ball. The answer filed by the Cincinnati Nationals was said to be the most comprehensive. The exhibits are contracts, letters, and telegrams, many of them identical with those used in the hearing before Federal Judge Landis three weeks ago. Other answers filed are by the National Baseball Commission, Cleveland Americans, Philadelphia Nationals, Chicago Americans, Brooklyn Nationals, and St. Louis Americans. Although Judge Landis gave attorneys for organized ball twenty days in which to answer, Attorney Miller said he would file each as soon as it was drawn.

Staten Island Has New Athletic Club

The East Shore Athletic Association was organized at Stapleton Thursday evening. A baseball team, composed of all Staten Island players, will be selected. The grounds will be in the neighborhood of the Municipal Dock at Stapleton. Football and basket ball teams will be organized later.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 13, 1915.

OUR DIPLOMACY AT ITS BEST.

Not often has our State Department communicated to any foreign Government an expression of views so certain to receive the emphatic approval of the American people as in the note concerning threatened attacks upon our ships on the high seas which Ambassador GERARD has been instructed to hand to the German Foreign Office. The occasion was grave, and those who construe the note as involving possibilities of the utmost gravity will not be in error. Yet the communication is entirely friendly; it has been drawn up with such notable skill that, while the subjects of which it treats and the possible consequences it brings into view are most serious, no offense can be taken, and it is made entirely plain that none is intended. It was a practiced hand that shaped the warning sentence referring to the destruction of American vessels and the loss of American lives on the high seas. Innumerable diplomatic communications have been written in which similar warnings have concluded with the statement that such acts threatened or complained of could not be viewed otherwise than "as evidence of an unfriendly disposition." The note to Germany rests upon no such assumption—quite the contrary. We not merely assume but assert the friendly relations now happily subsisting between the two Governments, and courteously but unmistakably convey the admonition that the procedures of which Germany has given notice would be very hard to reconcile with such relations. The meaning is made too plain to be missed, yet the form makes it equally plain that we do not wish to break with Germany, but that we earnestly desire the continuance of friendly relations.

Legally the position taken by our Government is impregnable. Germany has attempted to disclaim and rid herself of responsibility for acts done upon the high seas which would be unlawful and, as we point out, indefensible. When a neutral merchantman comes upon two belligerent warships engaged in a naval combat in the open ocean she is bound to keep out of the way, for she herself would be responsible for any chance injury she might suffer. Germany has served notice upon all neutral nations that their ships will incur a similar danger if they venture into those waters of the high seas which surround the British Islands—they may be sunk by torpedoes intended for enemy ships; "in view of the misuse of neutral flags," they run the risk of being mistaken for enemy ships and destroyed with all on board. This German proclamation of a war zone in those waters is not only repugnant to international law, it is so preposterous and offensive as to invite and justify any sternness of protest. It practically proclaimed these waters to be dangerous in the same sense that the immediate neighborhood of warships in action would be dangerous, and it also, in primary intent at least, declared a blockade around the British Islands. If Germany were able to maintain a fleet of warships or of submarines continually in action in these waters, or sufficient in number and strength to establish a lawful and binding blockade, her Admiralty announcement would have been understandable. She can do nothing of the kind, intends to do nothing of the kind. She blundered in not proclaiming the war zone to be a blockade, expressly so named; then she might have set up the pretense that she intended at all times to keep in those waters a sufficient number of submarines to make access to the British coast everywhere dangerous or impossible. From the moment that she annotated the Admiralty declaration with the statement that no blockade was intended she had not a legal leg to stand upon.

In serving notice upon Germany that destruction of American ships or American lives under the conditions covered in her declaration would constrain us "to hold the Imperial Government of Germany to a strict accountability for such acts of their naval authorities, and to take any steps which might be necessary to safeguard American lives and property and to secure to American citizens the full enjoyment of their acknowledged rights on the high seas," our Government uses language that, in all its implications, will be perfectly well understood in Berlin. It will be perfectly well understood in the capital of every nation. The warning that we intend to exercise our unquestioned rights and to defend them is given unmistakably. It may be assumed with all confidence that Germany will issue instructions to her naval officers in the sense of this clear notification.

The note to England treats of a matter far less serious. The use of our flag as a disguise for the ships of other nations is in the very nature of things a practice not agreeable to us. It is not in individual cases and emergencies forbidden by law—we have resorted to it ourselves. But as a policy, as a continuing usage, it is objectionable for reasons pointed out with convincing lucidity in the note. The flying of the American flag upon British merchant ships would "afford no protection to British vessels, while it would be a serious and constant menace to the lives and vessels of American citizens." We brought forward these considerations in commenting upon the Lusitania incident. They deserve the most serious attention of the British Government, for manifestly it would not be worth while to continue the use of a means of deception which would be of no benefit to British ships, while it might bring ours into serious danger. Both notes are a wholesome expression of what should be the firm policy of neutral nations to resist at every point the attempts of belligerents to extend the area of disturbance due to war and to encroach upon the rights of neutrals.

CARRANZA'S LATEST FOLLY.

CARRANZA, in spite of his pitiful position among the rival claimants for power in Mexico, has surpassed his own folly in his expulsion of the Spanish Minister. In providing a harbor of refuge for a Spanish subject who has incurred the wrath of the so-called Constitutionalists, Señor JOSE CARO was doing no more than his duty. The utter unfitness of CARRANZA and his advisers, if he has any followers capable of advising him, has not been more strikingly illustrated. There is no possible likeness between this case and that of Sir LIONEL SACKVILLE-WEST, whose withdrawal from Washington in 1888, because of his meddling in American politics, and the other cases cited by CARRANZA's agents, for the reason that CARRANZA is not recognized as a Mexican ruler, his Government is not really established, and the alleged offense of the threatened Spaniard, ANGEL DE CASO, was an act sanctioned by diplomatic usage.

CARRANZA's troops have lately been in possession of the capital, but he has not dared to take up his residence there. In the circumstance, the insult he offers to Spain is an act of almost incredible folly. The gravity of its result will depend largely upon the disposition of the Spanish authorities to recognize CARRANZA as more than one of several leaders of armed mobs in Mexico who are striving to possess the country, with about equal chances of getting it. We do not think he can be taken very seriously.

HOPE FOR THE RAILWAYS.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has allowed the railways doing transcontinental business to modify the established rates in a manner to meet the competition by the canal route. The spokesman for the railways most concerned is pleased, but only moderately so. The railways would have liked a free hand to meet competition without regard to other rates, whereas the Commission still insists upon preserving a relation between the through rates and the intermediate rates. Moreover, only some twenty-five commodities are concerned in the decision. Its effect regarding earnings, therefore, is not so great as might be imagined, but the decision is important for another reason.

In principle it is the adoption of the railway theory of rate-making over the ideal or Commission theory upon some of the most contentious points in the long controversy. After a quarter of a century of regulation the Commission finds itself under the compulsion of submitting to a control stronger than the law's. The economic consequences of its methods were so intolerable that it has been found necessary to defer to the methods which it was resolved to abolish. Having begun, it is difficult to say where the process of reconsideration will stop. The first step was the most difficult to take, and the second step is longer than the first, with others just ahead.

Congress decreed that the railways should not charge more for a short haul than for a long haul which included the short haul. A higher charge for a shorter distance is indeed illogical, if there is nothing more to be considered. Congress, to provide for other conditions, gave the Commission discretion to grant exceptions when conditions were unlike. The Commission made a decision which now it modifies. The length of the haul is subordinated to the necessities of competition by water, and the charge to intermediate points is to be calculated by adding to the through or competitive rate a charge for the "back-haul," that is, the haul back from the coast to the point passed on the way to the coast. The railways are not allowed to have an entirely free hand. The Commission itself names rates not to be exceeded, as a precaution against the railways' raising the intermediate rates unreasonably in order to compensate for the reduction enforced by water competition. The main thing is that the earlier decision under the perplexing long and short haul clause is set aside, and that the effect of competition is recognized. It will be easier to break the rule on another occasion, and the tyranny of a theoretical relation of rates established by the Commission itself is shaken.

BARNES PASSES.

Good-bye, WILLIAM BARNES. Some time when men are casting up the lists of organization leaders—otherwise termed "bosses"—they will remember you, and not unkindly. It is the fashion to think of every man who finds his pleasure, profit, or other emolument in running a political machine as an imp of darkness. It can be overdone; and if you, WILLIAM BARNES, are quitting the political game for good, there is a valedictory to be said to you that may be unfashionable and reactionary in these days of social service and applied psychology, but which there may be a few old-fashioned Yankees still to hear and not mislike.

The New York Republican machine has been run by many bosses. ROSCOE CONKLING was not much of a boss; he was chiefly a man of eloquence in speech and force in character. He followed REUBEN E. FENTON, a distinctly inferior man, though a man of ability, and THURLOW WEED, a still abler man. The modern meaning of the word "boss" was not understood in those days. CONKLING was followed by PLATT, a manipulator and little else. He called himself "the Easy Boss," meaning by that title that men who did not oppose him too actively, did not cross his path too offensively, could count themselves safe from serious punishment by him. He was, however, a real boss, a dictator, and in a not very brutal way a tyrant.

In the last three or four years of PLATT's supremacy ODELL rose and forced the rule from his hands. ODELL was a man as inferior to PLATT as PLATT was to CONKLING. He was a boss who derived his power chiefly from the failings of the man he was superseding and from certain financial influences that, to do him justice, PLATT would have encouraged and used but never wholly surrendered to. It was not ODELL, but HARRIMAN, who governed the State Republican machine.

Let us pass over TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF lightly. He was the most human of all the leaders, and the least of a boss. His career was as short as ODELL's, and BARNES succeeded him. The heathen like to rage when the word "boss" is pronounced, but if we are to have any leaders in political organizations—and the way has not yet been devised to get along without them—it might be as well to have men like BARNES instead of men like CONKLING, FENTON, WEED, PLATT, ODELL, and WOODRUFF. His name has been linked with MURPHY's, but the difference between the men is deep. BARNES is a man of culture, and understands government and politics. To him politics is not merely a matter of manipulating ward heelers; perhaps he is not above doing that, but it does not represent the whole science of government to him. There are very few politicians, very few, indeed, even in high office, who have a definite theory of politics and abide by it. When one of them becomes politically active it is well not to judge him too harshly and, if he decides to give up the pursuit, to part from him with regret.

NEW ENGLAND'S TERCENTENARY.

Massachusetts has decided, all New England is in agreement, that in 1920 the tercentenary of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers shall be celebrated impressively, in a manner to enlist the co-operation of all women and men of New England birth or heritage, of all Americans who believe that the courage and zeal, thrift and righteousness of the Massachusetts Bay colonists were valuable factors in the foundation and upbuilding of the nation, in short of the whole country. But no suitable plan for such a celebration has yet been suggested. The best idea put forward is to give one whole year to consideration of the matter; the appointment of a commission of foremost New Englanders is favored, to report in 1916 to the Massachusetts Legislature, after patiently examining all plans, and employing their own inventive faculties as well as their good judgment.

The idea of the celebration, however, so far as it has taken hold of the New England popular mind, seems to be inseparable from the idea of large profits accruing from crowds of visitors, from the need of making great preparations for the housing and feeding and transportation hither and yon of those visitors. Therefore the idea comprehends a show of some sort, or a congeries of shows, and with this in mind naturally a strong plea is made, at the very outset, for a world's fair. A big exposition of the arts and industries naturally comes to mind. No imagination is required to make this suggestion. Fortunately, its rejection, thus far, seems all but unanimous.

The Boston Herald takes pains to prove by authentic figures that the big expositions of the last twenty years or so have not been profitable to the cities in which they were held; that they have served positively to retard the growth of population, to cause the waste of millions of dollars. Apart from these excellent arguments against another World's Fair is the unanswerable one that the spirit of the occasion can be more fittingly expressed in some other way. "What other way?" however, will be a very difficult question to answer. New England of old had Training Day, Thanksgiving Day, the May anniversaries, and the revival meetings; New England of old had expositions of theological doctrine, stern, unyielding, combined with plain living and high thinking. New England has been the cradle, also, of our literature, our fine arts, our sciences; the pioneer in our educational systems.

How to express the austerity of spirit, the defiance of traditions, the inherent bigotry, the tolerance of fads, the insistence on personal liberty, the thrift and energy, the transcendental unworldliness so strangely combined in the aggregate New England spirit, in a form or series of forms which shall provide attractive entertainment for multitudes, is a problem which New Englanders must solve for themselves. Meanwhile let it be remembered that because of the Massachusetts agitation the celebration of the 300th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers has already begun, wherever there are dwelling today descendants of those Pilgrims or inheritors of their traditions; and it is one that should be intellectually, morally, and spiritually profitable to all concerned.

ECONOMY OR SOCIAL SERVICE?

The most suggestive arguments in the current controversy over the next tax rate continue to be found in the advertising columns. Almost daily there are published among the "wants" by the city some things admirable in themselves, but which conceivably might be dispensed with. Thus there was printed this week an advertisement asking for six instructors of swimming in the public baths. The applicants must be highly competent, and the applications are competitive under strict civil service regulations. Taxpayers facing difficulty in meeting living expenses might approve the city's teaching swimming, and yet might not like the budget to be so large that the tax rate would threaten them with inability to preserve their property.

The needs of the taxpayers are at least as great as those wanting to be taught swimming at the expense of the taxpayers. But the swimmers and the users of the baths outnumber the taxpayers. It would be easier to approve the public baths if they were not threats to the public health, Manhattan being an island "entirely surrounded by sewage." Thus the expense of the baths and the swimming teachers diminishes the funds applicable to the improvement of the sewer system. In fact, the city has so many necessities that it is hard to approve buying cake when there is so little bread in the house. The sort of economy needed this year is the sort that saves money rather than the sort which carries elections.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Alabama Tired of Illiteracy.

Down in Alabama there has developed a strong and commendable, though somewhat belated, interest in the illiteracy question as it affects not immigrants from Europe, but the State's own population. A bill now in the Governor's hands and considered certain to receive his signature provides for the appointment by him of four Commissioners who, with the State Superintendent of Education, are to devise measures for remedying what has come to be regarded as a humiliation and a reproach.

There are in Alabama, it seems, 93,000 white people who can neither read nor write, and 27,000 of these are boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 16. The illiterate negroes in the State number about 250,000.

The Governor is authorized by the bill to appoint women as well as men members of the Commission, and though the Commissioners are to serve without pay and without even an allowance for personal expenses, they are free to accept funds contributed from private sources, and are permitted to employ the necessary stenographers and secretaries. It is believed that whatever money is required can be raised easily, as the cry, "Alabama's illiteracy—let's remove it!" has been started all over the State.

The general assurance that the work of this Commission will be successful in improving conditions with respect to education is largely based on the efficiency which a like body has shown in Kentucky. There the movement was started by Mrs. CORA WILSON STEWART in what was the most illiterate county in the State. In that county now everybody, white and black, can read and write except twenty-three, and in each of these cases there is some adequate reason for failure, like extreme age or mental deficiency.

The establishment of adequate educational facilities for all will of course be expensive in Alabama, as it is elsewhere, but it has come to be appreciated that the existence of a vast mass of ignorant citizens, including the usual proportion of voters, is still more costly—so much more costly that no State can afford to permit its perpetuation, the States of comparatively small financial resources perhaps least of all.

Has He Any Private Information?

To Count REVENTLOW's assertion that no threats by the United States can intimidate Germany little attention need be paid, partly because German courage is not doubted here and partly because this country is not at all given to the making of threats, though it occasionally presents plain statements of fact for the benefit of its friends and neighbors. Much more interesting is another assertion credited to the Count—that "the German people stand united behind the Government"—and his slightly enigmatic addition thereto—"whether under all circumstances the people of the United States would stand united behind their Government may incidentally be questioned."

Of course that may be questioned. Anything may be, for that matter, but there are questions that cannot be asked without raising others in regard to the inquirer himself. In some cases he inspires a strong suspicion that he does not know what almost everybody else does know, and in others he is apt to create curiosity as to the special information which alone could warrant the propounding of his conundrum. Perhaps Count REVENTLOW's hint of doubt in his mind as to the solidarity of the American people may have both of these effects, making some of us think he knows more than we do about ourselves and some that he knows considerably less.

It is the latter impression, presumably, that the Count desired to create if he was correctly quoted, but we are as well aware as he can be that on no conceivable issue would all Americans hold the same views. Neither can all Germans, for that matter, but in Germany there are means that are lacking in the United States for silencing disapproval of governmental policies and action and for producing a semblance of unanimity that will never be found here. Semblances are not realities, however, nor do disagreements necessarily mean a withholding of support "under certain circumstances." (One could wish that his translator had substituted "in" for "under," as things that "stand around" are not above, but that is a small error, and made by so many people that it doesn't count.) Our German-American citizens will not be very grateful to him for bringing against them a plain, though veiled, charge of potential disloyalty.

Mlle. Chenal Sings the "Marseillaise."

There will be printed in the Magazine Section of THE TIMES tomorrow a description of the way Mlle. MARTHE CHENAL of the Opéra Comique in Paris sings the "Marseillaise," and of the way the French national anthem, as sung by her, affects her auditors. Nobody who reads this account will fail to realize that the performance must be one notable in many respects, and few who read it will refuse to confess having shared to some degree the emotions which so profoundly shook her auditors.

France is more fortunate than most other nations in having a national anthem worthy of a great country in both words and tune. A product of revolution, the "Marseillaise" is not topical or temporal, but a truly permanent expression of patriotic devotion. Hence its congruity with the French sentiments and the French situation of today, and hence, of course, the singer's power to thrill and stir her hearers. Her beauty helped, her trained skill played its part in the production of the emotional storm that swept over the theatre, and French taste had provided her with precisely the right garments and background, but, after all, it was the poem and the tune that served as foundation for the success of her appeal.

Our correspondent prophesies that this rendition of the "Marseillaise" by Mlle. CHENAL will become historic—a remembered achievement of the great war. This is not impossible—it is even probable—the French being what they are in aesthetic appreciation. And it is not too much to say that our correspondent's record of this achievement is itself an achievement of no small magnitude. He enables us to see not dimly, and to hear not faintly, what this singer and actress offers to the eye and ear. He, too, can make hearts beat fast and the breath come hard.

WOMEN OUT OF WORK.

Plan of Part-Time Employment in Domestic Service Proposed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many housewives cannot afford domestic service as a regular thing, or even to employ regularly some one to do cleaning. This is also true of many professional and business women, who, nevertheless, have small apartments—these women usually doing little in the way of regular housekeeping and doing their cleaning in the evenings. If women out of work would give a half day's work—sufficient time to clean and put in order an apartment—for, say, 50 or 75 cents, carfare, and lunch, this would be better than nothing for them and a real help to other women of moderate means. Other housewives might be willing to pay regularly 25 cents, carfare, and dinner to women who would come at 5 o'clock, help to get dinner, clear it away, &c.

Women living in houses instead of apartments (or perhaps also in apartments) who cannot afford a servant ordinarily or who cannot afford sufficient domestic help might, for a few months at least, be willing to give room and board and a very nominal wage (perhaps $1 a week) to women, even if unskilled, who would come and help in the housework.

Doubtless many women now in need are good sewers. These might be asked to come for a week into a household, giving their services for room, board, and a very small sum—say, $2, or even $1. Also women who can sew and could no doubt make a waist in a day might be employed by women of small means on the basis of receiving carfare, two meals, and 50 cents.

An announcement in the newspapers that women who could offer a little work on the above lines, or others, at very small pay, were urged to make their wants known at the various public agencies now at work to care for the unemployed, might result in a good deal of temporary relief at least. Then, too, in some cases regular employment might result or continued help of some kind.

A WOMAN WHO WORKS.

New York, Feb. 11, 1915.

NEUTRAL ENGLAND IN 1870.

Showed Solicitude for Belgium in the Franco-Prussian War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In looking through London Punch for 1870 I find in the column giving a summary of Parliamentary proceedings two quotations which may be of interest.

The first is from Punch of July 30, 1870, and reads as follows:

> Tonight Earl Granville and Mr. Gladstone stated that a Declaration of War having been forwarded from Paris to Berlin, our Queen's Proclamation of Neutrality would at once issue. This has appeared. It will be obeyed in letter and in spirit by her Majesty's subjects, but it must be remembered that there can be no neutrality on a question of morals, and in these kingdoms public opinion has unmistakably expressed itself in regard to the war, which England holds to be needless, and therefore wicked. Be the issue what it may, British protest is placed on record, and, be it remembered also, that "Wrong never comes Right."

The second is from the issue of August 20, 1870, and reads as follows:

> Foreign Minister Lord Granville explained that England had proposed to Prussia and to France that they should enter into treaty with her that if either the King or the Emperor should violate the neutrality of Belgium, England should act with the other against the violator. This is to hold good for a year after peace shall be made, and then we go back to the Treaty of 1839. Both Powers assented. Now, will anybody say that England—vide our last cartoon—did not mean what she said when she said to Belgium, "Trust me"? It is agreeable to know that the Belgians are much pleased with us, and have warmly thanked our good Queen.

The application of these quotations to present conditions is self-evident.

W. E. S. GRISWOLD.

New York, Feb. 10, 1915.

"NONE BUT AMERICANS."

Duffield Osborne Suggests a Test for Political Candidates.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the number of communications I have received asking more definitive suggestions with reference to my "Put none but Americans on guard tonight" letter in THE TIMES, may I beg the further courtesy of your columns? I do not advocate, as "J. H. L." would have me, voting against all candidates for office who have German names, and much less do I advocate any organization with so radical an objective. An organized political boycott here of any race as such is un-American, doomed to fail, and sure to react on its organizers. Besides, several brands of German stock, such as the non-resident outputs of the "Pennsylvania Dutch" and the Palatinate Germans of Northern New York, are as good Americans as any of us, not to mention hundreds of thousands of much more recent foreign extraction who are thoroughly loyal and in no wise disposed to subordinate American interests to the expansion of Kaiserdom.

When all has been said, however, it remains the fact that the volume of expressed sentiment by American Germans has been such that voters are warranted in demanding a clean bill of health from any candidate with a German name. He may be regarded as under suspicion, since the man nominated by a political convention to win the German vote is almost invariably a man prominent in "German-American" organizations, and pretty much all these are deeply committed to the pro-German agitation. Therefore, it would seem to me very reasonable and prudent to vote against any German-American candidate who has not established his thorough Americanism. It may be improbable that we will have war with Germany within your days or mine, but in view of recent happenings nothing is impossible. I have already heard several American citizens of German birth announce defiantly, when pressed, that in the event of such a war they would be for the old Fatherland. As for the mass of our pro-German shriekers, we might expect from them the worst. England and Belgium have had grim experience of the peril of German spies. Consider how much greater that peril when the spies are our own citizens, and how immeasurably greater if they hold office! It is no more than sane in these days to look to the candidate of German blood for clear evidence that his American vaccination has "taken," and the truly loyal will not complain against a precaution that bars potential traitors from posts where treason might be fatally effective.

For somewhat different reasons our suffrage should be withheld quite as strictly from American politicians who have shown themselves subservient to any foreign vote as such. Let each man keep his private list of these. As for organization—"make haste slowly." It looks now as if the offending element, with their incredible lack of psychological perception, would make their elimination much easier for us long before next March. A very little more in the line of the Washington pronunciamento and the trouble will be to restrain American feeling from boycotting good Americans who are unfortunate enough to bear German names.

DUFFIELD OSBORNE.

New York, Feb. 12, 1915.

UNIFIED ELECTION DISTRICTS.

A Plan to Do Away with Complexity of Present System.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your proposal that the counties in New York State should be abolished was very interesting to me. May I suggest a plan that goes further? A great objection to our present system, it seems to me, is the complexity of the districts into which the State is divided for election purposes, including counties, Assembly districts, Senate districts, Congress districts, and, in the city, Aldermanic districts and Municipal Court districts, all overlapping in a most confusing way. There should be a political unit, having one number, so that all the voters in that unit would vote the same ballot from top to bottom. This would promote the discussion of the merits of candidates among neighbors, both privately and in clubs and meetings, would enable citizens to remember what district they live in, and who their representatives are in the several elective offices. It would enable them to follow the records of their representatives, and would result in a greater sense of responsibility on the part of the officers.

My suggestion is to make the Congress district the unit, because the number of members of Congress is fixed by a power outside the State. The State Senate could very well consist of forty-three members, one from each Congress district, with an automatic provision in the Constitution that whenever the number of Congressmen from the State should be changed in a future reapportionment the number of State Senators should be changed to correspond. I believe a smaller legislative body is more efficient than a larger, within certain limits. This would be a reduction of only seven from the present number. The Assembly could consist of two members from each Congress district, making an Assembly of eighty-six members, which I believe would be enough, but if more are insisted upon three could be assigned to each Congress district, making 120 members. The same provision should be adopted to change the number of members of Assembly with a new Congressional apportionment. In the same way the Board of Aldermen could consist of forty-three or eighty-six members.

HENRY J. WEBSTER.

New York, Feb. 12, 1915.

THE CITY'S RISING BUDGET.

Board of Estimate Held Responsible for Part of the Increase.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The real remedy for the city's extravagant budget is in taking from the Board of Estimate the power to make appropriations, as this board is composed of the very officials whose various departments have the spending of the money which they appropriate. The Board of Estimate should be limited to passing upon public improvements and matters incidental thereto; in other words, it should be a municipal legislature, but the power to make the budget and appropriations should be in a Board of Finance, elected by the people, and as the duties of this board would be confined to this specific work, it would then become possible to run the city on a real business basis.

Certainly no large corporation desirous of staying in business would allow its various foremen, managers, and superintendents to sit on its Board of Directors and appropriate the funds of the corporation to be spent in their various departments, and until some such plan is worked out for the City of New York just so long will the present conditions of excessive budgets continue to exist.

W. F. OLPP.

New York, Feb. 12, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are, in my judgment, many opportunities for retrenchment in the city budget from which the city is not barred by State legislation. Take, for instance, the money squandered in repaving. This was one of the charges that Mr. Mitchel, as Commissioner of Accounts; Mr. McAneny, as President of the City Club, and myself, as President of the Civic League of the Bronx, joined in preferring against Borough President Haffen when we asked for his removal; yet it continued under Borough Presidents McAneny and Miller. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are, in my judgment, needlessly expended in this way annually.

The request of the Park Commissioner of this borough for $101,000 for cutting down dead trees, to give employment to the unemployed, appears to me to be another needless expenditure. Some kindling wood manufacturer would, I dare say, be very glad to do this work at little or no expense to the city and still give employment to the unemployed. A hundred thousand dollars ten times makes a million.

An honest effort, unbiased by personal or political considerations, could, it seems to me, effect a saving of at least $50,000,000 annually in the city budget.

ALBERT E. DAVIS,
President Bronx Chamber of Commerce.

New York, Feb. 12, 1915.

THE DACIA'S CASE

Hatched to Make Trouble With Great Britain?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am venturing to trespass upon your space with a matter which I think may conceivably be of importance, although as yet purely hypothetical.

It has been suggested to me, and I have found the suggestion plausible, that the case of the Dacia has been created by German sympathizers for the purpose of precipitating trouble between the United States and England. The English have already declared their intention of stopping the vessel and examining in a prize court her status. The owner is an American citizen, but I believe of German birth, and certainly of German sympathies. Would it not now be easy for the authors of the plot to force England's hands by compelling her warship, sent to intercept the Dacia, actually to fire upon the vessel and, it might be, to sink her to prevent her escape? If the boat is manned by American sailors, American citizens would be killed, and the property of an American citizen be destroyed, even if the resistance were not carried to the point where the loss of the ship resulted. Should we not have here an issue of an exceedingly regrettable character, one something similar to that of the Chesapeake or the Maine? The Dacia, to be sure, would not, like the two famous cases, be a United States warship, but might not, under the present circumstances, an attempt be made to arouse the country against England and precipitate at least diplomatic representations of a regrettable nature? To misrepresent the actual facts of the happening would be extremely simple, and evidence to establish the truth would be very difficult to obtain. If the crew of the Dacia said one thing and the officers of the English warship said another, the American people would undoubtedly believe the American citizens and not the English officers.

That this is pure supposition, and not improbably a very wild supposition, I am perfectly well aware. While I do not myself think it probable, I feel also that it is so eminently possible that, if it should occur, words of warning and attempts at explanation would be lost in the storm. I have therefore thought it might be worth while to call your attention and that of your readers to this possibility, so that the antidote might follow the poison promptly.

We know definitely that the Dacia is a test case. We know definitely that the English Government is well disposed toward the United States and can have no interest in arousing public opinion or in committing indignities against American citizens. It has the strongest interests to the contrary. If anything should happen, therefore, it ought to be crystal clear beforehand that it ought not to be interpreted as an intentional slight or injury by the English until some peculiarly well-buttressed evidence can be brought to prove it.

ROLAND G. USHER.

Washington University, St. Louis, Feb. 11, 1915.

ART NOTES.

Etchings and Drawings by Millet on View—Phillips Portraits.

Jean François Millet was a mighty man with the point. Brush and pigment were his natural enemies, and he never completely conquered them. His sternest commands were given with a certain obsequiousness, as by one who says: "I insist that you do what you like." But with a point in his hand, charcoal, lead, or steel, Millet was his own master and master of his medium. In a letter to Sensier he wrote: "Nothing is of account but the fundamental. I try to make things seem not put together by chance and for this one occasion, but so that they have an indispensable and compulsory connection." This he did in his etchings as he could not in his paintings. Even so persistent and concentrated a nature as his, if it is also as sensitive as his, is played upon by the diversions of color and light and shade and detail. He had not the painter's science to use all these as elements in the building of his picture. Often they remained draperies thrown upon the splendid scaffolding of form in a manner somewhat to conceal its construction. But in the etchings, and rather especially in those etchings made from painted works—in the "Going to Work" and "The Wool Carder"—how magnificently the pictorial idea is stripped of the superfluous, as the runner for his race! How salient it is and how significant! A fine collection of etchings and drawings by Millet, with a number of woodcuts and drawings, and the lithograph of "The Sower," are now on view at the Keppel Galleries and afford an opportunity of studying the master in his highest achievements.

Portraits by J. Campbell Phillips.

At the Ehrich Galleries is an exhibition of portraits by J. Campbell Phillips. Mr. Pietro, Mr. Myers, Mr. Speck, and Dr. Baruch are among the masculine sitters who are done in effigy without too close an interrogation of character. Mr. Myers in particular loses the look of intuitive understanding that finds its explanation in his own sympathetic portrayal of many types. If Mr. Phillips does not delve very deeply below the surface, he does paint certain superficial characteristics with great charm and tenderness. The lovely hair, for example, in his full-length portrait of a woman seated—it could not have been more delicately modeled in quiet light and illumined shade. He has also an excellent tact in placing a figure on the canvas to give it dignity without making it fill too much of the space.

A VALENTINE FROM THE SOUTH

Sweetheart of a Springtime, the Spring is here again!
The daffodils are diamonded with February rain.

There is iris in the sedges, and the marshes are a-sheen
With the shimmer of the sunset where the Ashley runs between;

And where the water-lilies in the still, swamp pools are pale,
My horse's hoofs are lonely on the twilit river trail!

Sweetheart of a Springtime, in the wintry western hills,
Do you know the South is stirring in a dawn of daffodils?

Can you hear the thrushes calling, while the gloaming fades to gloom,
In amethystine shadow of the wild wistaria bloom?

Do you know the vagrant fires of the jessamine alight,
And the winnowed woof of petals where the dogwood trees are white?

Sweetheart of a Springtime, you cannot come again!
For joy is evanescent as the jonquil-jeweled rain!

A slender span of sweetness by the Silver Spinners spun—
A sunbeam overshadowed, or a bird-song that is done!

Lest the afterglow o'ertake us—lest a perfect splendor pale—
Let me ride this springtime, lonely, on the twilit river trail!

KATHERINE D. M. SIMONS, Jr.

CITY COLLEGIANS RECEIVE DEGREES

Thomas Mott Osborne Tells Graduates There Is Good Field in Prison Reform Work.

MEDALS FOR HONOR MEN

Joseph Zimmerman and Joseph J. Zweifel Awarded Pell Medals—Ward Prizes to 15.

Eighty City College seniors received bachelor degrees at the sixty-eighth Commencement exercises of the College of the City of New York yesterday. Of these, forty-one received the degree of Bachelor of Arts and the other thirty-nine the degree of Bachelor of Science. The candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts were recommended by Prof. F. Tysdale, and those for the degree of Bachelor of Science by Dr. Charles Baskerville. The invocation was read by the Rev. Dr. R. E. Jones of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, while the Ephebic oath, taken before the presentation of degrees, was read by Hyman Feldman. Supreme Court Justice Vernon M. Davis of the class of 1876 explained the meaning of the oath.

The honor students of the class were Joseph Zimmerman and Joseph J. Zweifel. The former won the Pell Gold Medal for the students who rank highest in all the studies of the year, and also the Prager Memorial Prize for the student who ranks highest in the senior year. Mr. Zweifel gained the Pell Silver Medal for the second highest student in all the studies of the year, the Ward Medal for Political Science, the Ward Medal for History, and the Ketchum Prize for Political Science.

Thomas Mott Osborne, Warden of Sing Sing Prison, delivered the address to the graduates. His speech dealt with the problem of crime, and what the prison system needs, he said, is one who will turn back to society men who can lead an honest life. Prison reform, he added, is one in which there is plenty of work for all to do, and it was a work, he said, that should appeal to young men.

"The admission of the existence of a confirmed criminal, a criminal type, or a criminal class is to lay to God the blame that belongs to ourselves," Mr. Osborne continued: "A system of education based on common sense and the indeterminate sentence are the only systems of reform that will be permanent in effect. Reform in prison administration is not a mantle one man can hand to another and say, 'Put it on and you are reformed.' It has to begin outside the prison, and education is the fundamentally necessary principle involved."

The prizes awarded were as follows:

THE WARD MEDALS for the greatest proficiency in: Chemistry, Hyman Storch; natural history, Michael Ringer; political science, Joseph J. Zweifel; English, Bertram D. Wolfe; Greek, Harry Schachter; Latin, Lucian Lamm; French, John Viscardi; Spanish, Norman H. Samuelson; German, Hirsch M. Zajac; oratory, Moses P. Epstein; composition, Bertram D. Wolfe; logic, Louis H. Samuels; history, Joseph J. Zweifel; algebra and geometry, Daniel T. Appell; botany, Karl Smith.

THE CLAFLIN MEDALS for proficiency in Latin: Gold, Samuel Muldofsky; silver, Julius Isaacs.

For proficiency in Greek: Silver, Albert J. Lubell.

THE KETCHUM PRIZES for proficiency in political science: First, Joseph J. Zweifel; second, Gabriel S. Youngwitz.

The Roemer Prize for the best poetry declamation was won by M. E. Greenberg. The Prager Memorial Prize went to Joseph Zimmerman. The Prize of the Board of Trustees for the best oration, won by Charles Planick. The Drumond Prize for the second best oration, to James Goold. The F. W. Devoe & Co. Prizes for proficiency in the mechanic arts: Woodwork, Frederick Petersen; forge work, Harry Haas.

The following men received the Bachelor of Arts degree:

Cum laude, Joseph Zimmerman; Morris Blodnick, Morris Boskowitz, Hugh Francis Dalton, Joseph Diamond, Moses P. Epstein, Harry Farb, Abraham I. Feinstein, Hyman Feldman, John M. Flanagan, Leon Fleisher, Harry Fried, Sydney W. Fried, Martin A. Furman, Ferdinand Goldberg, Herman Goodman, Theodore Goodman, Frank Eugene Gordon, Nathaniel Held, Robert Drane Holmes, Jr., Stanley A. Kunicki, Bernard H. King, Philip A. Langh, Max Leichtman, Emanuel Linhart, Allan Arthur Loew, John Stephen Malone, James Beverley McPherson, Leon Mones, Mortimer Neuman, Richard J. O'Connell, Jr., Nils William Olsson, Morris Pitler, Charles Planick, Frank J. Ricca, Edwin Riemer, Joseph Saltman, Max A. Slavin, D. Franklin Stevenson, Benjamin Strumpf, Harry Suchman, William Porter Sullivan, Julius Weiss, Gabriel S. Youngwitz, and Isidor K. Zwickel.

The following men received the Bachelor of Science degree:

Cum laude, Harry Eisner, Aaron Freilich, and Joseph J. Zweifel; Irvin Balenzweig, Joseph Berger, Sol Biloon, Roy Richard Denslow, Julian M. Drachman, Lewis Greenberg, John James Hartman, Maitland A. Harvey, Daniel M. Hickey, Samuel Hirschberg, Solomon Jaffe, David Karowsky, Herbert S. Katz, Ernest Knapp, Frederick William Koster, Jacob Lieberman, Benjamin Malsberg, Alexander Markowitz, E. Pannington Meyer, Edmund J. Murphy, Jesse Nachsatz, George Paucek, Leon J. Regard, Michael Ringer, Abraham Schamus, Max Schurman, Frank J. Shainmark, Alexander Shapiro, Charles Spiegler, Hyman Storch, Joseph Strauss, Joseph Ferris Waring, Nathan Weinstein, Abraham Wendrow, Hirsch M. Zajac, and Jacob Zinner.

In the graduating class was Edwin Riemer, who has held the middle-distance swimming title for the college since his freshman year.

Health Bureau's Pension Fund.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the weekly bulletin of the Department of Health of the City of New York, under date of Jan. 30, the following statement is made:

> The Health Department pension fund is in a precarious condition, and is causing anxiety to the trustees of the fund, as well as to present and prospective pensioners.

This is another instance of a pension fund being started on far too liberal lines; it was more liberal than any private company could afford to grant, and, naturally, it has been carried on through using public funds, and not from the contributions of the employes. Of the total income for 1914, exclusive of interest on investments, $1 was contributed by the employes for each $5 received from fines, penalties and attorney's costs collected for violation of the Sanitary Code or Health Laws in the City of New York. The employes contributed a little over $13,000, while the pensioners received over $78,000. This is not a source of wonder when the very liberal conditions of pension are taken into account. A man need only work for twenty years and is then entitled to a pension "not exceeding one-half the ordinary full pay of a physician or employe in the Health Department service of the rank of the physician or employe so retired." There is no age limit, so that, as admitted by the committee, a person may retire at age 34, while the average age of the pensioners at date of retirement was only 49.

STATISTICIAN.

New York, Feb. 12, 1915.

Herrick the Next President?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Prof. Chancellor to the contrary, Mr. Wilson has no show of re-election, nor has any other Democrat. The Republican Party has in its ranks many men who are well fitted to be President, and unless I have missed my guess the next President will come from the Professor's State, Ohio, and his name will begin with the letter "H"—Herrick, Myron T. Herrick, a practical business man, not a theorist; experienced in diplomacy and statecraft, an accessible man, of unimpeachable character, with genial manners. Where was there ever a more admirable record than his as Ambassador to France?

Of course, these are only my opinions, but I have as much right to mine as the professor has to his, and I think if the professor will get out among the farmers, manufacturers, laboring men, bankers, capitalists, and plain people generally, he will be surprised to find out how very, very many of them think as I do.

T. N.

Peekskill, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1915.

WAR MELODRAMA AT THE LONGACRE

"Inside the Lines" Makes Use of the Excitement of August, 1914.

BY EARL DERR BIGGERS

His Spy Play, Which Has a Not Entirely Unexpected Twist at the End, Is Well Acted.

INSIDE THE LINES. A new play by Earl Derr Biggers. At the Longacre Theatre.
Joseph Almer....Robert McWade
Mrs. Henry J. Sherman....Camilla Crume
Miss Kitty Sherman....Isabel Goodwin
Fritz....Robert Fischer
Henry J. Sherman....James Bradbury
William Kimball....William Keighley
Maria....Mildred Morris
Mr. Capper....Ivan Simpson
Sergt. Crosby....Mayne Lynton
Lady Crandall....Marion Abbott
Miss Jane Gerson....Carroll McComas
Mr. Reynolds....Edward See
Capt. Woodhouse....Lewis S. Stone
Jaimihr Khan....Macey Harlan
Major Gen. Sir George Crandall....Henry Stephenson
Major Bishop....Horace Pollock
Maid....Cynthia Latham

The new melodrama that came to town last evening is another play that has drawn its scenario and its inspiration from the excitement which took possession of Europe in midsummer of the year just past. It is called "Inside the Lines," and its first New York presentation was made at the Longacre Theatre.

It is another spy play. The roar of battle may be all very well for so roomy a theatre as the Manhattan Opera House down in Thirty-fourth Street, but the more stealthy conflicts of the secret missions are better suited to the smaller auditoriums of the playhouses along Broadway. Like "The White Feather," the new English war play now established at the Comedy Theatre, "Inside the Lines" deals with the haunting horror of the German Secret Service. Like "The White Feather," it has to do with a plot from the Wilhelmstrasse to attack the British power at sea in August, 1914.

Unlike the English war play, the new melodrama at the Longacre has nothing to do with the apparently placid interior of a modest seacoast hotel, but gains some advantage from its highly romantic settings on the rock of Gibraltar. The fretful old tourist from Illinois expressed his doubts as to the general usefulness of any one who would reside on an an insurance advertisement, but from this comfortable distance Gibraltar seems a very promising spot for melodramatic shocks. The not infrequent moments of wild and careless improbability into which "Inside the Lines" lapses are further covered over by some competent acting done in the company assembled for its presentation. So it is that the new play at the Longacre provides a moderately interesting evening in the theatre.

"Inside the Lines" is from the pen of Earl Derr Biggers, who is widely known as the author of the story from which George Cohan fashioned "Seven Keys to Baldpate." And in writing this melodrama of his own, he has not neglected to take a leaf from Mr. Cohan's wide-open book. He, too, has written a play with a secret. Like the mysterious Mr. Denby of "Under Cover," the scheming secret agent seemingly sent from Berlin to work destruction at Gibraltar, and represented at the Longacre by Lewis S. Stone, turns out in the end to be somebody very, very different.

This twist to the story comes at the very close of the play, but it was not an overwhelming surprise last evening. Most of those out front must have been inclined to the belief that neither would the British fleet be blown up nor so entirely personable and popular a player as Mr. Stone be shot at sunrise. Furthermore, it is becoming so altogether fashionable in melodrama for things to be other than they seem that there must have been a widespread suspicion that just this thing was going to happen at the end. Thus is the trick of the secret losing some of its force by repetition.

Mr. Biggers has brightened his play with some moments of considerable humor, most of them inspired by the plight of the disconsolate American tourists struggling to get home, trunks or no trunks. He has written some lines that are decidedly amusing.

And there are several bright spots in a generally able company. Mr. Stone has the advantage of capital letters, and he earns them. His performance is excellent. With his forceful, quiet, and even portentous manner, he seems destined by nature for the secret service shoes of William Gillette.

In one scene in the second act Ivan Simpson does a vivid and arresting portrait of a bit of wreckage from the underground channels of European diplomacy. For most of the laughter the producers have depended on James Bradbury, who finds his task easy and performs it with his accustomed gusto. Carroll McComas is attractive and competent as the stranded buyer for a Fifth Avenue shop, but the playwright has been frequently obliged to ask her to be rather absurd whenever necessary to his scheme. These players help materially in making "Inside the Lines" entertaining.

"SIEGFRIED" IN THE CYCLE.

Third Performance in Metropolitan's "Nibelungen Ring" Series.

"Siegfried," which had already appeared at the Metropolitan Opera House this season in one of the subscription performances, appeared there again yesterday afternoon in its proper place in the cycle of the Nibelungen trilogy now in progress there. As at the others of these special performances, the audience was large and the interest in the unfolding of the music drama closely sustained to the end. There was one change in the cast from the last performance intended by the management, in the substitution of Mr. Whitehill for Mr. Braun as the Wanderer; but another one not intended was made necessary by the sudden indisposition of Mr. Goritz, so that his part of Alberich was filled by Mr. Leonhardt, and filled acceptably.

Mr. Goritz had not failed before since a time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, and it was an unfamiliar experience to hear somebody else as Alberich. Mr. Whitehill was, as always, an impressive and characteristic figure as the Wanderer, and Mme. Gadski, Mr. Urlus and Mr. Reiss were the Brunnhilde, Siegfried and Mime respectively. The performance had not all the finish that Mr. Hertz had given in this music drama, and there were times when the orchestra was not perfectly agreed as to the exact incidence of the beat.

Entertains Hobby Club at Dinner.

Phoenix Ingraham entertained the members of the Hobby Club last night at dinner at his home, 80 Irving Place, and also gave a talk on Thackerayana. He owns an unusually fine collection of Thackeray letters, pictures, drawings, and first editions. Among those at the dinner were John G. Milburn, W. B. Osgood Field, Dr. George F. Kunz, John C. Tomlinson, Jr., Henry H. Harper, John Quinn, Adrian H. Larkin, Percy R. Pyne, 2d, Edwin R. A. Seligman, John C. Tomlinson, Prof. William P. Trent, Henry Van Duzer, William M. Schnitzer, Winston P. Hazen, E. T. Newell, Albert Gallatin, and Frederick W. Schmann.

Reception to Ambassador Chinda.

A reception and ball is to be given in honor of the Japanese Ambassador, Viscount Chinda, and Countess Chinda and their aids by the Japanese Society of New York on Thursday, Feb. 25, at the Hotel Astor. Many army and navy officers are to attend.

The committee in charge includes Mrs. Lindsay Russell, Miss Luisita Leland, Mrs. William North Duane, and Mrs. Howard Van Sinderen. Miss Florence Duane is acting as secretary.

CUTLER CLUB ACTS FARCE.

Young Men Take Feminine Roles in "Beauty and the Barge."

The Cutler School "yell" and a pandemonium of applause greeted the finish last night of the twenty-fourth annual dramatic performance of the Cutler Comedy Club in the Plaza ballroom. W. W. Jacobs and Louis N. Parker's farce, "Beauty and the Barge," was selected for rendition, and the members of the club acquitted themselves not only creditably, but in many instances cleverly in the various rôles. The play was over before 11 o'clock, and before midnight those who had come to the play and remained for dancing were tripping over the floor.

Andrew Jackson Fox, Jr., who played the part of Ethel Smedley, who ran away rather than wed Herbert Manners, (N. S. Wyckoff Vanderhoef,) was an uncommonly good-looking blonde, and even her boots did justice to her feminine make-up. Frank E. Corbett, as Mrs. Baldwin, the middle-aged widow, in love with Capt. James Bartlett of the barge Heart in Hand, (Francis William Randebrock,) did good work. E. Gerry Tuttle, Jr., as Mrs. Porter, was a typical English barmaid, and George S. Piper, her husband, in his rough and tumble bits as a bouncer; Edwin I. Toit as Lieut. Seton Boyne, R. N., who proved the successful lover with the runaway Ethel; March C. Cadwell as John Dibbs, the gardener, who finally consoles Capt. Bartlett's cast-off love, Mrs. Baldwin, and the other members of the cast lived up to the Comedy Club's reputation for dramatic ability.

N. S. W. Vanderhoef, as Herbert Manners, who promptly makes love to his runaway's love's cousin, Lucy Dallas, and becomes engaged to her, contributed largely to the success of the farce. H. H. Ruston directed the play.

Among those who took boxes and seats were Mrs. George Lewis Chapman, Mrs. Frank E. Corbett, Mrs. Arthur Hamilton Cutler, Mrs. Charles F. Cutler, Mrs. Edward Morse Cutler, Mrs. Otis H. Cutler, Mrs. Walter D. Edmonds, Mrs. Paul E. Outerbridge, Mrs. Michael J. Mulqueen, Mrs. Albert G. Milbank, Mrs. Howard F. Whitney, Mrs. Frank B. Porter, Mrs. John Harsen Rhoades, Mrs. C. H. Randebrock, Mrs. Henry de S. Beales, Mrs. Harold Lusk Flint, Mrs. John J. Gleason, Mrs. Frederic A. Burlingame, Mrs. W. W. Belknap, Mrs. Searle Barclay Lottimer, Mrs. Charles E. Lydecker, Mrs. Eugene C. Savidge, Mrs. J. Bentley Squier, Mrs. Edward Gerry Tuttle, Mrs. William Nelson, Mrs. Benjamin Nicoll, Mrs. Frank O'Day, and Mrs. John C. Sheehan.

KETTLEDRUM AT SHERRY'S.

St. Valentine's Party in Aid of Samaritan Home for Aged.

There was a large attendance at the annual St. Valentine's Kettledrum, held yesterday afternoon at Sherry's, in aid of the Samaritan Home for the Aged. The kettledrum has been a fixture in society for more than forty years.

The attractions included moving pictures for the children and cards and dancing for the frown-ups. Tea was served at small tables in the tapestry rooms adjoining the small ballroom, and there were twenty-six tables for auction bridge. Miss Peggy Hartman and Leslie Bassett appeared in an exhibition of modern dances.

Mrs. Richard Irvin, President of the home, presided at the table where articles made by the aged were on sale. Miss A Martin and Miss Margaret Remsen were in charge of the card tables, and Mrs. Clarence G. Dinsmore, Mrs. Alfred Wagstaff, Sr., and Mrs. W. Kintzing Post looked after the sale of flowers. Mrs. Gustav E. Kissel and Miss Louise Kissel were in charge of the toy table, while Mrs. George W. Forsyth, Mrs. Harry H. Benkard, Mrs. J. Gerald Benkard, Mrs. Effingham Lawrence, Miss Elsie Schenkberg, Mrs. Edwards Spencer, and Miss Rollo presided at the fancy article table.

Others who took an active part in the kettledrum were Mrs. G. Hermann Kinnicutt, Mrs. J. Turner Atterbury, Miss Elizabeth Lynch, Mrs. John D. Prince, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. Hilborne L. Roosevelt, Mrs. Henry G. McVickar, Mrs. Henry S. Rokenbaugh, Mrs. Howard Carroll, Mrs. William Barbour, Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler, and Mrs. Archibald G. Thacher.

MRS. P. G. BARTLETT HOSTESS.

Gives Dinner Dance at Home for Her Daughter—The Guests.

Mrs. Philip Golden Bartlett gave a dinner dance last night for her daughter, Miss Priscilla Bartlett, at her residence, 660 Park Avenue. Mrs. Edward K. Dunham also gave a dinner for her daughter, Miss Theodora Dunham, and Mrs. Hugh Auchincloss gave a dinner for her débutante daughter, Miss Esther Auchincloss, and the hostesses took their guests to Mrs. Bartlett's house. A seated supper was served at midnight.

The guests numbered about 120, and included most of this year's débutantes and a number of last year's buds. Among them were the Misses Priscilla Peabody, Symphorosa Bristed, Almy Gilford, Anna Alexandre, Catherine Colt, Eugenie Rand, Eva Mali, Kathleen Macy, Lillian Talmage, Sylvia Holt, Jane Morgan, Mary Stevens Chapin, Violet Gordon King, Marie Johnson, Mary Jay Schieffelin, Rita Boker, Josephine de Gersdorff, Louise Trevor, Josephine Wells, Clover Todd, Gertrude Welling, Edith McKeever, Margaret La Farge, and Gretchen B. Damrosch.

JOSEPH HUBER MARRIED.

Millionaire Brewer's Wedding to Miss Righter Surprises Friends.

Many of the friends of Joseph Huber, the Brooklyn brewer, learned with surprise yesterday that he was married on Wednesday in Philadelphia to Miss Lillian M. Righter of that city. Only a few of Mr. Huber's closest friends were invited to the wedding, which took place at the home of the bride's parents, 5,208 Walton Avenue. Miss Frances Righter, a sister of the bride, was the bridesmaid, and George F. Dobson of Brooklyn was the best man.

Following the ceremony there was a wedding breakfast at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel. The couple went to Atlantic City and from there will go to Palm Beach, Fla., for a stay.

Mr. Huber is identified with large business interests in Brooklyn and is considered one of the wealthiest men of that borough. He is the head of the Otto Huber Brewing Company and President of the First National Bank of Brooklyn. Mr. Huber inherited the bulk of the estate of $6,000,000 left by his mother, Mrs. Emilie Huber, who died in August last, as well as a share of the $8,000,000 estate of his father, the late Otto Huber.

Miss Couth to Wed Army Officer.

Mrs. A. W. Couth of London, England, has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Marjorie Roberta Couth, to Lieut. J. Warren Weissheimer of the Seventeenth Infantry, U. S. A. Miss Couth was born in Tacoma, Wash., and was educated in the convent of the Sacred Heart in Mexico City, finishing her education abroad. Lieut. Weissheimer is a graduate of West Point, class of '14. He is stationed at Eagle Pass, Texas.

LELAND—HORR.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Augustus Leland of Newark, N. J., announce the engagement of their third daughter, Miss Charlotte Leland, to George Edwin Horr, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. William Horr, also of Newark.

JONES—THOMPSON.

The engagement of Miss Agnes Parsons Jones, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Jones of Hoosick Falls, N. Y., and Howard Burden Thompson has been announced. Mr. Thompson is a son of the late George S. Thompson of Troy, N. Y.

Valentine's Day
is children's day. Bring the children in. All kinds of valentines in our card room.
Dutton's
681 FIFTH AVE., near 54th St.

FANNY CROSBY, BLIND HYMN WRITER, DIES

Author of More Than 8,000 Acted Gospel Songs Passes Away in Her 95th Year.

SHOWED TALENT AT EIGHT

Composed "Safe in the Arms of Jesus" in 15 Minutes—A Skilled Player on the Guitar and Piano.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 12.—Fanny Crosby, the blind hymn writer, died at her home in this city at 4:30 o'clock this morning. She had been growing feeble for the last six months, and of late was very weak. She would have been ninety-five years old if she had lived until March 24. At her bedside were her niece, Mrs. Henry D. Booth, and other members of the family with whom she had made her home for years.

Fanny Crosby was the author of more than 8,000 hymns which have been sung in the Protestant churches through the world, her contributions being so numerous that a quarter of a century ago, hymnbook makers gave her 200 different pen names in order to make it appear that the hymns were the work of other authors. No single person had anywhere near as large contributions to the Gospel songbooks since the days of Charles Wesley or Isaac Watts.

Miss Crosby, as she was best known, although she was married in 1858 to Alexander Van Alstyne, a blind teacher, who died in 1902, was born in Putnam County, New York, on March 24, 1820. She was christened Frances Jane Crosby. Her blindness was said to be due to the error of a physician who ordered the application of hot poultices to her eyes when she was six months old, thereby destroying the optic nerves.

But the fact that she was blind did not depress the child, and Miss Crosby has said that despite her affliction she could "climb a tree or ride a horse as well as any one." When she was only eight years old she first displayed her talent by this bit of verse:

Oh, what a happy soul am I!
Although I cannot see,
I am resolved in this world
Contented I will be.

How much blessings I enjoy
That other people don't;
To weep and sigh because I'm blind,
I cannot and I won't.

Instructor of the Blind.

At the age of nineteen Miss Crosby was sent to the New York Institution for the Blind, and became so proficient that she was made an instructor. She never learned to read by the raised letters, however. For twelve years she taught English grammar, rhetoric, Greek, Roman, and American history. It was while at the institution that she met Mr. Van Alstyne. During this period of her career she wrote poetry and secular songs, one of the most popular of the latter being "Rosalie, the Prairie Flower." Several of her volumes of poetry were published.

Fanny Crosby was 45 years old when she wrote her first hymn. Some of the most beautiful and popular of these came to her as if by inspiration. It is said that one of her best known hymns, "Safe in the Arms of Jesus," was composed in fifteen minutes, while W. H. Doane, who had written music for many of her hymns, was waiting to take a train. He played on the piano the music for which he wished her to compose the words. The hymn has since been sung by millions of people and is known practically all over the world.

The blind hymn writer had a strong feeling for rhythm and a keen enjoyment of music and in her time had been a skilled performer on the guitar and piano. In the case of some of her songs and hymns she composed both words and music. She used to have a sweet soprano voice, and her sense of harmony was so strong that anything like a discord jarred on her ear and would even awaken her from sleep.

Some of Her Best Known Hymns.

Some of Miss Crosby's best known hymns are "Saved by Grace," "Blessed Assurance," "Rescue the Perishing," "I Am Thine, Oh, Lord," "Just a Word for Jesus," and "Jesus Keep Me Near the Cross." She composed with great rapidity and always had her verses complete in her mind before committing them to paper. Many years ago Phillips Brooks gave her seventy-five topics and asked her to write verses based on them. She composed every one of the hymns before a line of any of them was placed on paper.

Miss Crosby's songs and hymns were translated into every language, and have been sung in every country of the world where the Christian religion has reached. Hundreds of thousands who sang her songs, so many of which were published under pen names, did not know that it was a blind woman's inspiration which they employed to express their Christian faith and hope in song. Among her songs, other than hymns, which were very popular fifty years ago, were "Proud World," "Good-by, I'm Going Home," "Hazel Dell," "The Honeysuckle Glen," and "Never Forget the Dear Ones."

Before both Houses of Congress Miss Crosby once recited these lines:

O ye, who here from every State convene,
Illustrious band! May we not hope the scene
You now behold will prove to every mind
Instruction hath a ray to cheer the blind.

Miss Crosby was deeply religious, and once in speaking of the manner in which her hymn, "Safe in the Arms of Jesus" was composed, she said:

"It was my most successful hymn, and I believe it was dictated by the spirit of the Lord, and that it was born for a mission."

Among her close friends Miss Crosby had numbered many prominent men, among them Presidents Tyler, Van Buren, and Cleveland, William H. Seward, Gen. Winfield Scott, and Henry Clay. Miss Crosby was honored by the Methodist Church, which set aside a day on its calendar, known as "Fanny Crosby's Day," which had been regularly observed by special services.

Throughout her life Miss Crosby's cheerful spirit was unaffected by her affliction. She once said: "I do not know but that on the whole it has been a good thing that I have been blind. How in the world could I have lived such a helpful life as I have, were it not that I am blind. I am very well satisfied."

She remained active almost until her death and in May, 1911, when she was 91 years old, attended a mass meeting, arranged by the Evangelistic Committee, at Carnegie Hall in this city. Miss Crosby's mother lived to be 102 years, and her grandmother to be 106 years.

ADVERTISEMENT.
A Complexion Exquisite in Coloring, Soft in Texture
If you wish to make your complexion softer and more delicate—as, of course, you do—you need only remember two words—"use VELOGEN."
Apply it freely night and morning, wiping away the excess with a soft cloth. It will not stain the most delicate fabric. That is surely a simple thing to do to assure your complexion a charm that nothing else can give except babyhood—to keep your hands and arms soft, smooth and attractive.
VELOGEN is so pleasant in use, too; there is no greasy sensation to it. It is clean, fragrant, free from stickiness and delightfully soft and refreshing to use. VELOGEN never grows hair.
For sale at your druggist's, 25c. tube.

COMMUNITY THEATRE OPENS

The Neighborhood Offers "Jephthah's Daughter," a Biblical Festival

The Neighborhood Playhouse, which is to be run as an adjunct of the Henry Street Settlement, was formally opened last night with a Biblical festival entitled "Jephthah's Daughter." The Playhouse is at 466 Grand Street, near the intersection of that street with Pitt, and if you intend visiting this interesting community theatre unless you go in a motor take a crosstown car from subway or "L," for Manhattan Island is astoundingly wide at this point.

For several years some of those most interested in the work of the Henry Street Settlement have been developing the dramatic talents of the young people of the district. This work has been conducted through dramatic classes, and it was to provide a centre for the activities of these classes that the Playhouse was built. It is a handsomely appointed theatre of the intimate type. It is not unlike Winthrop Ames's Little Theatre both as to the Colonial architecture of its façade and the size and shape of its auditorium.

The many excellencies disclosed by the opening entertainment seemed to justify the generosity of those who made possible the project. The performance did not depart from the amateur sphere, but in the methods employed in producing its several scenes as well as in the skill of some of the players and the smoothness with which the performance progressed it became immediately apparent that interesting things are to be done in this little theatre on the east side.

The disciples of the new art of the stage are to be followed, if one may judge from the first offering. By the simplest methods very effective scenes were composed. The use of the back wall of the stage, its white surface bathed in blue light, made a wrinkleless sky far superior to scores of skies professional stages of Broadway have shown.

Against this background set pieces representing conventionalized trees, a wall, a gate, or tree tops at the horizon line to indicate a hilltop, were used tellingly. There were mistakes in lighting and composition, but the general results should encourage this band of amateurs to depart further from the conventions of fishnet borders and undeceptive drops.

The theme of "Jephthah's Daughter" is based on the legend in the Book of Judges, which relates how Jephthah, chosen by the Children of Israel to lead them against the Children of Ammon, is greeted first by his daughter upon his triumphant return home and must offer her as a burnt sacrifice because he had promised the Lord he should make an offering of the first to come out of the gates. Most of the dialogue was sung in recitative to music composed by Miss Lilia Mackay-Cantell. The excellence of many of the voices was one of the noticeable features of the entertainment.

The costumes and properties were designed by Miss Esther Peck and Miss Dorothy Rich and were made by members of the costume class and clubs of the settlement. The producing staff of the Playhouse consists of Miss Alice Lewisohn, Miss Irene Lewisohn, Mrs. Sarah Cowell Le Moyne, Miss Helen Arthur, and Miss Agnes B. Morgan. The Misses Lewisohn, who are largely responsible for the new institution, took part in the festival, Miss Alice playing the title rôle.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Miss Luisita Leland will entertain this evening at Sherry's with a dinner for Miss Muriel Oakes and take her guests afterward to the Holiday Dance.

Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Biddle, who were married on Thursday in Philadelphia, are at the Waldorf-Astoria. Mrs. Biddle was Miss Sarah Lippincott, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Bertram Lippincott.

The Russian Ambassador was the guest of honor at an entertainment given by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt on Thursday evening at her residence, 677 Fifth Avenue. A waltz composed in honor of Mrs. Vanderbilt by the leader of the Boxhorn London Orchestra was one of the features of the evening.

Mrs. Clarence James Welch will hold a Lenten sale at her residence, 45 East Forty-ninth Street, on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 27, for the benefit of the Italian Mission at 303 Elizabeth Street.

The Home Relief Shop is to give a St. Valentine dance on Monday evening at the old Calumet Club house, Twenty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue.

Mrs. Thomas A. Sperry and her daughter, Miss Katherine Sperry, of Cranford, N. J., left yesterday for an extended tour to the Pacific Coast. They will visit the Panama Exposition and spend the balance of the Winter at Pasadena, Cal.

The Williams College dinner will be held this evening at the Waldorf. Dr. H. A. Garfield, President of the college, will be among the speakers, and an alumni glee club of fifty voices will lead the college songs.

Mrs. Frank N. Doubleday is giving a house party for young people and her daughter, Miss Dorothy Doubleday, over the week end at her country place, Effendi Hall, at Oyster Bay, L. I.

Mrs. James B. Duke, Miss Mary Duke, Miss Pauline Biddle, Miss Cordelia Biddle, and the latter's fiancé, Angier Duke, have gone to Palm Beach to spend several weeks. Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Adams, Miss Edith Adams, and her fiancé, Jules Glaenzer, and Robert J. Adams left yesterday for Palm Beach. Mrs. Adams and her family will be at the Breakers and Mr. Glaenzer will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Tyler Morse at Villa Houston. Francis and Maurice Roche also left yesterday for the same resort.

Fay-Gould Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. John Purinton Fay of Seattle, Wash., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorothy Wheaton Fay, to Carl Frelinghuysen Gould, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Judson Gould of 230 West Fifty-ninth Street, this city.

Mr. Gould is Professor of Architecture in Washington University, at Seattle, and is President of the Fine Arts Society of that city.

"Boris Godunoff" Sung Again.

Moussorgsky's "Boris Godunoff" was repeated last night with Adamo Didur in the principal rôle, and a cast which included Mmes. Delaunois, Sparkes, Duchêne, Ober, and Mattfeld, and Messrs. de Segurola, Althouse, Rothier, Bada, Reschiglian, Audisio, Bloch, Rossi, and Schlegel. The only unusual feature was that Max Bloch sang the rôle of the Simpleton on account of Albert Reiss's having appeared in the afternoon. Mr. Toscanini conducted.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Billie Burke resumed her engagement in "Jerry," which was interrupted two weeks ago by illness, in the Hollis Street Theatre, Boston, last night.

Two pages to change the cards announcing the acts that will make up the vaudeville programme to be given for the benefit of the Actors' Fund in the Century Theatre, March 7, will be chosen by popular vote from the ranks of the musical comedy choruses. Any one may vote by mailing his choice to the Secretary of the fund, Longacre Building.

Joseph Brooks has chosen these players to appear in support of Phyllis Neilson-Terry and Virginia Fox Brooks in the revival of "The Adventure of Lady Ursula": Annie Esmond, Cecil King, Campbell Gollan, Charles Coleman, Edward Martyn, Leslie Austen, Frederick Macklyn, William Giffard, Leslie Rycroft, and Eric Snowdon.

A new dancing number was introduced in "Hello Broadway" at the Astor Theatre last night. Rozsika Dolly, George Cohan, William Collier, and Harry Delf do the solo work with the chorus as a background. The old-time cakewalk forms the basis of the number.

"WAR BRIDES"
in the
FEBRUARY
CENTURY
The hit of the year.
Get a copy before they are all sold out.

JAMES CREELMAN DIES IN BERLIN

Journalist Famous for Exploits Expires After Operation for Bright's Disease.

SERVED IN SEVERAL WARS

His Noted Interviews—Denounced Russian Treaty—Ex-President of Civil Service Commission.

BERLIN, Feb. 12, (via London, Feb. 13.)—James Creelman, American journalist, died here today. Mr. Creelman underwent an operation in a sanatarium here two days ago for Bright's disease. He was here as correspondent of The New York American.

Mr. Creelman was born in Montreal, Can., 55 years ago, and received his early education in the public schools of that city. At the age of 12 he decided to come to this city, and started to walk the distance. Occasional rides on freight trains helped him along, and after several days' rough travel he reached his goal.

Shortly after arriving here he met the Rev. Dr. William Augustus Muhlenberg, who gave him a "job" in the printing plant of The Church and State, the organ of the Protestant Episcopal Church at that time. Here he learned the printing business, and after working in various shops drifted into the offices of The Brooklyn Eagle, where he met Thomas Kinsella, who encouraged him to write.

The boy started writing poetry, his ambition at that time running in that direction, but Mr. Kinsella took pains to show him that his poetry would not do, and he gave it up. He then took a course of study in theology at Talmadge's lay theological college, although with no intention of becoming a minister.

In 1878, Mr. Creelman, at the age of 18, was determined to become a reporter, and applied to The New York Herald for a job. It is related that at that time the staff of that paper was full and there was no vacancy open to the former printer. He was forced to sit outside the city room and wait with the office boys, and his assignments were few and far between.

In the Winter of 1878, Capt. Paul Boynton arrived in New York with his pneumatic life-saving suit and this proved to be Mr. Creelman's opportunity. He was assigned to test the life-savings qualities of the suit, and one night he and Capt. Boynton donned the suits and jumped into the ice-filled bay at the Battery and floated down through the Narrows. It was very cold, and they were unable to reach the shore and had to be rescued. Mr. Creelman wrote an account of that adventure that created a sensation and made the life-saving suit famous.

In the following year Mr. Creelman was sent to Montreal and made an ascension with Prof. C. H. Grimley in the Page "iron airship." The ship was wrecked and he narrowly escaped with his life. He was dragged for miles and one arm was broken.

Following this The Herald sent him to investigate the death of Gen. Custer, and he interviewed Sitting Bull and the other Indian chiefs who took part in the massacre. He then was sent to Kentucky to investigate the Hatfield-McCoy feud. Here he again had a narrow escape, for the Hatfields refused to allow him to approach their territory and shot at him, forcing him to spend the nights in the woods, sleeping wherever he could and always in danger of his life.

In 1889, Mr. Creelman was sent to Paris and later went to London and took charge of the English edition of The Herald. He edited the London edition until the end of 1890, and until the end of 1892 was editor of the Paris edition, his most noted exploit while in France being the reporting of the Dreyfus trial. During this time he interviewed Pope Leo XIII., and also obtained an interview with the explorer Stanley on his return from the Emin Bey expedition. Mr. Creelman also visited Louis Kossuth at Turin and went to Stockholm to report the reception of Ericsson's body. He toured Russia investigating the persecution of the Jews and visited the late Count Tolstoy at Yasnia Pollania, and wrote a vivid account of that famous author's work.

From the end of 1892 until 1894 he was editor of The New York Evening Telegram, and then in the latter year severed his connection with the Bennett publications and became war correspondent of The New York World during the Chino-Japanese war. During this assignment he achieved several journalistic triumphs and became one of the best known war correspondents in the world.

Mr. Creelman then joined the staff of The New York Journal and reported the Graeco-Turkish war of 1897, the Spanish-American war of 1898, and the war in the Philippines in 1899. During the Spanish-American war he won renown for taking an active part in the hostilities. He received the surrender of the Spanish commander after the battle of El Caney in Cuba, captured a flag from the enemy, and was dangerously wounded.

On his return to this country Mr. Creelman became the Washington correspondent of The New York Journal, and afterward was in charge of its editorial page.

Mr. Creelman was a former member of the Board of Education of this city, and was appointed by the late Mayor Gaynor in April, 1911. Shortly after Mayor Gaynor appointed him President of the New York Civil Service Commission, from which post he resigned on Jan. 1, 1913. On Dec. 30, two days before his resignation took effect, Mayor Gaynor asked Mr. Creelman to reconsider and retain his position. He refused, however, although no reason was stated for his having resigned.

His only explanation was the eight lines of Sir Henry Wooton, which he left on his desk, and which said:

TO MY SUCCESSOR.

How happy is he born and taught
Who serveth not another's will,
Whose armor is his honest thought
And simple truth his utmost skill;
That man is freed from servile bonds
Or hope to rise or fear to fall—
Lord of himself, though not of lands,
And having nothing, yet hath all.

Immediately after resigning as President of the Civil Service Commission Mr. Creelman became an associate editor of The New York Evening Mail. He was also at one time an associate editor of Pearson's Magazine.

Mr. Creelman, during his first few months as an editor of The Evening Mail, wrote a number of articles regarding the Russian treaty, then under consideration. Russia had refused to rocignize passports granted to American Jews.

The position taken by Mr. Creelman is best indicated by his utterance in public on Dec. 12, 1912, when he said: "Russia has got to come to a decision very soon in agreeing to a new treaty which makes no discrimination against citizens of the United States, regardless of where they were born or what their religious views." Previous to this expression of his views, Mr. Creelman had been elected Vice President of the Citizens' Committee to Protest Against Russia's Discriminations.

Later he joined the staff of The New York American, and on Jan. 2 of this year sailed for Berlin as the correspondent of that paper. Shortly after his arrival there he was taken ill.

Mr. Creelman was the author of a number of books, among which are "On the Great Highway," "Diaz, Master of Mexico," and "Eagle Blood." He was a member of the Lotos, Authors', and National Democratic Clubs of this city and the National Liberal and New Vagabonds' Clubs of London.

Mr. Creelman married Miss Buel of Ohio in Paris in 1891. She was a noted beauty at that time, and one month after his departure for the Chino-Japanese war his son was born. Both his widow, who sailed on the Adriatic last Wednesday for Berlin to be with him, and his son survive him.

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ACTORS WILL AID POLICE.

Benefit for Gymnasium Fund at the Hippodrome Tomorrow Night.

Police Commissioner Woods is arranging for systematic athletic training in the Police Department. He believes athletics in the station houses will not only keep the men happier and better physically, but will make them more efficient, because continued good halth will result in fewer cases of absence from duty because of illness. While the precincts have rooms in stations intended for gymnastic purposes, the city has never had any spare funds to equip them with apparatus.

The members of the department are enthusiastic over the innovation proposed by the Commissioner, and the athletes among them have started a campaign to raise funds to provide the equipment. Actors, actresses, and operatic stars have offered to appear at a benefit performance for the fund tomorrow evening in the Hippodrome.

The opera singers and actors who have promised to appear include Marie Narrell, George Dostal, Louis Siegel, Alfred Kaufman, Jean Vincente Cooper, Jerome Uhl, Lucille Arrell, and Thomas Chalmers; George M. Cohan, Harry Carrol, Mrs. Henry E. Dixey, Irving Berlin, Ina Claire, the Midgets, Al Jolson, and Frank Fogarty, with music by the Police Band.

WREATH ON COOPER STATUE

Grandchildren of Union's Founder at Alumni Exercises.

When Peter Cooper decided to build Cooper Union, Eighth Street, between Third and Fourth Avenues, he was able to do so only by purchasing the ground lot by lot, and laying away the money dollar by dollar for the construction of the building, according to Lloyd Bruce, formerly editor of The North American Review, who gave many instances about the founder of the Union yesterday afternoon at the alumni anniversary celebration. Mr. Bryce married a granddaughter of Peter Cooper.

Mrs. Bryce was one of the invited guests, and occupied a seat on the platform with these grandchildren of the founder of Cooper Union: Peter Cooper Hewitt, Miss Sarah Cooper Hewitt, Miss Eleanor C. Hewitt, and Edward R. Hewitt.

Peter Cooper conceived the idea of building Cooper Union when he was on the Board of Aldermen. He made a visit to Paris, where he inspected a polytechnic institute founded by the first Napoleon. He was informed that hundreds of poor young men went there, and obtained instruction free at night. He decided to offer day and night instruction along similar lines to deserving and struggling young men in his own city.

"There are few institutions in which the memory of the founder is cherished as in Cooper Union," said Robert Fulton Cutting. "To you it is a tradition rather than a memory, but a tradition so charged with inspiration, so saturated with human sympathy, so stimulating to ambition as to clothe it with personality."

Mr. Cutting paid a tribute to John E. Parsons, who died on Jan. 15 after serving fifty-five years as Trustee of Cooper Union, having been one of the original members of the board.

"Peter Cooper, Edward Cooper, Abram S. Hewitt, and John E. Parsons, a quartet of rare men, filled the Presidency of the institution during the first fifty years of its existence," said Mr. Cutting.

The programme included string and vocal selections, and addresses by E. J. Kaltenbach, '76, President of the Alumni Association, and Prof. Robert Spice. Following the meeting a wreath was placed on the statue of Peter Cooper.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers on Three Steamships.

The transatlantic steamships sailing today and some of their passengers are:

PHILADELPHIA (Liverpool)—R. A. Addison, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Baldwin, Col. Henry Bullard, Jefferson Burks, J. L. Bradshaw, J. W. Brophy, Mrs. Madeline Banchor, Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Butts, Parkes Conrad, T. P. Cochran, Miss N. M. Crampton, William Dean, C. W. S. Dodds, Miss F. T. Drake, Robert N. Fairbanks, John M. Gibbs, Dr. A. B. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Hinchliffe, Dr. and Mrs. A. M. Hervey, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Hutchinson, Mrs. P. R. Jackson, Miss Ada May Jones, Axel Kirkbeck, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Lewentritt, Dr. and Mrs. H. H. M. Lyle, Roland McClave, Charles D. Morris, J. R. O'Keeffe, Mr. and Mrs. Montague Oppenheim, Mrs. Elizabeth Hall Paterson, Joseph F. Randolph, Miss W. D. Ransom, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon P. Smith, Mortimer L. Strasburger, Charles W. G. Whitehead and Donald Wilde.

AMERICA (Naples)—Dr. W. B. Adams, E. H. Bornemann, William McCulley, Philip J. Gentner, Mme. Robert Koch, Manuel S. Matas, Miss Elsa Planas, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Phelps, Miss Edith Payson, Edward N. Reser, and Miss Katherine White.

ORDUNA (Liverpool)—William Adamson, S. H. Alderton, G. P. Bible, H. W. Bible, J. L. Burke, A. G. Evan, William Marr, Martin Redmayne, G. P. Bible, J. L. Smith, and J. Wightman.

John Langbourne Williams.

John Langbourne Williams, the father of John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency, for many years a leading banker of the South and one of the founders of the Seaboard Air Line, died on Thursday night at his home in Richmond, Va., in his eighty-fourth year. He was born in Richmond and was graduated from the University of Virginia in 1851, and in 1908 received the honorary degree of D. Litt., from Washington and Lee University.

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES D. HOARD, former Mayor of Ogdensburg, N. Y., died suddenly there last night, aged 57 years. He is survived by a widow.

CHARLES D. LAMSON, President of the Worcester Gas Company since 1888, died in Worcester, Mass., yesterday, from a cerebral hemorrhage, aged 73 years. Mr. Lamson was born in Cambridge, and he completed the engineering course in the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University in 1866.

Mrs. ELIZABETH LEVY, aged 43 years, died yesterday in Mount Sinai Hospital, Manhattan, from cancer. She was the wife of Jacob Levy, a painter and decorator, and lived at 265 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn.

SAMUEL T. PICKARD, biographer and literary executor of John Greenleaf Whittier, the poet, died at the Whittier homestead in Massachusetts yesterday, aged 87 years.

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Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

FROMME — WEINSTOCK. — Frances Weinstock to Walter Fromme.

WEIL — GEIGER. — Frances F. Geiger to Louis Weil.

Married.

NUTT—FITCH.—On Feb. 12, 1915, at the Dutch Reformed Church, Astoria, L. I., by the Rev. Charles Park, D. D., assisted by the Rev. J. C. Rauscher, D. D., Dorothy, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Neil Owrin Fitch, to Robert Nutt of Cliffside, N. J.

BERNSTEIN—ADLER.—Feb. 7, Myrtle Adler to Charles Bernstein.

BRANDT—MANN.—Feb. 7, Esther Mann to Archibald E. Brandt.

COHEN—REICHMAN.—Feb. 7, Nettie Reichman to Louis E. Cohen.

ROTHSCHILD — KANNER. — Feb. 7, Rose Kanner to Arthur Rothschild.

Brooklyn.

BARKER — FARJEON. — Feb. 11, Bessie L. Farjeon to Ernest Barker.

BERGES—TILMAN.—Feb. 11, Grace Tilman to Otto Berkes.

BRENNAN—LAKE.—Feb. 11, Iva Lake to Alfred L. Brennan, Jr.

DUFFIE—ATWATER.—Feb. 11, Leslie Atwater to Archibald D. Duffie.

DU BOSQUE—HUTCHINSON.—Feb. 11, Hasel Hutchinson to Clayton Du Bosque.

FRANCIS—VAN WAGNER.—Feb. 11, Emma Van Wagner to Claude G. Francis.

OGDEN—COCKS.—Feb. 11, Louise Cocks to Leslie M. Ogden.

Wedding Anniversaries.

KONIGSBERG.—Mr. and Mrs. Felix R. Konigsberg, 16 East 97th St., announce their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary reception Feb. 22, 8 P. M., Hotel Bon Ray, 92d St. and Madison Av.; no cards.

Died.

ANDREWS.—On Thursday, Feb. 11, after a week's illness, James Frederic Andrews of 30 West 71st St. Services and interment private.

BADEAU.—At Summit, N. J., on Thursday, Feb. 11, Leonard Bishop, youngest son of William E. and the late Annie Bishop Badeau, in the twenty-fourth year of his age. Funeral services from his late residence, 15 Badeau Av., on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 13, at 2 o'clock.

BARBOUR.—At her late residence, 37 East 53d St., Mary Augusta, widow of the late Judge John M. Barbour. Funeral service will be held at Grace Church Chantry, 804 Broadway, Sunday, Feb. 14, at 2 P. M. Interment at Greenwood immediately thereafter.

BLAKE.—At Utica, N. Y., Feb. 11, in the 75th year of her age, Cynthia Niles, wife of the late David Blake.

BOORAEM.—At Essex Fells, N. J., Louis Bacher Booraem, son of the late Henry A. and Cornelia Van Vorst Booraem. Funeral at his late residence, 323 Roseland Av., at 2 P. M. Saturday, Feb. 13, 1915.

BOUTON.—On Feb. 10, after a short illness, Mrs. Charles F. Bouton, in her 71st year. Funeral services at her late home, Blairstown, N. J., Friday, Feb. 12, at 8 P. M. Services also at Greenwood Chapel, Brooklyn, Saturday, Feb. 13, at 12 o'clock.

BRIDGHAM.—At his residence, 954 5th Av., on Thursday evening, Feb. 11, 1915, Samuel Willard Bridgham, son of the late Samuel W. Bridgham and Eliza Ann Fales. Funeral service at his late residence, on Sunday, Feb. 14, at 2:30 P. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

BYRNES.—On Feb. 11, John H. Byrnes of Monroe, N. Y., beloved husband of Hannah Murphy and brother of the late Revs. Edward J. and James P. Byrnes. Funeral from his daughter's residence, 166 East 80th St., Monday, Feb. 15, at 9:45 A. M., to Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, 84th St. and Park Av., where solemn requiem mass will be celebrated. Interment Calvary.

CARLSON.—On Thursday, Feb. 11, 1915, in her 70th year, Augusta Carlson, wife of Laurence P. Carlson. Funeral services at her late residence, 325 President St., Brooklyn, Sunday at 2:30 P. M.

COLVILLE.—At Liberty, N. Y., suddenly, Feb. 10, 1915, George Murray Colville, D. D. Funeral service at Presbyterian Church, Liberty, N. Y., Saturday evening, Feb. 13, at 7:30 o'clock. Interment Binghamton, N. Y.

CONY.—Leopold, aged 73, Feb. 11, father of Rudolph and Carrye Cony, 10,711 Garfield Av., Cleveland, Ohio. Funeral Sunday, 10 A. M., from Deutsch's Chapel, 2,404 East 55th St.

DOUGHTY.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Feb. 11, at her residence, Milford, Pike County, Penn., of heart failure, Mrs. Alla Doughty, mother of Mrs. Chandler Smith of New York. Services Sunday, Feb. 14.

FINCK.—Passed away peacefully, Marie Antoinette, widow of the late Frederick Finck, at her late residence, 138 East 19th St. Notice of funeral hereafter.

GANS.—Bluma, in her 80th year, the beloved mother of Mrs. Wm. Katzenberger of New York, and Gus Gans, and Sol Gans of Little Rock, Ark. Services at her daughter's residence, 1 West 94th St., Sunday morning, Feb. 14, at 10 o'clock.

GAUS.—On Friday, Feb. 12, 1915, John L. Gaus, beloved father of Katherine L. Voltz, Henry L. Gaus, Dorothea L. Behrens, and Fred C. Gaus, aged 77 years. Relatives and friends, also Oltmans Lodge, 446, F. and A. M., and Board of Trustees of the German Savings Bank, are respectfully invited to attend funeral services at his late residence, 195 Cedar Av., formerly Maple St., Richmond Hill, L. I., on Sunday evening, Feb. 14, at 7 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

HANFT.—On Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1915, John B. Hanft, at his late residence, 125 East 87th St., in his 83d year. Funeral from Arion Society Club House, 59th St. and Park Av., Saturday afternoon, the 13th, at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends, also members of Arion Society, are invited.

HILL.—On Feb. 10, Susie A. Hill, widow of Joseph Hill, and daughter of the late David B. Kerr, at her late residence, 465 West End Av. Funeral service on Saturday, Feb. 13, at 8 P. M. Interment private. Philadelphia papers please copy.

HOBOHM.—On Feb. 11, 1915, Charles Hobohm, beloved father of Frederick Hobohm, Emma Palmay, Fredricka Stratman, Matilda Franz. Funeral services at his late residence, 1,328 Gates Av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 14, at 2:30 P. M. Members of Navigator Lodge, No. 232, F. and A. M.; Bedford Council, No. 655, R. A., are invited.

KATZENBERG.—On Feb. 12, in his 82d year, Maier M., dearly beloved father of Jennie G. Katzenberg. Funeral from his late residence, 1,343 Lexington Av., Sunday, Feb. 14, 10 A. M.

KEATING.—John, aged 38. Funeral THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d, (Campbell Bldg.) Time later.

LUDLOW.—After a short illness, on Feb. 11, 1915, Edward Livingston Ludlow, in the 80th year of his age. Relatives and immediate friends are invited to attend the funeral at 6 East 76th St. on Sunday morning at 9:30 o'clock. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

MAAS.—On Feb. 11, Carol, daughter of Lawrence and Genevieve Maas, aged 6 months. Funeral private.

McDONALD.—On Feb. 11, 1915, George Francis McDonald. Services will be held at his late residence, 792 East 175th St., Bronx, on Saturday, Feb. 13, at 8 P. M.

McNULTY.—Catherine D. McNulty, widow of Charles Gill McNulty, mother of Sister M. Clare of Mt. Loretto, James D. McNulty, and Miss Katherine McNulty of Saratoga, N. Y., and William D. McNulty of New York City, N. Y. Funeral services Saturday morning, Feb. 13, 1915, at 10 o'clock, at Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, Park Av. and 84th St., Manhattan. Funeral private. Interment at Greenridge Cemetery, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

MARTIN.—At her residence, 171 West 71st St., Thursday evening, Feb. 11, Eliza, daughter of the late James and Eliza Martin. Funeral services private.

MINTURN.—In London, England, on Tuesday, Feb. 9, after a brief illness, Hugh Minturn, youngest son of the late Robert Bowne Minturn, in the 83d year of his age. Funeral services in London, Friday afternoon, Feb. 12. Interment later in Trinity Cemetery, New York.

MURDOCK.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Friday, Feb. 12, 1915, Frances, wife of William Murdock. Funeral service at her late residence, 402 Warburton Av., Yonkers, Monday morning, Feb. 15, at 10:30 o'clock.

MURRAY.—At Loomis, N. Y., Feb. 10, 1915, Robert Morton Murray, son of the late Alexander W. and Caroline A. Murray. Funeral service at the University Place Presbyterian Church, 10th St. and University Place, Saturday, at 2 P. M.

PISER.—On Thursday, Feb. 11, in her 58th year, Annie Piser, beloved mother of Marion Cohen, Eva Cappelle, Stella Sobel, and Jeannie Piser, sister of Morris Shear, Bradford, Penn., and Mrs. H. W. Marcus, Olean, N. Y. Funeral services from Temple Mount Zion, 37 West 119th St., Sunday, Feb. 14, 10 A. M. Interment, Bayside Cemetery. Bradford (Penn.) and Olean (N. Y.) papers please copy.

RACE.—On Friday, Feb. 12, 1915, Eli Almern Race, in his 69th year, beloved husband of M. Adelia Race. Funeral services at his late residence, 850 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn, Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Interment at convenience of the family.

RATHBONE.—Kane Lodge, No. 454, F. and A. M.—Brethren: You are hereby requested to attend an emergent communication of the lodge to be held in the Grand Lodge room, Masonic Hall, West 24th St., on Saturday, Feb. 13, 1915, at 11:30 o'clock, for the purpose of holding Masonic service over the remains of our late brother, Robert C. Rathbone.
W. CURTIS OTTERSON, Master.
HENRY W. PENOYAR, Secretary.

RYAN.—Bridget, beloved wife of Matthew Ryan, and mother of Mary M., Matthew S., Francis S., John A., Joseph P., and of the late James J. Ryan. Funeral Saturday, Feb. 13, 1915, from her late residence, 487 4th St., Brooklyn, and thence to St. Saviour's Roman Catholic Church, where a solemn high mass of requiem will be celebrated for the happy repose of her soul at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers.

Died.

TELFER.—On Feb. 11, 1915, at her residence, 4,305 Broadway, Margaret Mackenzie, wife of Robert Telfer. Services at the above residence, Feb. 14, at 4 o'clock P. M.

TURNBULL.—On Thursday, Feb. 11, 1915, Walter, beloved husband of Catherine Turnbull, aged 67. Funeral services at his late residence, 310 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, Saturday, Feb. 13, at 8:30 o'clock.

VALENTINE.—Charlotte, on Feb. 12. Funeral services at her late home, 680 Decatur St., Sunday, Feb. 14, at 2 o'clock.

VAN BUREN.—At Plainfield, N. J., at her residence, on Thursday, Feb. 11, 1915, Julia Morris, widow of Gen. Daniel T. Van Buren and daughter of the late James Ludlum and Lucretia Crary Morris, in the 82d year of her age. Services at Grace Church, East Seventh St., Plainfield, N. J., on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 14, at 3 o'clock. Interment Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn.

VERDIER.—At Roosevelt Hospital, on Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1915, Gaston Louis Verdier of Paris, France. Interment at Paris, France. Paris and San Francisco papers please copy.

WEISSBERGER.—On Thursday, Feb. 11, 1915, Betty Weissberger, beloved wife of Isidore Weissberger, at her residence, 814 East 2d St., in her 56th year. Funeral services held from late residence on Feb. 15. Interment Washington Cemetery.

WESTHEIMER.—Jacob H., in his 61st year, beloved husband of Ella Westheimer, nee Herrman. Funeral services at Temple Ahawath Chesed Shaar Hashomayim, 55th St. and Lexington Av., Sunday, Feb. 14, at 2 P. M.

WINTER.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Feb. 11, 1915, Emma B. Winter. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 32 West 92d St., Saturday, the 13th inst., at 8 P. M.

BRUCE.—Emma W., 2 East 127th St., Feb. 10.
CHASE.—Rosalie F., Feb. 11. Funeral 223 8th Av. today.
COLLINS.—Thomas, 154 East 29th St., Feb. 10, aged 74. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
COONEY.—Thomas F., 664 10th Av., Feb. 10.
CUMMINGS.—Delia, 146 Charles St., Feb. 11. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
EBERLE.—Mary F., 528 East 16th St., Feb. 10. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.
FOUCHARD.—Emile, Feb. 10, aged 71. Funeral 206 West 30th St. today, 2 P. M.
GIBILISCO.—Charles, 2½ King St., Feb. 11, aged 56.
GOLDMAN.—Isidore, 616 West 137th St., Feb. 10.
GRAEF.—Louisa, 1,500 1st Av., Feb. 11. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
GREGORY.—Samuel C., Feb. 10. Funeral 154 East 23d St.
HARDER.—Katherina, Stapleton, S. I., Feb. 11. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
HENLE.—Albert, 325 East 43d St., Feb. 10. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
JONES.—Edward, 430 East 67th St., Feb. 10. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
LYNCH.—Eugene, 446 West 50th St., Feb. 10. Funeral today, 1 P. M.
McGRATH.—William F., 62 West 93d St., Feb. 11.
McNULTY.—George, 332 East 29th St., Feb. 11. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
MILLER.—William E., Presbyterian Hospital, Feb. 11, aged 52.
MURPHY.—Julia, 1,656 Cruger Av., Bronx, Feb. 11.
THORNTON.—John P., 231 West 178th St., Feb. 9.
WEBER.—Adam, 31 Gold St., Feb. 11, aged 65. Funeral today, 8 A. M.
WEST.—Albert J., Feb. 10. Funeral 1,703 Lexington Av. tomorrow, 1 P. M.
WILLSEN.—Mary, 1,507 Lexington Av., Feb. 11. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
WOLF.—Jacob, Feb. 11. Funeral 120 East 116th St.

Brooklyn.

APEL.—August, 533 Washington Av., Feb. 11, aged 43. Funeral private.
CAHILL.—Mary A., 249 State St., Feb. 11. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.
CAMPBELL.—Margaret, 271 Baltic St., Feb. 11. Funeral Feb. 15, 9 A. M.
CATANZARO.—Flavia, 73 Douglas St., Feb. 10. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
CONKLIN.—Lydia, 579 Jefferson Av., Feb. 11, aged 78. Funeral tomorrow.
CONLIN.—James A., 21 4th St., Feb. 11. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
CUSHMORE.—Evelyn, 123 Bay 16th St., Feb. 11. Funeral service today.
DARNLEY.—James E., 1,873 Atlantic Av., Feb. 10. Funeral today.
DERRICK.—Martin, 954 Jefferson Av., Feb. 11. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
DESMOND.—Catherine, 137 Luquer St., Feb. 11, aged 65. Funeral Feb. 15.
DIBBLEE.—John W., 351 13th St., Feb. 12, aged 65.
FISHER.—Henry A., 621 Monroe St., Feb. 11, aged 78. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
GALLAGHER.—Patrick, 202 St. Mark's Av., Feb. 11. Funeral Feb. 15, 9 A. M.
GLIER.—Frederick W., 58 Sumpter St., Feb. 11. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.
GOETTING.—Estelle, 164 Parkside Av., Feb. 12. Funeral private.
HEIM.—Augusta, 44 Norwood Av., Feb. 11, aged 78. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
ISAKSEN.—Inga, 528 Clinton St., Feb. 11, aged 53. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
JOHANSON.—Sven, 438 Schenck Av., Feb. 10, aged 61. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
JORDAN.—Ella P., 299 11th St., Feb. 10.
KIRNERNEY. — Catherine, 230 Pacific St., Feb. 11. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
KUNZ.—John A., 5,907 4th Av., Feb. 11. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.
McALLIN.—Margaret, 15 West 9th St., Feb. 11, aged 45. Funeral Feb. 15, 9:30 A. M.
MERZ.—William J., 163 Willoughby St., Feb. 11. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
OLSON.—Mary F., 228 Johnson Av., Feb. 11. Funeral Feb. 15.
PHELPS.—Luther B., 876 Greene Av., Feb. 10, aged 72. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.
REDMOND.—James A., Brooklyn Home for Aged, Feb. 11, aged 91.
SAVAGE.—Anthony, 38 Diamond St., Feb. 10. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
SCHAEFFER.—Jacob, 168 Franklin St., Feb. 10, aged 52. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
SEIDEWITZ.—Ferdinand, 70 Grove St., Feb. 9. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
VOSS.—Frederick A., 302 Linden St., Feb. 11. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
WESTON.—Jane E., 112 Vanderveer St., Feb. 11. Funeral service today.

Hoboken and Jersey City.

CAMPBELL.—Martin, 64 Park Av., Hoboken, Feb. 11, aged 88. Funeral today.
DI BRANCO.—Antonio, 148 Weehawken St., West Hoboken, Feb. 10, aged 29.
FITZSIMMONS.—James, 724 Garden St., Hoboken, Feb. 9.
KOWALSKI.—Stephen W., 144 Sussex St., Jersey City, Feb. 9, aged 68.
MANNION.—Thomas, 208 17th St., Jersey City, Feb. 10. Funeral today, 8 A. M.
MARTIN.—Edward M., 38 Oakland Av., Jersey City, Feb. 9, aged 25. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.
PATTIN.—Emil R., 24 Poplar St., Jersey City, Feb. 10, aged 55. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
WITT.—Wilhelmina, 213 Monroe St., Hoboken, Feb. 9, aged 84.

Long Island.

ARDITO.—James, 17 Marion St., Long Island City, Feb. 9, aged 1.
BLESSINGER.—William, Long Island City, Feb. 10, aged 41. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
BOEGEL.—Mary, Woodhaven, Feb. 9, aged 30.
CLARK.—John L., Woodhaven, Feb. 9, aged 34.
CLARKE.—Herman G., Astoria, Feb. 9, aged 54.
FLANAGAN.—Margaret, Woodhaven, Feb. 9, aged 17.
GRUBLEICH.—Christopher, Rockaway Beach, Feb. 9, aged 58.
HADDEN.—William D., 223 Radde St., Long Island City, Feb. 9, aged 29.
HAMILTON.—William, Sayville, Feb. 10, aged 66. Funeral today.
HUDDEN.—Bridget, 49 Jackson Av., Long Island City, Feb. 9, aged 43.
JACKSON.—Emma, Far Rockaway, Feb. 9, aged 30.
LUMM.—Catherine, Maspeth, Feb. 10, aged 63.
LUX.—Margaret, Woodhaven, Feb. 9, aged 53.
McCANN.—Patrick, Woodhaven, Feb. 9, aged 35.
MAY.—Samuel, Corona, Feb. 9, aged 58.
MORIARTY.—Mary T., Elmhurst, Feb. 9, aged 66.
ONDRONO.—Stanislaus, Little Neck, Feb. 9.
PEBLER.—Elizabeth, Jamaica, Feb. 11, aged 61. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
SCHLEICHER.—Cornelia, Elmhurst, Feb. 9, aged 77.
SMITH.—Marcella, 100 Noble St., Long Island City, Feb. 9, aged 13.
SCHLENCK.—Rose, Hollis, Feb. 9, aged 80.
SHAPIRO.—Jessie, Middle Village, Feb. 9, aged 9.

Westchester County.

BENNETT. — Lillie, Peekskill, Feb. 10. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
CHAMBERLAIN.—Hannah S., Mount Vernon, Feb. 11, aged 79. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
MAHER.—Thomas, Dobbs Ferry, Feb. 10. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
MILLER.—Marie E., Peekskill, Feb. 11, aged 2 months.

In Memoriam.

FALK.—Frank; died Feb. 13, 1911.
Green be thy memory,
Friend of earlier days;
Death taketh all away
Save loving remembrance.

KELLER.—Joseph, beloved husband of Emilie and father of Irene and Elsie, in reverent memory, Feb. 13, 1914.

ALVAREZ.—Inez, mass Nativity Church, today, 9 A. M.

ARMOUR.—Gertrude, in memory of; died Feb. 13, 1911.

O'FLAHERTY.—Robert, mass Holy Cross Church, today, 9 A. M.

ROWAN.—Adele, mass St. Catherine's Church, today, 10 A. M.

UNDERTAKERS.
John W. Lyon Oldest Established. Economical. 69 E. 125th St. Phone 1338 Harlem.
CEMETERIES.
KENSICO CEMETERY
Beyond the city limits in the Westchester Hills. Photographs sent on request. City Office, 103 Park Ave. Tel. Murray Hill 1842.
THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY
233d St. By Harlem Train and by Trolley. Office, 20 East 23d St., New York.

FORM PLAYERS WIN IN TENNIS TOURNEY

Only One Upset in First Day's Play of National Indoor Championships.

Only one reversal of form marked the opening day's play of the national indoor lawn tennis championships, held under the auspices of the Seventh Regiment Tennis Club yesterday on the armory courts, Sixty-sixth Street and Park Avenue. A number of interesting matches were played, and the ranking players came through with flying colors. Four players reached the fourth round, and only one match was left unfinished in the second round.

Harold A. Throckmorton, the former Princeton interscholastic champion, was out of form, and although he put up a plucky defense, he was vanquished by R. J. Sommer in straight sets. Throckmorton, who is one of the strongest players in New Jersey, did not seem to be able to accustom himself to the board floor court, and failed on many returns which on a turf court would have been easy for the youngster. At times he gave flashes of his true form, but was unable to maintain it for any length of time.

Gustave F. Touchard, who has two legs on the championship trophy and requires one more to make him the owner of it, met with unexpected resistance from Abraham Bassford, Jr., of the Westchester Tennis Club, and although the match was decided in straight sets, Touchard at times was pushed to the limit. The title holder in his next match is likely to face a hard proposition in Charles Chambers, who qualified for the third round through a victory over C. W. Post.

The other players of note to qualify in the upper brackets of the second round were Karl H. Behr, the internationalist; Theodore R. Pell, and Arthur S. Cragin. Behr and Pell scored easy victories over Lincoln Barker and I. Weinstein, respectively, but Cragin and King Smith played one of the best matches of the day.

In the lower brackets Dr. William Rosenbaum, last year's finalist; Wylie C. Grant, former indoor champion, and Arthur M. Lovibond are among the survivors.

The European players were eliminated in the first round. Count Otto Salm of France was defeated by Remsen Schenck in straight sets, and William Botsford of England defaulted to Phillips. A number of out-of-town players who were expected to make a good showing failed to play up to expectations. The summary:

First Round—Abraham Bassford, Jr., defeated L. Robinson, 6—2, 6—1; J. M. Steinacher defeated C. Frederick Watson, Jr., 6—3, 6—1; E. H. Hooker, defeated P. L. Treanor, 7—5, 6—3; Edmund W. Peaslee defeated V. C. Arquimbau, 3—6, 7—5, 10—8; R. J. Sommer defeated Harold A. Throckmorton, 7—5, 6—4; George King defeated J. T. Harrison, 7—5, 6—4; Benjamin M. Phillips defeated W. Botsford by default; G. A. L. Dionne defeated L. I. Grinnell, 6—3, 6—1; E. H. Binzen defeated Julian S. Myrick, 6—3, 6—4.

Second Round—H. L. Bowman defeated Merle Johnson, 6—3, 6—4; J. A. Collom defeated George A. Walker, 6—3, 1—6, 8—6; Theodore R. Pell defeated I. Weinstein, 6—1, 6—1; Matthew Taylor defeated C. Roome by default; Karl H. Behr defeated Lincoln Barker, 6—1, 6—1; E. H. Whitney defeated Cedric Major by default; Remsen Schenck defeated Count Otto Salm, 6—4, 6—3; Arthur S. Cragin defeated King Smith, 9—7, 7—5; Harry Steinkamp defeated Paul Goold, 8—6, 6—4; Dr. J. W. Travell defeated Irving C. Wright by default; Henry S. Parker defeated C. A. Sparks, 6—2, 6—2; Charles Chambers defeated C. W. Post, 11—9, 6—1; Gustave F. Touchard defeated Abraham Bassford, Jr., 6—4, 6—3; J. M. Steinacher defeated E. H. Hooker, 6—3, 6—1; E. W. Peaslee defeated R. J. Sommer, 6—1, 6—0; Benjamin M. Phillips defeated George King, 8—6, 4—6, 6—3; G. A. L. Dionne defeated E. H. Binzen, 6—2, 8—6; Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated G. L. Robinson, 6—0, 6—1; H. A. Plumm defeated Preston Cumming, Jr., 4—6, 6—0, 6—4; A. C. Postley defeated W. M. Washburn by default; S. W. Merrihew defeated A. H. Murphy, 9—11, 7—5, 6—0; Wylie C. Grant defeated Harold Swain, 6—4, 6—0; A. M. Lovibond defeated W. J. Gallow, 6—1, 6—1; L. H. Rogers defeated R. K. Tomlin, Jr., by default; C. L. Johnston, Jr., defeated W. Halsey Wood, 3—6, 6—3, 11—9; W. D. Bourne defeated A. Healey by default; Bernon S. Prentice defeated G. G. Grenz, 12—10, 3—6, 6—4; Paul S. Brismead defeated R. F. Putnam, 6—2, 6—4; L. M. Banks defeated M. S. Clark by default; A. M. Hyde defeated George S. Groesbeck, 0—6, 6—3, 6—3; W. H. Robinson defeated C. A. Ammerman, 6—0, 6—0.

Third Round—H. L. Bowman defeated J. A. Collom, 6—3, 6—1; Henry S. Parker defeated Dr. J. W. Travell, 6—1, 6—4; S. W. Merrihew defeated A. C. Postley, 6—3, 6—3; C. L. Johnson defeated L. H. Rogers, 6—1, 6—3.

Murray First in Road Race.

Hundreds of people gathered along the course yesterday to witness six members of the Shinnecock Club, a former political organization, which has lately taken up sports, participate in the annual cross-country run of that organization. William Murray, who led the field from the start, won by 0:2 4-5 over Joseph Rich. The distance was four and one-half miles.

AUCTION SALES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Auction! Auction!

Commencing Wednesday, February 17th, 1915, at 10 A. M., we will sell at public auction the entire plant of the American Voiturette Co., Bankrupt Mfrs. of the famous KEETON AND CAR-NATION AUTOMOBILES, located at Lawton and Buchanan Sts., Detroit, Michigan. We will start the sale on the good will of the bankrupt concern and proceed on

$300,000 worth of Machinery, Tools, Standard Parts, Supplies, Accessories, Material, Hardware, Paints, Entire Trimming Shop, etc.

At 2 o'clock, February 18th, (2d day of sale,) will offer for sale approximately

60 7-Passenger and Roadster Style Keetons and 360 4-Passenger and Roadster Style Car-Nation Cars.

No catalogs of this sale are being issued, and we advise all prospective purchasers to take advantage of the inspection period, which starts Saturday, February 13th.

The entire plant will be sold in lots only, and not in bulk. We expect to finish the entire sale in two days. Sale will be made for cash. A deposit of 25% will be required from each purchaser, and cheques will not be accepted unless certified.

All questions answered at office of undersigned auctioneers.

Samuel L. Winternitz & Co., Auctioneers.
Room 506 Rector Bldg., 79 W. Monroe St., Chicago.
Please bear in mind that this sale takes place in Detroit.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, Will Sell On Monday, Feb. 15, '15, at 10:30 A. M., On Premises, 39 West 32d Street, N. Y. C., ENTIRE STOCK OF

DRESSED SKINS AND MANUFACTURED FURS

Fixtures & Machines of M. Marks, Retiring. SKINS—Comprising Black, White, Brown, and Kitt Coneys, Foxes, Sable, Chinchilla Squirrels, Ermine, Thibet, Opossum, Raccoons, Mouflons, Kolinskys, Persian Lambs, Broadtail, Caracul, and Hudson Seal. FUR TRIMMINGS—Stuffed Animals and Heads. 2 Brand New Osaan Fur Machines and everything pertaining to a completely equipped plant of this kind.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS & BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM ST.,
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 17TH, 1915,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.
For Account of Executor:
20 shs. Amenia Nat'l Bank, Amenia, N. Y.
For Account of Whom It May Concern:
$4,000 New York Gas & Electric Light, Heat & Power Co. P. M. 4% Bonds, Feb., 1913, Coupons.
25 shs. Kern Horse Remedy Co., Inc.
5 shs. Franklin Trust Co.
50 shs. Lawyers Title Ins. & Trust Co.
$9,000 Lockport Light, Heat & Power Co. 1st Mtge. Refunding 5% Gold Bonds, 1938.
50 shs. Urban Water Supply Co.
20 shs. Aeolian Weber Piano-Pianola Co. Pfd.
$5,000 Barrington Mills 1st Mtge. 5% Regst. Gold Bonds, due 1931.
$15,000 Barrington Mills 2d Mtge. 6% Regstd. Gold Bonds, due 1921.
$1,600 Robert Appleton Co. 6% Reg. Deb. Bd., 1918.
5 shs. Robert Appleton Co. Pfd.

MATCH FOR GOLD RACQUET.

William Post Defeats George A. Thorne at Tuxedo Easily.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Feb. 12.—William Post of the Tuxedo Tennis and Racquet Club defeated George A. Thorne of the Chicago Racquet and Tennis Club to-day in the opening match for the gold racquet, at the Tuxedo Tennis and Racquet Club, 3 games to 1. S. G. Mortimer of Tuxedo won from J. C. Waterbury of New York by default, and C. C. Pell, Tuxedo, reached the second round, winning from Cyril Hatch, New York, by default.

Post surprised the spectators by his exceptional fast play. The Chicagoan was looked upon as a sure winner, but Mr. Post came back to his old time form and walked away with the match easily, 15 to 10, 6 to 15, 18 to 15, 15 to 12.

The only game that was really any effort for the Tuxedo man was the third, with the score 13 all, when the best of five aces was set. Mr. Thorne was serving and got a lead of two aces, making him 15 to 13 before his hand was out. Post took the next five aces in succession before the Chicagoan could score again, winning the game 18 to 15.

To-morrow Mortimer will play G. M. Heckscher of New York, and C. C. Pell will play Post. The finals will be played Sunday.

On Sunday Jock Soutar, professional champion of the world, will play an exhibition match with John Mullens, of the New York Racquet Club, Soutar giving Mullens five aces on each game.

BOSTON LOSES AT SQUASH.

National Singles Match Won by S. W. Pearson—Final Today.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—Squash racquet players from Philadelphia defeated Boston men in three matches out of five in the intercity contest on the Boston Athletic Association courts today. Teams from Baltimore and Toronto were expected to compete, but only one man from each city arrived. It was explained that the Toronto players had gone to the war.

One of the surprises of the national singles championship, played in conjunction with the other event, was the ease with which S. W. Pearson of Philadelphia, champion of Pennsylvania, defeated Matthew Bartlett, the Massachusetts champion. Pearson will play H. A. Haines of Baltimore for the national title tomorrow, Haines getting into the final by defeating T. B. Greening of Toronto. The summaries:

Singles.—Stanley W. Pearson, Philadelphia, defeated Matthew Bartlett, Boston, 17—15, 15—10, 15—12; H. A. Haines, Baltimore, defeated T. B. Greening, Toronto, 15—10, 18—15, 15—11.

Intercity Team Match.—Pearson, Philadelphia, defeated Bartlett, Boston, 17—15, 15—10, 15—12; H. B. Greenough, Boston, defeated D. L. Hutchinson, 3d, Philadelphia, 15—12, 15—13, 15—12; W. F. Johnson, Philadelphia, defeated H. A. Gidney, Boston, 12—15, 15—9, 10—15, 15—7, 15—11; N. W. Cabot, Boston, defeated M. L. Newhall, Philadelphia, 18—17, 17—15, 9—15, 15—7; W. F. Harrity, Philadelphia, defeated C. Frothingham, Boston, 13—18, 15—10, 15—7, 15—18, 15—13.

Twenty-six in Marathon.

That interest in long-distance running among the athletes is not dead is proven by the fact that every mail is bringing in additional entries for the Washington's Birthday twenty-mile Marathon to be run in connection with a big set of indoor games by the Fourteenth Regiment at its armory at Fourteenth Street and Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, on the afternoon of Feb. 22. Among the cracks that are entered are O. S. Weeks of the Pennant A. C.; Hugh Honohan of the New York A. C.; Frank Zuna and Billy Rozette of the Irish-American A. C., and Harry Parkinson of Harlem. The indoor meet that will be run in connection with the Marathon will have the entries of practically all of the local men now in competition. Harry Gissing, Abel Kiviat, Mike Devanney, Sid Leslie, Nick Gianakopulos, Alvah Mayer, Frank Stephenson, Myles McHugh, and many others will be on the marks.

The Athletic Committee of the Fourteenth Regiment announces that the twenty-mile Marathon will be run on Washington's Birthday afternoon over that distance, no matter what the weather may be. If the Registration Committee objects to the runners exposing themselves to the cold air, the race will be run indoors, but there will be no reduction of the distance.

Walkers to Race to Coney Island.

A special walking competition which is of particular interest to many of the prominent pedestrians of the city has been arranged for Washington's Birthday by the Walkers' Club of America. The race will start from the City Hall and end at Coney Island, and already a number of athletes have signified their intention of entering. Twenty-five prizes are offered, one a fast time trophy and five are novice prizes. To all those who finish the distance within three hours a special gold plated survivor's medal will be awarded. Among those who have entered are Eddie Renz and Dick Remer. The judges will follow the event in automobiles.

Greens Win Polo at Aiken.

Special to The New York Times.

AIKEN, S. C., Feb. 12.—In the weekly polo match on the Whitney Polo Field this afternoon for cups presented by William Walter Phelps, the Greens won by the score of 9 to 1. Line-up:

Yellows.	Greens.
1—D. W. Gaston, Jr.	1—Frederick Allen.
2—Walter Phelps.	2—E. W. Hopping.
3—Harold Hayes.	3—Francis Appleton.
Back—R. F. Allison.	Back—R. F. Bullock.

WAGE CUT REVEALS OLD SUIT

D. W. Kearney Says He Can't Pay $15 Alimony on $25 a Week.

A separation suit begun five years ago by Mrs. Julia C. Kearney against David Wallace Kearney, son of the junior member of Van Tassel & Kearney, has just come to light through an application by the defendant to reduce the alimony of $15 a week he is paying. Mr. Kearney alleges that his salary as a salesman for his father has been reduced from $35 to $25 a week. His application was withdrawn when Justice Cohalan said the case could soon be tried and permanent alimony fixed.

Mrs. Kearney blames her father-in-law for her trouble and says her husband must have a much larger income than he admits because he frequently entertains women.

Mr. Kearney admits he has enjoyed the society of women, but entertains them only moderately and that the rigs he uses belong to his employers.

In his answer to his wife's suit, made in 1909, Mr. Kearney submitted a newspaper clipping that said his wife was the Julia Langer who sued Warren B. Smith, the carpet manufacturer of Yonkers, in 1902, to recover $300 on two notes given under an agreement to pay her $300 a month for life if she refrained from suing him for breach of promise.

Mrs. Kearney admitted that she was the Julia Langer referred to, but explained that her husband knew all about her past before he married her.

Plans History of College Sport.

A new publishing house has been incorporated in New York under the name Robert Appleton, Inc. The first work undertaken by the new corporation is announced as "Intercollegiate Athletics in America," a complete chronicle-narrative, statistical and pictorial, of collegiate sport in the United States. It will be in five octavo volumes, with 1,200 illustrations.

PROPOSALS.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
The Adjutant General's Office,
New York State Arsenal, 7th Av. and 35th Street,
New York City, February 12th, 1915.

SEALED PROPOSALS, subject to the conditions of the sale, will be received at this office until twelve o'clock noon Friday, February 26th, at which time and place they will be opened for the purchase of condemned unserviceable and obsolete Ordnance, Quartermaster and Signal Stores.

Catalogue giving quantities, conditions, &c., can be had on application to this office.

LOUIS W. STOTESBURY,
The Adjutant General.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, FIRST DISTRICT, New York City, Room 710, Army Building, 39 Whitehall Street, New York, N. Y., February 12, 1915.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering 32,000 barrels of American Portland Cement will be received at this office until 12 M., February 26, 1915, and then publicly opened. Information on application. W. M. Black, Col. Engrs.

MAY NOT TRY MORS ON MURDER CHARGE

Mental State of Man Who Confesses He Slew Eight Puzzles Prosecutor.

DR. GREGORY TO REPORT

Westchester Authorities Say Their Prisoner May Be Victim of "Homicidal Hallucination."

While Frederic Mors, who calmly confessed that he "hurried the deaths" of eight aged and suffering inmates of the German Odd Fellows Home, remained in solitary confinement yesterday in the jail at White Plains, the question of Mors's mental condition was not settled and the Westchester County authorities were uncertain what direction their investigation of the man's confession would take. All proceedings seemed to be temporarily held up pending a complete report from Dr. M. S. Gregory, the alienist, who had Mors under observation for ten days in the psychopathic ward at Bellevue Hospital.

Dr. Gregory said yesterday that he considered Mors "paranoiacally inclined," but he withheld his full report until to-day. He will make this, he said, at the request of the Westchester County authorities, although it is not incumbent upon him to do so. This is the question that the Westchester County authorities want answered before they proceed further with their investigation: Is Mors's mental derangement manifest in his killing eight persons or is it manifest in a delusion that he has committed the wholesale murder? That he is not completely sane may mean, the authorities think, that Mors is a victim either of homicidal mania or of homicidal hallucination.

The Westchester authorities would not say yesterday what they thought would be the result of their investigation, but Assistant District Attorney Mork of the Bronx, who has been working on the case, said that in his his opinion the District Attorney of Westchester County would find it necessary to ask for a Commission in Lunacy to decide whether Mors can be held legally responsible for any crime he may have committed, and whether he may be believed as a witness.

Mr. Mork said that in his opinion Mor's complete story was "unbelievable." This did not mean, he said, that parts of it might not be true, but that in his full confession the man was carried away by his own imagination, or by a desire to be sensational. Mr. Mork admitted that Mors may have hastened the deaths of a few inmates of the home by administering overdoses of morphine or other drugs, but he seriously doubted whether the man had ever actually killed any one with chloroform. He based this doubt principally, he said, on the fact that Mors told of causing death by chloroform in three minutes, whereas he had been advised by physicians that it takes at least ten minutes for chloroform to produce death in any case.

Mr. Mork will examine today the girl who had charge of the dispensary when the home was in the Bronx, and he will also interview two relatives of persons Mors has confessed killing. He will continue his investigation, he said, but will not recommend any definite action to his superior, District Attorney Martin, until after the Westchester investigation has been completed. He would not advise exhuming any of the bodies of Mors's alleged poison victims, he said, on the strength of the corroborative evidence so far amassed.

The difficulty of ever convicting Mors for any of the crimes to which he has confessed was further shown yesterday by District Attorney Weeks of Westchester County, by reference to Cook's Criminal Code, in which there is this paragraph: "No person can be convicted of murder or manslaughter unless the death of the person alleged to have been killed, and the fact of the killing by the defendant, as alleged, are each established as independent facts, the former by direct proof and the latter beyond a reasonable doubt." The Code further states: "An uncorroborated confession made out of court, without proof of the corpus delicti, will not justify conviction."

Mors was not put in a cell in the White Plains jail but in an ordinary living room, and although Coroner Dunn gave instructions that any reasonable request was to be granted him, his keepers were strictly enjoined against permitting him to receive any callers. He spent most of yesterday reading books in English.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Decisions Involving Rates of Duty on Divers Articles.

The Hanover Vulcanite Company has been sustained by the Board of General Appraisers as to the rate of duty on importations of double bulbs made of India rubber and tubing made of soft rubber used in laboratory work. The goods were returned for duty at the rate of 15 per cent. ad valorem as "manufactures of India rubber commonly known as druggists' sundries." The importer claimed 10 per cent. duty as rubber manufactures not specially provided for, the contention being that the goods are used on pyrography outfits, as apparatus employed for producing signs and pictures on wood and leather. Judge McClelland agreed and reversed the Collector.

The Henry Heil Chemical Company, St. Louis, was sustained in its protest that so-called glass wool imported under the act of 1909 is properly dutiable at 45 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of glass. The Collector took duty at 60 per cent. ad valorem under the paragraph for glass articles of every description. In finding for the importer, Judge Sullivan says the merchandise before the board does not bear any resemblance to the articles named in the paragraph under which duty was taken.

Arthur A. Stillwell & Co. imported merchandise which the Collector classified as sweet almond oil and assessed at 5 cents a pound. The importers denied that the product was of the kind returned by the Collector, and claimed duty at 15 per cent. ad valorem as peach kernel oil. Lower duty was granted.

GEN. WOOD TO VISIT CANAL.

Will Inspect Fortifications and Arrange for Permanent Barracks.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Feb. 12.—Col. Goethals announced today that Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Commander of the Department of the East, was expected in Panama about Feb. 20 to inspect the troops and fortifications at the canal and to arrange for the establishment of permanent barracks in the zone.

CITY BREVITIES.

Edward W. Hazen, for eighteen years advertising director of the Curtis Publishing Company, who will retire on April 1, will be the guest at a dinner on Thursday, Feb. 25, at the Hotel Biltmore.

The Sphinx Club will hold its annual "Woman's Night" at the Waldorf on Tuesday. There will be a reception, dinner, and dance, with many novel features.

Many pounds of raw cocaine were seized yesterday in a house in Leon Street, Williamsburg, by detectives, who arrested two Italians after disarming one of them.

The funeral of William Francis Elliott, a fireman on the U. S. cruiser San Diego, who was killed a month ago off the Pacific Coast of Mexico by a boiler explosion, was held yesterday from the Roman Catholic Church of St. Mary, Williamsburg.

Mrs. Virginia Cohen, a widow, died in Harlem Hospital yesterday afternoon of injuries received as she fell from a fourth-floor window of the Urania Apartments, 240 West 129th Street.

CATHOLIC RULES FOR LENT.

Regulations by Cardinal Farley to be Read Tomorrow.

Cardinal Farley has sent to all priests in his diocese the Lenten regulations which will be read from pulpits tomorrow at all masses, and which will be observed by Catholics during Lent, which begins with Ash Wednesday, Feb. 17. The regulations this year are as follows:

All the week days of Lent from Ash Wednesday to Easter Sunday are fast days of precept, on one meal, with the allowance of a moderate collation in the evening. The Church excuses from the obligation of fasting (but not of abstinence from flesh meat, except in special cases of sickness) the infirm, those who are obtaining their growth, those whose duties are of an exhausting and laborious character, women in pregnancy or nursing infants, and all those of old age.

The following dispensations are granted to this diocese by the authority of the Holy See for this year:

1. The use of flesh meats is allowed at every meal on the Sundays of Lent and at the principal meal on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, except Ember and Holy Saturday.
2. The use of eggs and white meats is allowed every day at the principal meals, as also at the collation.
3. A small piece of bread, with a cup of coffee, tea, or chocolate may be taken in the morning.
4. The order of the principal meal may be changed if necessary.
5. Dripping and lard may be used in preparing food.
6. On Sunday there is neither fast nor abstinence, but fish and flesh may not be used at the meal.
7. Those who are exempt from the precept of fasting may eat meat at the three meals on meat days.
8. By a special Indult granted to the Bishops of the United States, dated March 15, 1895, working people, who cannot easily observe the common law of the Church, are dispensed from the obligation of abstinence on all days of the year, except Fridays, Ash Wednesday, Holy Week, and Christmas Eve. This dispensation does not exempt from the additional obligation of fasting, where such exists, nor does it authorize the use of fish and flesh at the same meal. It includes, however, not only the individual workman in whose favor it is granted, but all the members of their family as well. In return it is expected that those who avail themselves of this Indult will endeavor to enter into the spirit of the holy season of Lent by voluntary acts of almsgiving, mortification, and penance. A most useful and commendable custom is that of abstaining during Lent from stimulants, in honor of the Sacred Thirst of Our Divine Saviour.

The time for fulfilling the Easter precept of Communion in the archdiocese extends from the first Sunday in Lent to Trinity Sunday, inclusive.

LENTEN SERVICES INCREASE

Twenty Churches Expect 100,000 a Week at Noon Hours.

Eighteen churches—fourteen Protestant and four Catholic—in Manhattan announce noon services for the Lenten season, which begins next Wednesday. Brooklyn has two, making twenty in all. This is a 20 per cent. increase. A daily attendance of 15,000 business people, or more than 100,000 a week, is looked for. Never before were such elaborate Lenten plans made nor so many people expected.

Trinity Church will introduce a new service at 4 o'clock on Fridays for men who are able on that day to get away from business somewhat earlier. Other churches announcing these noon-hour services are St. Paul's Chapel, Ascension, Holy Communion, Grace, Calvary, Incarnation, Transfiguration, St. Bartholomew's, Heavenly Rest, and Christ.

The Brick Presbyterian Church and St. Nicholas Reformed Church, during Holy Week and on Fridays in other weeks; the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, during Holy Week; St. George's Episcopal on Thursdays, and John Street Methodist Church are others to observe the season in this way, especially for business people.

Historic St. Peter's Church, in Barclay Street, will have noonday conferences with Father Alexis, the Passionist, as the lecturer. St. Andrew's, downtown, will maintain its noon-hour plans, as during the rest of the year. St. Patrick's Cathedral will have mass every weekday, with instructions, and there is a programme of instruction for several other hours on weekdays.

DAYTON HEARING OPENED.

Roosevelt's Name Figures in Charges Against West Virginia Judge.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Feb. 12.—The Congressional sub-committee investigating the impeachment charges against Federal Judge A. G. Dayton, of the Northern District of West Virginia, opened its hearing here to-day and heard six witnesses.

Among the accusations made against Judge Dayton are those of having conspired with certain corporations and individuals to bring about the removal of the late Judge John J. Jackson and of having shown marked favoritism to corporations which had important cases in his court.

Miss Lillie Irene Jackson, daughter of Judge Jackson, Judge Dayton's predecessor, said she had strong suspicions that Judge Dayton had something to do with her father's removal from office in 1905. She understood, she said, that Col. Theodore Roosevelt, when he was President, hired detectives to investigate her father's acts.

The ex-President's name was again brought into the case when counsel for the petitioners asked Reese Blizzard, United States District Attorney under Judges Jackson and Dayton, if Hugh Bond, former general counsel for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, had not conferred with President Roosevelt concerning the impeachment of Judge Jackson. Mr. Blizzard denied knowledge of such a conference and said he knew of no intrigue against Jackson. The witness said that he felt President Roosevelt had appointed Judge Dayton to the vacancy because of their close acquaintance.

All witnesses were questioned closely as to methods employed in selecting juries in Judge Dayton's court and whether interests of certain litigants were favored, but little was brought out. United States Marshals A. T. Barrett and Hal Rapp denied that Judge Dayton had handed them lists of persons connected with corporations to be drawn as jurors.

The committee expects to complete the hearing here to-morrow night.

NOTORIOUS THIEF IDENTIFIED

Aged William Coleman's Pleas for Clemency Meet a Setback.

William Coleman, an aged man who was arrested on Feb. 6, charged with robbing a Wells-Fargo Express wagon on Broadway, was identified yesterday at Police Headquarters through finger-print records as an international thief with a long record of prison sentences.

Headquarters detectives said he was the man who robbed Mrs. Ambrose Clark, daughter of the late Bishop Potter, of $30,000 worth of jewelry in 1908 and who was caught digging up the hidden jewels in Van Courtlandt Park. His record shows thirteen arrests and twenty-eight years spent in various prisons, and goes back to 1869.

Coleman, who is more than 70 years old, was arrested when he drew from the rear of the express wagon with the aid of an umbrella handle a package of worthless checks. He pleaded that he never had committed such an offense before and said that he could not give his address as the news of his arrest would break his wife's heart. His emotional requests for clemency so impressed the Justices in Special Sessions that after he was found guilty sentence was postponed until next Tuesday.

CANAL ZONE GRAFT TRAGEDY

Two Women Employes of Sanitary Department Take Poison.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Feb. 12.—When their arrest on charges of appropriating public property to their own use was imminent, Mrs. Anna Evans of New York and Blanche Patterson, two employes of the Sanitary Department in Ancon, Canal Zone, took bichloride of mercury in their quarters at noon today. Both are said to be dying in the Ancon Hospital. The sum of money involved in the activities of the women is thought to be considerable.

Mrs. Evans was recently deserted by her husband, according to report, and intended to use the money she obtained to divorce him. His whereabouts are unknown.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

Large quantity of silk waists to close out; also three to four hundred dozen colored wash dresses at a sacrifice price. Schwartz Bros., 39 West 19th St.

War Goods—100,000 doz. wool hosiery, 35,000 doz. underwear, 60,000 doz. sweaters and jerseys; quick delivery; principals only. Prompt action necessary. A 207 Times Downtown.

SILK PETTICOATS, $10.20 to $18.00 PER DOZEN. A few JOBS and regular numbers (snappy styles) at right prices. Manhattan Mfg. Co., 136 5th Av.

THE THREE BEST VALUES IN SILK dresses are being shown by Lipschitz Bros., 130 W. 25th St. Call and be convinced.

JOB OF DRESSES to close out, in both silks and serges; good assortment. Seventh floor. 127-133 West 26th St.

Thrown Silk Market Unchanged.

The thrown silk market has experienced no change during the week. Buying continues to be dominated by the placing of small orders for prompt delivery. Prices have declined about 5 cents a pound all along the line, according to John Dunlop's Sons.

Belgian Beet Sugar Factories.

Contrary to the prevailing belief that this year's output of beet sugar in Belgium would be negligible, the commerce reports say that nearly all of the Belgian factories are at work, including those at Wanze and Huy, between Liége and Namur, and at Tirlemont. The manufacturers, says the correspondent, have no expectation of making any profits, but they are doing a great work in that they are saving $6,000,000 worth of beets and are providing employment and a livelihood for their employes.

Garment Retailers Meet.

The Association of American Garment Retailers, which held its semi-annual meeting yesterday at the Hotel McAlpin, will appoint a committee to seek the co-operation of the National Retail Dry Goods Association toward stamping out such abuses as the sending of goods on approval and rushing the seasons. The part which these evils play in reducing the profits in the retail ready-to-wear trade was thoroughly discussed at the meeting yesterday. One member announced that he had refused to send goods on approval, and, contrary to the general notion, had suffered no disadvantage through withholding this convenience from his customers. About fifty retailers attended the meeting.

Chinese Take Milk in Tea.

The Commerce Report says in part: "Americans who have been influenced by the Orient to the extent of taking their tea clear, without milk or sugar, will be astonished to learn that the Occident is now bent on teaching the Chinese to use milk with their decoction of tea leaves, and condensed milk at that. An enterprising condensed milk company is pursuing the campaign, and expects to be successful. This concern has already introduced condensed milk ice cream to the Chinese, and they like it so well that many of the restaurants keep it always on hand. Practically no fresh milk is to be had in China, although the natives seem familiar enough with the virtues of both the fresh and condensed article. Canned salmon is another Western staple that has made a decided impression on the Far East."

Philippine Camphor Industry.

The Bureau of Science of the Philippine Government is making a study of a plant known to the natives as "sambon" or "gaubuen" which produces camphor. This is one of the most common weeds in the Philippines, growing from five to eight feet high. It has a stem that is almost woody in texture, and has long been used by the natives of the Philippines, as well as by natives of China, for medicinal purposes. The Chinese, in parts of the Kwangtung and Kwangsi Provinces, already distill considerable camphor from the plant, the chief drawback to its more extensive use being the amount of labor required to obtain the gum. The Bureau of Forestry at Manila, according to the commerce reports, is introducing the ordinary camphor tree of China and Japan into the mountain districts of Luzon in large numbers for the purpose of building up the future camphor production of the islands.

Boosting "Made in Canada."

The business of American manufacturers with Canadian distributors appears to be jeopardized to a certain degree by the "Made in Canada" movement that is sweeping the Dominion. According to Consul J. D. Dreher, who is in Toronto, the papers of that city have set forth again and again the duty of Canadians to buy their own goods. "Made in Canada" placards are prominent in the stores, and the movement is being advertised in the street cars. It is reported, he says, that the largest department store in Toronto, with a branch in Winnipeg, has contracted for the accumulated goods of a number of Canadian factories at the cost of manufacture, and that these goods will be retailed without profit. This departure will enable the factories to continue in operation without actual loss and will serve the public by distributing for a time various kinds of goods at retail at low prices.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

AMERICAN APRON COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Gabriel Breuer and Adolf Fleischman, trading as the American Apron Company at 14 West Fourth Street, by Lewis Frank & Sons, $12; Thomas F. Donigan, $390, and St. Johns Brothers Company, $202. Liabilities are $5,000 and assets $1,000.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALLIANCE—H. Bogue, ready to wear; Breslin.
ALTOONA—Kline Bros.; Miss A. Saink, laces; 214 Church.
BALTIMORE—Blumberg Brothers & Co.; A. Blumberg, hosiery, underwear; Herald Sq.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; C. E. Miller, upholstery goods; 18 W. 35.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; E. A. Brown, boys' clothing; G. A. Hitchcock, men's clothing; 31 Union Square.
BRISTOL, Tenn.—Christian-Taylor Hat Co.; S. N. Christian, hats; Grand.
BUCYRUS, Ohio—Rowe Bros.; C. R. Rowe, dry goods; 4 W. 22d.
BUFFALO—Hens & Kelly Co.; J. G. Berner, laces; 31 Union Square; Cumberland.
BUFFALO—Wm. Hengerer Co.; W. C. Roberts, linens; 18 W. 35th.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.—J. B. Ivey & Co.; J. B. Ivey, dry goods; G. B. Cabannis, cloaks, suits; L. A. Doxey, domestics; Gregorian.
CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa—Killian Co.; A. L. Killian, cloaks, suits, millinery; 41 Union Square.
CHATTANOOGA—D. B. Loveman Co.; J. A. McLeod, hdkfs., ribbons, umbrellas, notions; 148 W. 23d.
CHICAGO—Siegel Cooper Co.; C. Metz, furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; 13 E. 22d; Latham.
CHICAGO—Stone Bros.; A. L. Stone, ladies' neckwear jewelry, belts, combs, hair goods; 31 Union Square; Wellington.
CHICAGO—Dessauer & Engel; J. G. Biesch, furn. goods; Wellington.
CHICAGO—Siegel Cooper Co.; J. Klein, manager and general merchandise; 13 East 22d.
CHICAGO—Daniells D. Meyer, jobs in silk and cloth coats; 1,161 Broadway, Room 301.
CHICAGO—L. Klein; A. Immerkus, domestics; G. Tourek, dry goods; 31 Union Square.
CINCINNATI—G. F. Otte Co.; G. F. Otte, Jr., J. S. Oberhelman, carpets; Breslin.
COFFEYVILLE, Kan.—Logan & Stephens; J. H. Stephens, ready to wear; Latham.
COLUMBIA, S. C.—Globe Dry Goods Co.; W. H. Monckton, general merchandise; Collingwood.
DANVILLE, Ill.—Meis Bros.; J. Meis, hosiery, gloves; 116 W. 32d.
DANVILLE—Emery D. G. Co.; J. S. Emery, dry goods; 116 W. 32d.
DENVER—A. T. Lewis & Son D. G. Co.; Mrs. M. Huff, neckwear, veilings; 16 E. 18th.
DURANGO, Cal.—Groden Merc. Co.; J. J. Mosser, carpets; Hermitage.
DAYTON—Rike-Kumler Co.; Mrs. Heller, art goods; 220 5th Av.
DENVER—May Co.; W. C. Brooks, furnishing goods, ladies' hosiery, gloves; 37 W. 26th; Wellington.
DAYTON, Ohio—Rike-Kumler Co.; Miss M. Maher, laces; 220 5th Av.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; J. F. Rehrer, corsets, ribbons, handkerchiefs; 2 Walker; Navarre.
JACKSON, Mich.—L. H. Fields Co.; E. Hague, carpets; St. George.
KNOXVILLE—M. M. Newcomber Co.; Miss R. Kessler, millinery; 45 W. 34; Wellington.
LAMPASS, Texas—Stokes Bros.; C. D. Stokes, millinery, ready to wear; 1,182 Broadway.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Altheimer Dry Goods Co.; J. B. Miller, suits; 39 West 32d, Room 1,614.
MEMPHIS—John Gerber Co.; R. J. Graham, laces, hdkfs.; 39 W. 32d.
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Bry-Block Mercantile Co.; Miss Ritchie, corsets; 353 4th Av.
MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; J. A. Perlee, silks, leather goods, housefurnishing goods; H. S. Skinner, books; J. F. Exline, dry goods; 1,170 Broadway.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—J. Jay Co.; F. Le Bosky, ready-to-wear; 1,133 Broadway.
NATCHEZ, Miss.—Chamberlain & Patterson Co.; W. C. Price, dry goods; Grand.
NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Smith Brothers; S. Smith, cloaks, suits, waists, dresses; 12 West 17th.
NASHVILLE—Manhattan Cloak & Suit Co.; A. Weinbaum, cloaks, suits; Somerset.
OGDENBURG—M. Frank's Sons; Miss H. L. Murphy, waists, skirts, muslin underwear; 17 E. 22d.
OMAHA—Thompson, Belden & Co.; W. P. Horne, linens; York.
PARIS, Texas—Burton-Peel D. G. Co.; Miss A. Stevens, ladies' wear; Martinique.
PEORIA—Butterfield & Co.; E. Butterfield, millinery; Navarre.
PHILADELPHIA—L. Needles & Son; J. A. Needles, piece goods; Herald Square.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Brothers; Miss A. Guggenheim, umbrellas; Broadway and 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; J. J. Duffy, upholstery goods; B'way and 32d.
PINE BLUFF, Ark.—McEwen Dry Goods Co.; E. H. McEwen, coats and suits; 39 West 32d, Room 1,614.
PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; W. J. Beckton, waists, ladies', infants' wear, (basement;) 37 West 26th.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; L. I. Kaufmann, cloaks, suits, waists, dresses; 95 Madison Av.
PITTSBURGH—Seymour D. G. Co.; W. E. Seymour, cloaks, suits; Latham.
PITTSBURGH—Lewin-Neiman Co.; Miss H. Gottlieb, dresses; 470 4 Av.
PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; R. G. Laughlin, china; 18 W. 35.
PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; Miss A. G. Dewar, dress trimmings; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; J. Solomon, boys' clothing; 200 5th Av.
PORTSMOUTH, Ohio—Marting Bros. Co.; R. S. Marting, notions, gloves, ribbons; 353 4th Av.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Olds, Wortman & King; A. Palmer, toys; 432 4th Av.
PROVO, Utah—Hood Clifton Mercantile Co. & Economy Store; E. E. Brown, general merchandise; Imperial.
REGINA, Sask.—C. W. Sherwood Co.; C. W. Sherwood, ladies' trimmed, and untrimmed hats; 1,261 Broadway.
ROCHESTER—Nusbaum & Sons; A. J. Nusbaum, clothing; Wellington.
REGINA, Sask.—C. W. Sherwood Co.; H. H. Best, millinery; 1,261 Broadway.
SALEM, Mass.—W. G. Webber Co.; W. B. Mansfield, general mdse.; 75 Spring.
SAN FRANCISCO—J. Wand & Co.; W. W. Wand, millinery; Wellington.
SPRINGFIELD, Ohio—Edward Wren Co.; G. M. Wren, ladies', infants' wear; 1,270 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co.; Miss A. T. Hall, misses' cloaks, suits; Miss F. M. Brine, dresses; Miss Belfry, cloaks, furs; 214 Church.
ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co.; Miss J. H. Wade, negligees; 214 Church.
ST. PAUL—Schuneman & Evans; P. J. Reilly, toys, trunks; 105 Grand.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Novelty Cloak and Suit Co.; L. Silverstein, Spring suits; 1,161 Broadway.
ST. PAUL—Schuneman & Evans; W. C. Hoffman, housefurn. goods; 118 W. 32d.
ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; J. P. Quinn, carpets; 37 West 26th; Hoffman House.
TACOMA, Wash.—People's Store; Miss M. Brennan, housefurn. goods; 214 Church.
TACOMA, Wash.—The Parisian; L. Block, ready-to-wear; 353 4th Av.
TEXARKANA, Texas—Burton-Peel D. G. Co.; Miss Dellison, ladies' wear; Miss Gilmore, infants' wear; Martinique.
TOLEDO—Lasalle & Koch Co.; L. Epstein, curtains, furniture; Wellington.
TOPEKA—Crosby Bros. Co.; H. Carpenter, notions, house furn. goods; F. L. Lindermuth, fancy goods; Great Northern.
TRAVERSE CITY, Mich.—Globe Dept. Store; A. Rosenthal, ready-to-wear; Flanders.
TUSCALOOSA, Ala.—L. Rosenfeld, general mdse.; York.
VINCENNES, Ind.—W. A. Flint & Co.; M. Lannan, dry goods and ready-to-wear; Prince George.
WILMINGTON, Del.—Delaware Notion House; H. Topkis, notions, gloves, laces, ribbons; 105 Grand.
WYANDOTTE, Mich.—A. Loefler & Co.; A. Loefler, carpets; Broztell.

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A word about Circulation values.

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IDENTITY OF JEWELRY

Affects the Duty on It When Sent Abroad for Repairs.

In a letter to Collector Malone, which has the force of a general order, Assistant Secretary Peters of the Treasury Department has made a ruling affecting the treatment to be accorded jewelry sent abroad for repairs and returned to this country, which is expected to do away with many controversies arising under former tariff laws. Mr. Peters says that if an article of jewelry does not lose its identity when returned duty is to be taken only on the value of the repair, the jewelry piece itself being free of duty.

The case responsible for the department's ruling arose last Fall when a diamond pin belonging to a New York society woman was brought back here after having been reset in Paris. The pin was turned over to Examiner Treadwell for appraisal. He found that the foreign value of the diamonds is $800 and the value of the setting $125. The Collector held both the pin and the repairs dutiable on the ground that the returned pin is not the identical article sent out of the country. The owner thereupon appealed to headquarters at Washington for relief.

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OPENS ACCEPTANCE BUSINESS TO BANKS

Federal Reserve Board Issues Regulations Governing Discount and Purchase.

RAPID DEVELOPMENT LIKELY

But Banks Are Cautioned to Move Slowly—Extension Promised as Circumstances Warrant.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—A further broadening of the business of the Federal Reserve banks is expected to result soon from the authorization by the Federal Reserve Board of the discount and purchase of bankers' acceptances. This power is granted by the law, but the banks have not been allowed to engage in buying acceptances pending the drafting of regulations. These were made public today.

The statute says that reserve banks may discount acceptances, based only on the importation or exportation of goods which have a maturity of not over three months, and are indorsed by at least one member bank. The reserve banks are allowed to buy and sell bankers' acceptances with or without indorsement by member banks. The board has not fixed a maximum sum or percentage up to which reserve banks may invest in acceptances, but advises them to keep in mind, when tieing up funds in acceptances, not only the local demands to be accepted from their own members, but also the requirements to be met in other districts.

On the ground that the acceptance is still in its infancy in the field of American banking, the reserve banks are advised at the outset to engage in discounting acceptances rather than in buying and selling.

"How rapid the development of the acceptance will be cannot be foretold, but the development itself is certain," the board says in its circular of instructions. "Opportunity is given by the Federal Reserve act to assist the movement in this direction; the present regulations are to be regarded as a first step, and will be extended as circumstances and a reasonable regard for the other uses and needs of the credit facilities of the Federal Reserve system may warrant.

"It is believed that it would unduly restrict the development of the acceptance business to keep it altogether confined within the provisions requiring that acceptances in order to be eligible for rediscount at a Federal Reserve bank must bear the indorsement of a member bank, particularly in view of the further fact that the law limits the amount of acceptances which may be taken with the indorsement of a member bank to 50 per cent. of its paid-in capital and surplus. Having found it necessary to extend the scope of dealings in acceptances beyond these limits, the board has exercised the authority conferred upon it and has formulated regulations covering the purchase of acceptances without invariably requiring the indorsement of a member bank.

"The acceptance is the standard form of paper in the world discount market, and both on this account and because of its acknowledged liquidity universally commands a preferential rate. By reason of its being readily marketable, it is widely regarded as a most desirable paper in the secondary reserves of banks and will help to provide an effective substitute for the 'call loan.' Its growth, however, will depend upon the ability of the American market to adjust its rates effectively to those prevailing in other markets for paper of this class.

"Recognizing these facts, the Federal Reserve Board has determined to allow the Federal Reserve banks latitude in fixing rates for acceptances. Federal Reserve banks may from time to time submit for the approval of the board maximum and minimum rates in which they desire to be authorized to deal in acceptances. Within such limits and subject to such modifications as may be imposed by the board, Federal Reserve banks will be allowed to establish the rates at which they will deal in acceptances.

"The board believes it to be in accordance with the spirit of the act to accord preferential treatment to acceptances, bearing the indorsement of member banks, offered for rediscount—even to the point of allowing lower rates for such acceptances, inasmuch as, under the terms of this section, such acceptances are available as collateral against the issue of Federal Reserve notes; and the board will sanction a slight preferential in favor of acceptances bearing the indorsement of member banks.

"When acceptances bearing the indorsement of member banks are not obtainable in adequate amount or upon satisfactory terms, Federal Reserve banks, desiring to purchase acceptances, should restrict themselves as far as possible to such acceptances as bears some other responsible signature (other than that of the drawer and the acceptor), and preferably that of a bank or banker."

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Big Decline in German 3 Per Cent. Loan Bonds.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Money plentiful and discount rates steadier.

The stock market opened quieter with quite a large volume of business being done in oil shares, Japanese and Brazilian bonds and a few industrials, but otherwise transactions were small. German 3 per cent. loans were quoted at 55 to 53⅛, which showed a decline of twenty points below the last quotation made in July.

The American department opened quiet, with most of the attention being paid to Canadian Pacific and Union Pacific. United States Steel was quoted at 50@50⅛. The close was dull.

DECLINE IN FRENCH TRADE.

Purchases from This Country Fell Off Over $15,000,000.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—Trade of France with foreign countries decreased 3,250,500,000 francs ($650,100,000) during the first four months of the war, as compared with the similar period of 1913.

France's purchases from the United States were 56,493,000 francs ($11,298,000), instead of 133,172,000 francs ($26,634,400) and the sales 25,467,000 francs ($5,093,400) instead of 34,013,000 francs ($6,802,600).

Trading on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 70 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 25 francs 14¼ centimes.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Receipts and expenditures for Feb. 11:

	Feb. 11	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$508,303	$5,086,047	$129,377,174
Ordinary	917,477	10,274,877	201,918,202
Cor. & inc. tax	19,530	161,744	10,066,959
Miscellaneous..	369,770	2,019,035	43,979,153
Total receipts.	1,815,082	17,541,704	385,341,489
Expenditures..	2,613,487	25,691,924	464,346,980
Deficit	798,404	8,150,220	79,005,490

H. W. THORNTON PRAISED.

Stockholders of Great Eastern Railway Like American Manager.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—H. W. Thornton received a handsome compliment today from Lord Claud Hamilton at the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Great Eastern Railway Company.

When Mr. Thornton was appointed Manager of the railway there was a great outcry in some quarters against the selection of an American for the post, and newspaper controversy followed. Today's meeting was the first general meeting of the stockholders of the Great Eastern since Mr. Thornton assumed the management. One stockholder proposed that he be specially mentioned in a vote of thanks by the Directors, and Lord Claud Hamilton, the Chairman of the company, paid him a special tribute.

The meeting unanimously agreed that Mr. Thornton had "made good" and had thoroughly justified Lord Claud Hamilton's selection of an American Manager.

A DROP IN IMPORTS.

Those of Dry Goods Alone Decreased $400,000 Last Week.

General imports, which for some time have shown a weekly average of about $15,000,000, took a decided drop in the week ended February 6, according to the Custom House report issued yesterday. There was also a heavy decline in dry goods imports compared with the immediately preceeding weeks. Last week's entrees of foreign merchandise of all kinds, as officially reported for this customs district, had a value of $12,526,819, compared with $15,147,569 the week before, and $14,996,497 the week before that. Last week's loss in general imports, compared with the previous week, was thus $2,621,250, while dry gods slumped to the extent of $400,000.

The week's imports of dyestuffs were the lowest for a long time. Aniline colors were appraised at $2,188, while only two packages of indigo were received, valued at $221. Dyewood extract entries were recorded at $8,933. Fustic had a value of $4,650. Jewelry, precious stones and watches were reported at $382,199, while leather, hides and findings totaled $1,124,722, of which undressed hides were valued at $1,043,186. India rubber, manufactures and waste, were worth $1,457,897. For the first time in many weeks, no fresh beef imports were reported. Coffee entered had a value of $1,278,041, and cocoa $321,399.

Imports of dry goods for consumption totaled $1,258,822, silk entries being appraised at $206,810. The week before these entries had a value of $1,658,205, and $3,208,697 in the same week last year. Withdrawals of dry goods from bonded warehouses last week amounted to $719,399, while those entered for warehouse totaled $524,772. Withdrawals the corresponding week last year amounted to $953,934, while the entries were $823,877.

TO HELP WOOL IMPORTS.

Licensed if Consigned to Textile Alliance's President.

Arrangements have been made with the Textile Alliance, Inc., a committee made up of representatives appointed from each of the four leading textile associations, by which exports of wool to the United States from Australia and Great Britain will be licensed if consigned to the President of the alliance. This announcement was authorized yesterday by Sir Richard F. Crawford of the British Embassy, who is in charge of commercial affairs. A. M. Patterson of Patterson & Greenough, 45 East Seventeenth Street, who is President of the alliance, could furnish no further details concerning this latest action of the British Government in regard to the wool embargo.

In the market the announcement was taken to mean that merino wools would be released. It was pointed out, however, that the difficulty of giving suitable guarantee that the wool will not be exported from this country will prove just as troublesome under this latest arrangement as it has been in all previous attempts to lift the embargo under such provision. German buyers have been so keen to get supplies that they have been buying wool that is still on the sheep's back. How it will be possible to guarantee that none of the wool which comes from England or Australia will not be resold to them, factors in the domestic market cannot see.

The Textile Alliance was formed about a year ago for the purpose of protecting mill owners from abuses and fraud in the manufacture and sale of mill supplies.

TO REDRAFT B. & M. BILL.

Massachusetts Administration to Modify Some Provisions.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—The bill filed in the Legislature by the Federal trustees of the Boston & Maine Railroad, providing for the reorganization of the road by the consolidation of its subsidiary lines, will be re-drafted, it was announced at the conclusion of a conference between Gov. Walsh, the trustees, and the Public Service Commissioners today.

The Governor said that while no definite conclusions regarding the revised bill were reached, it had been agreed that the trustees and the commission should modify some of the provisions of the measure now before the Legislature. The conference was called by the Governor when he learned that the commission was opposed to the present bill.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 12.—A bill to amend the Rhode Island charter of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad in connection with the company's plan for the financial rehabilitation of the road was favorably reported by the Legislative Committee on Corporations today.

BIG BUYING OF DRY GOODS.

Showing of Spring Styles of Women's Wear Causes Activity.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—Marshall Field & Co. in their weekly review of the dry goods trade say:

"Interest has centred largely on Spring styles of women's wear during the week. The house trade has been unusually heavy. More than double the number of buyers visited the market as compared with the same week a year ago.

"Special exhibits of ready-to-wear in various departments attracted a great deal of attention and many large operators, who have never before bought in this market, purchased their Spring lines here this time.

"Sales of muslin underwear were large. The new styles are bringing muslin underwear into greater vogue than for several seasons.

"An excellent volume of business was booked on women's coats and suits, wash dresses and shirtwaists.

WOOL EMBARGO LIFTED.

Arrangements Concluded for Imports from England and Australia.

The following statement was issued last night from the office of Patterson & Greenough, agents for the Waterloo Woolen Company, of 46 East Seventeenth Street.

"The announcement is authorized by Sir Richard F. Crawford, of the British Embassy, in chage of the commercial affairs, that arrangements have been concluded with the Textile Alliance, Inc., of 45 East Seventeenth Street, by which exports of wool to the United States from Australia and Great Britian will be licensed if consigned to the President of the Alliance."

A. M. Patterson, a member of the firm said that the statement meant that more wool would be coming in from the two parts of the world referred to, but he did not care to amplify the statement further.

BLAMES THE IDLE FOR LACK OF WORK

Meyer London Tells Jobless Throng They Study Sports Instead of Social Issues.

CAN DO LITTLE IN CONGRESS

Only New Thinking Habits of the People Can Bring Changes in Laws, He Says.

Mayor Mitchel was "booed" at a Socialist unemployment demonstration yesterday afternoon because he had not responded to an invitation to come to Union Square and tell the unemployed what he was doing for them.

The demonstration was advertised as the first in which the Socialist Party has been officially represented since unemployment became acute. It brought about 1,000 people to Union Square, and the crowd grew as speaker followed speaker until 3,000 were listening at 5 o'clock.

Jacob Panken, who brought up Mayor Mitchel's failure to attend, scored the municipal authorities for "meeting a breakdown in industry with nothing better than a deluge of old clothes." He said he had not expected the Mayor, so he was not surprised. "And not only does he remain away from our meeting of protest," Panken said, "but he keeps hands off the problem so far as doing anything worth while is concerned."

While the crowd was hissing and booing the name of the Mayor, Meyer London, the "Socialist Party in Congress," stepped forward with an attack upon the people before him, which soon got them so interested that they forgot the Mayor.

"You, Not the Mayor, to Blame."

"Why do you blame Mayor Mitchel, you stupid ones," said London. "What do you do yourselves to solve the problem of unemployment? You read the sporting pages in the papers, and let the other pages go. How can city officials help such stupid people?

"I tell you you are to blame—not the officials. They are tied with old laws made while you went to prizefights and forgot all about your interests and neglected to get the intelligent interest in your own problems that would enable you to solve them.

"How are we going to solve the problem of employment and put labor on a steady basis when a woman will change her hat style from a super-dreadnought to one that looks like the skull cap of an orthodox rabbi, and so throw thousands of workers out of employment and shift the whole centre and basis of a great industry?"

A group of I. W. W.'s crowded close up to the cottage porch from which Mr. London was speaking, and tried to silence him with heckling. Finally the crowd began to press toward the hecklers and Acting Inspector Morris ordered the reserve policemen, who had been kept out of sight, to be ready for a riot.

"They are a lot of dirty loafers. Pay no attention to them," Socialists in the crowd shouted. "They are only disturbers."

But London smiled broadly upon them. "They are all right," he said. "Leave them alone, please. We are getting along all right, my friends and I. I was elected to represent them, along with the rest of the people in Congress, and they are asking me what I propose to do to bring about the Social Revolution. Well, I will answer that."

London waved to those pressing upon the I. W. W.'s to move back and let them alone. The Socialists obeyed and London took up the questions one by one.

Revolution a Long Work.

"I am elected for only two years," he said, "and that is too short a time in which to bring about the Social Revolution, so I am going to leave that job until later. I am going to do hardly anything to bring it about. You see, I have to be re-elected in 1916 and I have to retain some votes in my district."

"Are you going to vote with the Democrats and Republicans?" shouted one of the I. W. W.'s, encouraged by London's tolerant attitude.

"Sure," he said, "when their measures are good. But if you really want to know what I would most like to do it would be to make you fellows forget the sporting pages and the prizefights and buy books about your own problems and read, and read, and read.

"You see, I can't, in Congress, bring about the change you want. New habits of thinking will have to bring that change about. No lawyer can do it, no Congressman, no President. Laws are no good until they are the true record of changes in the mental habits of the people. Get your change in your minds first. Then it will come quickly enough on the statute books.

"In this era of competition the weaker man is destroyed, and you men are the weaker men because you are too stupid, too ignorant to be strong in looking out for your own welfare. I can never change the system for you. All I can do is to give Congress my viewpoint, and then, when you educate yourselves enough, some Congress will record your new mental attitudes in laws."

Loud Cheers for London.

The hecklers did not return to the attack, and London waved his hands in a farewell to the audience. "For next month," he said, "I shall be formally a member of Congress, and I must conduct myself with lots of dignity, and I must not come to these outdoor meetings any more. Anyhow, they sap my strength, and even now I am exhausted."

The crowd cheered London heartily, and members of the Socialist State Committee escorted him from the platform to ward off a rush of people who tried to lift him to their shoulders.

Other speakers included Algernon Lee, a member of the Socialist State Committee, who presided; Ludwig Lore, Frederick Paulitsch, William Karlin, and A. I. Shiplacoff.

The speakers criticised efforts to relieve unemployment with charity on the ground that it degraded more than it helped, through breaking down self-respect when it was the worker's only possession.

The Socialist Remedy.

Algernon Lee, on behalf of the Socialist Party, submitted a resolution reciting that in view of the fact that millions of workers are unemployed and the price of bread is increasing and shiploads of food are being sent abroad, the party demands a Federal law prohibiting the export of food; that the State Legislature pass a comprehensive Unemployment Insurance act; that appropriation be made for public works, and that for such of our citizens as cannot be employed on public works, the city open shops to employ them at their vocations.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

As the Socialists left the Square the I. W. W. orators attempted to harangue them from soap boxes, but only a few remained to listen. Anarchists and I. W. W. members passed red handbills quoting passages from the Bible and from the writings of churchmen purporting to justify starving men in taking things needed to sustain life. With the handbills went membership blanks in the I. W. W. Unemployed Union.

Besides the meeting at Union Square the Socialists held meetings in the Bronx and in Brooklyn and in many up-State cities.

ICE MENACES THE LINERS.

Official Warnings Sent Out—Wireless Men Watchful.

Icebergs and field ice have become such a menace on the transatlantic shipping track that the United States Hydrographic Office has sent out a warning to incoming and outgoing vessels at this port. For more than two weeks now ice has been coming down from Greenland waters in great quantities and sweeping southward across the North Atlantic steamship lanes.

The Atlantic Transport liner Minneapolis, which arrived yesterday after a twelve-day trip from London, was delayed because of the unusual quantity of ice encountered off the Grand Banks. She encountered all sorts of ice, from great quantities of "growler" ice with tremendous bergs lifting their heads far above the sea to strings of ice festooned across her path—chunks of ice large enough to have done considerable damage had she struck them.

For thirty-six hours, from the morning of Feb. 8 to the evening of the next day the Minneapolis carefully picked her way through the immense fields of ice. There were times when the ice forced her to bare headway. The officers estimated that the ice floes extend to between 300 and 400 miles east of the coast of Newfoundland.

The French liner Niagara had much the same experience on the way from Havre. Ice was plentiful, her skipper reported, between lat. 44.20, long. 43.07, and lat. 48.14, long. 49.20. She passed through immense ice floes. Capt. Holsz of the Scandinavian-American liner Hellig Olav, reported upon his arrival here from Copenhagen on Wednesday that he had passed an unusual quantity of ice in the steamship lane. One berg he sighted was 1,500 feet long and towered nearly 100 feet above the water. Another was 600 feet long, and this one was surrounded by much "growler" ice. The Hellig Olav had to reduce speed for two hours while she was passing through the ice field.

More than one freight ship has come into port lately with her forward plates damaged by the pounding and grinding of the ice along her sides.

Because of these reports the Captains of the few big passenger carriers still in service between here and Europe are exercising special care in passing through the danger zone. A special ice watch is kept and the wireless man always is on the watch for the warning from another craft, "ice ahead."

"Ice is not unusual at this time of the year," said a shipping man yesterday, "but it is sweeping south in unusual quantities now. There is less of a desire to take a chance these days. The lesson of the Titanic is still a very live one. With the ice patrol and the wireless warnings, however, the danger is greatly minimized."

CALLS TAX LAW VICIOUS.

Controller Travis Urges Repeal of Secured Debt Statute.

KINGSTON, Feb. 12.—In an address before the Methodist Men's Club to-day State Controller Eugene M. Travis attacked the Secured Debt Tax law.

"At the time of the enactment of this law," he said, "it may have seemed wise, but in my judgment as the State's chief financial officer, it is high time that a change took place. This bill had the backing of practically every man who is now supporting the proposition to take away from the Controller's office the taxation of corporations.

"A man buys a bond of $1,000, and by paying the State that bond is exempted from further taxation during the life of the bond. It is said that within a few days after the law went into effect one man registered with the Controller in his New York office $60,000,000 worth of bonds, and paid the paltry sum of $300,000 tax.

"The life of these bonds is some fifty years. Were these bonds subject to the regular tax, this one lot would bring to the State $1,200,000 taxes annually, or during the life of the bonds about $60,000,000; but this payment of $300,000 saves to the owners practically the entire $60,000,000. There has been registered with the Controller about $800,000,000 worth of these bonds, and $4,000,000 paid into the State relieves the holders from further taxation. As the Controller of the State, I most earnestly urge the repeal or radical change of this vicious law."

REFUSED $4,000,000 ORDER.

Pittsburgh Concern Objected to Canadian Broker's $2,000,000 Profit.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 12.—The Carbon Steel Company of Pittsburgh today refused a $4,000,000 war contract to manufacture 1,000,000 three-inch shells for the British Government.

The reason is said to be that a big steel broker in Montreal tried to make a $2,000,000 profit on the contract. The Carbon Steel Company had tentatively agreed to take the contract at this price, when it was ascertained that the Canadian contractor was to get $6 each for the shells. This attempt to "scalp" $2,000,000 angered the Pittsburgh people and they withdrew from the transaction. Some unpleasant exposures of the methods of certain Canadian manufacturers and war supply brokers is threatened.

The attempt of this particular beneficiary of the British Government would probably have succeeded but for President Charles McKnight of the Carbon Steel Company. He returned from England only a few days ago, and while in London got some information as to the contract. He knew to whom it went and the price the British War Office had agreed to pay for the shells. When he arrived in Pittsburgh on Wednesday and was informed of the contract his concern had undertaken some sharp telegrams were exchanged, with the result that the contract was canceled.

WANT BANK LAW CONSTRUED

Savings Institutions and Railroads Seek Ruling on Bonds.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—Representatives of railroads and savings banks asked Attorney General Woodbury and the State Banking Department today to relax the rules under which savings banks are permitted to invest in railroad bonds. There is a provision of law controlling the purchase of such bonds by savings institutions and the conference this afternoon was for the purpose of having the Attorney General place construction on the statute. Superintendent of Banks Richards plans to submit a brief on the question to Mr. Woodbury with a formal request for a construction of the law.

Among those who attended the conference were Charles A. Miller, President of the Savings Bank Association of the State; Ira A. Place, representing the New York Central Railroad Company; Francis Lynde Stetson, representing J. P. Morgan & Co.; W. L. Kitchell of Cadwallader, Wickersham & Taft, representing the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company; George L. Shearer, representing the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, and S. A. Lang, representing the Chicago & Northwestern.

PLAN SUBWAY VENTILATION.

Broadway Association Opposes More Sidewalk Gratings.

The committee of the Broadway Association, of which Jesse I. Straus is chairman, and which will take up with the Public Service Commission the problem of the ventilation of the new subway system, has adopted a resolution condemning the method of ventilating the Subway from the sidewalks and asserting that a better system has been suggested already.

They argue that the sidewalk gratings are a menace to health through the germ-laden air which is driven up through them; that they cut down the available space for persons on foot because all walkers, especially women with high-heeled shoes, avoid them, and that consequently the installation of the sidewalk gratings would undo much of the good to the city which has been effected by removing sidewalk encroachments at heavy expense to property owners.

Moreover, the committee urges that the ventilation system, as proposed by the Public Service Commission, would diminish the rental value of property along Broadway, and would not meet the necessity revealed by the recent Subway accident of having forced ventilation. Finally it calls attention to the danger of the sidewalk gratings when ice has formed upon them.

HOTEL MEN FEAR HOLIDAYS.

When Banks Are Closed They Always Encounter Check Workers.

If anybody who wanted to get a check cashed yesterday found a certain lack of enthusiasm on the part of hotel managers, there was a reason. This is the quantity of fictitious literature of the kind that is in circulation in New York just now.

At one hotel a reporter found two attachés comparing notes and checks. One held a draft which was marked "No funds." The other had a check which he had found out to be a forgery. They had been given by the same person.

"It is true," said the manager of a prominent hotel, "that on holidays, men who have to do with the front offices of hotels have become very timid about handing over money for checks, or putting their O. K. on them unless they are quite certain that the drawer is absolutely sound financially. For my part, I include Saturday afternoons and Sundays in this proscribed list of occasions when I do not like to see checks, and some men follow the rule of not cashing checks for persons they do not know well, except during the hours when the banks are open.

"One Saturday afternoon a card which bore a name which was like that of a friend of mine was brought into my office. As she was the only person of that name I knew, I went out wondering why she could be calling upon me. I found a stout woman whom I am sure I had never seen before.

"'Why, Mr. A.,' she cried, as I approached her, 'How do you do? Don't you remember me in London?' I didn't remember her and told her so.

"'Oh, well, you will remember me later,' she went on hurriedly. 'You did not know it, but I am living in Pittsburgh now. I have unfortunately spent more money than I intended, and I must take an evening train home. The banks are closed, and I would like you to cash a check for $25 for me.'

"'But, Madam,' I protested, 'you must excuse me if my memory is faulty, but I cannot place you, and it is against our rules to cash checks for anybody we do not know.'

"She flushed up, said a few things in an indignant tone, and then turned away. I followed after her to see where she would go. She went to the front door. As she went through it she caught sight of me. Thinking perhaps that I was coming out to call a policeman, she broke into a trot as soon as she reached the sidewalk, and ran all the way to the next corner, looking back every few steps.

"So on Saturday afternoons nobody I don't know finds me 'in.'"

MOOSE CALL TO G. O. P.

Medill McCormick Makes a Pledge for 1916 Campaign.

QUINCY, Ill., Feb. 12.—In a Lincoln Day address Medill McCormick, former National Committeeman and head of the Progressive Party in Illinois, promised tonight that the Progressives would not fail the Republican Party in 1916 if the Republicans did not fail the Progressives.

He asserted that the Republican Party held out the greatest hope of the Progressives, but insisted that it must be the party of progress, and added that if the Republicans failed the Democracy would win the greater portion of the 2,000,000 Progressive votes cast in 1912.

100 Years A Commercial Bank
THE
CHATHAM AND PHENIX NATIONAL BANK
192 Broadway
Cor. John St.
Capital and Surplus, $3,500,000
Resources, - - 35,000,000
Charter Member N.Y. Clearing House
Member Federal Reserve Bank

¶ Sound and progressive business methods in the bank's management; the active participation and cooperation of well-known business men in the conduct of its affairs; prompt and courteous attention to the wants of customers and a desire to satisfy them. These things account for our steady growth.

We Invite Your Account

Electric Boat Co.
Common and Preferred
Bought—Sold—Quoted
K. P. EMMONS
111 Broadway, New York.

Shawnee Gas & Elect. 5s
Empire District Elect. 5s
Electric Bond Deposit Pfd.
Federal Lt. & Tract. Com. & Pfd.
Williams, Dunbar & Coleman
60 Wall St. Phone 5980 Hanover, N. Y.

Interest Credited Monthly
paid on accounts subject to Check. Special rates on time certificates of deposit.
United States Mortgage and Trust Company
B'way at 73d St. 55 Cedar St. 125th St. at 8th Av.

E. & C. Randolph
Members New York Stock Exchange.
111 Broadway, New York.
Bond and Open Market Securities Department
T. F. SHIELDS, Mgr.
Dealers in Investment and Other Securities of the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
140 Broadway
Capital & Surplus - $30,000,000
Total Resources, over $200,000,000

Executor Trustee
Chartered 1822
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street
Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue
New York.
LONDON, 15 Cockspur St., S. W.; 26 Old Broad Street, E. C.
PARIS, 41 Boulevard Haussmann BERLIN, 56 Unter den Linden, N. W. 7
Travelers' Letters of Credit. Foreign Exchange.
Administrator Guardian

STATE OF NEW YORK
4¼ Per Cent Gold Bonds

EXEMPT FROM TAXATION, INCLUDING THE FEDERAL INCOME TAX

AMOUNTING TO

$27,000,000.00

Issued in Coupon or Registered Form

Will Be Sold WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1915, at 12 o'clock, noon

At the State Comptroller's Office, Albany, N. Y.

This is the only public sale of New York State bonds that is contemplated during the present calendar year

These bonds have been segregated into two classes, and bidders will be required to state clearly in the proposal the class of bonds and the amount and price for each $100 bid for, coupon bonds being issued in denominations of $1,000.00 and registered bonds in denominations of $1,000.00, $5,000.00, $10,000.00, and $50,000.00.

Class No. 1. $8,000,000.00 for the Improvement of the Erie, Champlain and Oswego canals, dated January 1, 1915, due January 1, 1965; $4,000,000.00 for the Improvement of the Cayuga and Seneca canal, dated January 1, 1915, due January 1, 1965; $10,000,000.00 for the Improvement of Highways, dated March 1, 1915, due March 1, 1965.

As the bonds enumerated above are all 50-year bonds, bearing 4¼ per cent interest, the Comptroller will reserve the right to allot to the successful bidder, bonds of any or all of the above issues in Class No. 1, notwithstanding the specific issue may be stated in the bid.

Class No. 2. $5,000,000.00 for the Construction of Barge Canal Terminals, dated January 1, 1915, due January 1, 1945.

Temporary receipts will be issued which will be exchanged for the permanent bonds when ready for delivery.

These bonds are Legal Investments for Trust Funds

No bids will be accepted for less than the par value of the bonds nor unless accompanied by a deposit of money or by a certified check or bank draft upon a solvent bank or trust company of the cities of Albany or New York, payable to the order of the Comptroller of the State of New York, for at least two per cent of the par value of the bonds bid for.

All proposals, together with the security deposits, must be sealed and endorsed "Loan for Improvement" and enclosed in a sealed envelop directed to the "Comptroller of the State of New York, Albany."

All bids will include accrued interest.

The Comptroller reserves the right to reject any or all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the State.

Circular descriptive of these bonds and of outstanding state bonds, sinking funds, etc., will be mailed upon application to

EUGENE M. TRAVIS, State Comptroller, Albany, N. Y.

Albany, February 13, 1915.

Benjamin Franklin, says:
"Deny self for self's sake."

SELF denial and industry will produce a competence which needs intelligent care to preserve and increase.

Send for our booklet entitled "Custodianship of Real and Personal Property."

Established 1888
Franklin Trust Company
New York Office: 46 Wall Street
Brooklyn Offices: { 166 Montague Street / 569 Fulton Street

THE UNIVERSITY CLUB,
Fifth Avenue and 54th Street.
REDEMPTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that second mortgage bonds of the following numbers, aggregating Thirty-One Thousand Five Hundred Dollars ($31,500,) have been designated by lot for payment under the terms of the mortgage:

BONDS OF $1,000 EACH:

10	36	56	60	69	85	90	112	132	183
33	48	59	63	84	89	100	129	154	185

BONDS OF $500 EACH:

265	277	294	328	337	345	353	383
268	289	306	330	348	347	371	391
271	290	309	331	344	352	380	

Said bonds will be paid, with interest, on March 1st, 1915, upon presentation, with all unpaid coupons, at the office of the Central Trust Company, New York, No. 54 Wall Street, upon which date interest will cease to accrue.

W. G. OAKMAN, Treasurer.

New York, January 18th, 1915.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.:

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO. will be held at the office of the company, 438 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, February 23, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of directors and for such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Also that a special meeting of the stockholders of SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO. will be held on the 23d day of February, 1915, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the office of the company, at No. 438 Broadway, in the City of New York, State of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase its common stock from Forty Million Dollars ($40,000,000) consisting of Four Hundred Thousand (400,000) shares of the par value of One Hundred Dollars ($100.00) each, to Sixty Million Dollars ($60,000,000) to consist of Six Hundred Thousand (600,000) shares of the par value of One Hundred Dollars ($100.00) each.

The transfer books will be closed from the close of business Monday, February 8, 1915, until the morning of Wednesday, February 24, 1915.

JOHN HIGGINS, Secretary. ALBERT H. LOEB, Vice President.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
New York, N. Y., January 19, 1915.

A special meeting of the stockholders of Universal Film Manufacturing Company will be held on the 19th day of February, 1915, at two o'clock P. M. at the office of the Company, in the Mecca Building, at No. 1,600 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to eliminate its entire authorized preferred stock of $1,000,000, and to reduce its capital stock from $3,500,000, consisting of 25,000 shares of common stock of the par value of $100 each and 10,000 shares of preferred stock of the par value of $100 each, to $2,500,000, consisting of 25,000 shares of common stock of the par value of $100 each, and of no preferred stock.

CARL LAEMMLE, President.
GEORGE E. KANN, Secretary.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS OF ATLANTIC RESTAURANT, INC.
New York, February 5th, 1915.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the ATLANTIC RESTAURANT, INC., will be held on the 20th day of February, 1915, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the office of the Atlantic Restaurant, Inc., at 1,450 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase its capital stock from $5,000.00, consisting of 1,000 shares, each of which is of the par value of $5.00, to $34,000.00, to consist of 3,800 shares of the par value of $5.00, being six per cent. preferred stock, and the balance of $15,000.00 common stock, to consist of 3,000 shares of the par value of $5.00 each.

M. A. ROSENFELD, President.
ERNEST J. EUPHRAT, Secretary.

The Tobacco Treating Company, Inc.,
200 Fifth Avenue,
New York, February 10, 1915.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Tobacco Treating Company, Inc., for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City, New York, on Wednesday, the 3d day of March, 1915, at 11 o'clock A. M.

CHARLES B. GOLDSBOROUGH, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Lawyers Title Insurance & Trust Company.
160 Broadway, New York.
February 4th, 1915.

NOTICE TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE COMPANY.

The respective Boards of Directors of the Home Trust Company of New York and the Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company, having made and entered into an agreement under the respective corporate seals of said Companies, for the merger of the said Home Trust Company of New York into the said Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company, prescribing the terms and conditions thereof, and the mode of carrying the same into effect, notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company will be held at the office of the said Company, No. 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. on Saturday, the twentieth day of February, 1915, to consider and act upon said agreement of merger which will be then submitted to said stockholders for their approval.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WALTER N. VAIL, Secretary.
LOUIS V. BRIGHT, President.

Home Trust Company of New York.
SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.
To the Stockholders of the Company:

The respective Boards of Directors of the Home Trust Company of New York and the Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company, having made and entered into an agreement under the respective corporate seals of said companies for the merger of said Home Trust Company of New York into the said Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company, prescribing the terms and conditions thereof and the mode of carrying the same into effect, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Home Trust Company of New York will be held at the office of the said company, No. 44 Court Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City and State of New York, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon on Saturday, February 20th, 1915, to consider and act upon said agreement of merger, which will then be submitted to said stockholders for their approval.

Dated Borough of Brooklyn, New York City, February 4th, 1915.

By order of the Board of Directors.
FREDERIC E. GUNNISON, President.
WILLIAM K. SWARTZ, Secretary.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Special Meeting of the stockholders of Wall Rope Works of New York will be held at the office of the corporation, No. 48 South St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of February, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of voting upon the proposition that the corporation be forthwith dissolved, and also for the purpose of considering and acting upon such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, Jan. 23, 1915.

By order of the Board of Directors.
C. FREDERICK WALL, Secretary.

THE ORINOKA MILLS.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Orinoka Mills will be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 215 Fourth Avenue, New York City, on the 27th day of February, 1915, at 11:30 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, ratifying by-laws adopted by the Board of Directors, passing upon the acts of the Directors since the consolidation, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

F. D. POLLAK, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Housewives League Magazine, Inc., for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the Meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, 27 East 22d Street, New York City, New York, on Monday, the first day of March, 1915, at three o'clock P. M.

Signed, WILHELMINE J. FULTON, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The Third National Bank of Jersey City, located at Jersey City, in the State of New Jersey, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

J. HENRY CASTENS, Cashier.
Dated Jan. 13, 1915.

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY
68th PREFERRED DIVIDEND

THE Board of Directors have declared the sixty-eighth consecutive quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾) per cent on the Preferred capital stock of the Company, payable February 27th, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business, February 15th, 1915. Transfer books will not be closed.

F. E. BUGBEE, Treasurer.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership lately existing between HARRY L. WASSERMAN and BRUNO BECKHARD of the City of New York, under the firm name of WASSERMAN & BECKHARD, was dissolved on the 1st day of February, 1915, by mutual consent, and that said business will hereafter be conducted by Bruno Beckhard, as successor to said firm. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by said Bruno Beckhard at No. 140 Fifth Avenue, New York City, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment.

Dated N. Y., February 11th, 1915.

WASSERMAN & BECKHARD.
HARRY L. WASSERMAN.
BRUNO BECKHARD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT RUBIN SCHYOMITZ has withdrawn from partnership in the RELIABLE MUFF BED COMPANY, 455 Sixth Avenue, City, Feb. 1st, 1915.

CHURCH SERVICES TO-MORROW

Associated Bible Students.
SUNDAY EVENING LECTURES.
Eight o'clock sharp.
H. CLAY ROCKWELL.
Topic:
"THE GREAT PYRAMID."
Scientific—Historical—Biblical.
Illustrated by Stereopticon Views.
NEW YORK CITY TEMPLE,
West 63d St., near Broadway.
(Subway Columbus Circle.)

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE,
13, 15, 17 Hicks St., near Brooklyn Bridge.
3:00 P. M.—Discourse by Prof. F. H. Robison.
7:00 P. M.—Praise Service.
7:30 P. M.—Bible Study.
Seats Free. No Collection.

Baptist.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 123 West 57th St. REV. ERNEST RISLEY EATON will preach tomorrow: 11, "Does the Ordinary Man Believe That To Be a Christian He Must Be Born Again?" 8, "Bravery At Its Best."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 92d St., Amsterdam Av. Rev. Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., pastor. 11—"The Crowning of Jesus." 8—"Abraham Lincoln." A fine portrait of Lincoln will be given to each person in attendance.

Collegiate Baptist Church of the Covenant, West 33d St., between 8th and 9th Avs. Dr. Oscar Haywood, Pastor. Services 10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 to 8 West 46th Street. Rev. CORNELIUS WOELFKIN, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday School, 9:30; Bible classes, 9:40 A. M. Friday Prayer Meeting, 8 P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 79th Street. Pastor I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D. 11 A. M.—"THE CHURCH IN LAODICEA; OR, SPEWED OUT OF HIS MOUTH." 8 P. M.—"THE FALLACIOUS IDEA THAT THE CHURCH WAS EVER INTENDED TO CONVERT THE WORLD, MAKE HUMAN NATURE BETTER, OR SET UP THE KINGDOM OF CHRIST."

JUDSON MEMORIAL, Washington Square.—JAMES M. BRUCE, Acting Pastor, 11, 8.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST. C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor. Dr. C. WALLACE PETTY will preach Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Union Bible Class, 9:45. Dr. B. Sherwood Dunn, Leader. Topic, "From Dan to Beer-sheba."

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5th Av., near 127th St. JOHN HERMAN RANDALL, D. D. 11 A. M.—"A Spiritual Conception of Life." 8 P. M.—SUNDAY EVENING FORUM. Subject: "Unemployment." Mr. Paul Kennaday and Mr. Randall will speak.

WASHINGTON HTS. BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th Street and Convent Ave. Rev. Harold Pattison, D. D., Minister. 11 A. M.—"Foreign Missions, Dr. Harding, Assam." 8 P. M.—"This Car Goes All the Way."

Christian Science.

Services will be held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesdays, 8 P. M.
First Church, Central Park West and 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church, 125th St. and Madison Av.
Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Av. & 178th.
Fifth Church, Madison Av. and 38th St.

Church of the New Jerusalem.

NEW CHURCH. (Swedenborgian) 35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs. The Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor. Sunday School, 10 A. M. Church Service, 11. Pastor will preach. Subject: "Behold, He Cometh in Clouds." Pastor's class 12:20, open to all.

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th St. Rev. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M., Rev. George Harris, D. D. 8 P. M., "Musical Service." Wednesday, 8 P. M., Prayer Meeting.

CLINTON AVENUE CHURCH, Corner Clinton and Lafayette Avs. DR. BOYNTON PREACHING 10:30 A. M.—"REAL BREAD." 7:45 P. M.—"YEAST."

MANHATTAN CHURCH, Broadway, 76th St. Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D. 11 A. M.—"The Holy Spirit." 8 P. M.—"The Lord's Prayer."

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, Fifth Av. and 43d St. Today, 10:30 A. M.—Dr. Silverman on "The Personal Benefit of Judaism." I. Sunday, 11:15 A. M.—Dr. Silverman on "A Century of Peace Between England and the United States." Monday, 11 A. M. sharp.—Dr. Enelow on "National Judaism." Daily noon service, 12:30. All are welcome.

Disciples of Christ (Christian).

CENTRAL CHURCH, 142 West 81st St. 11 A. M.—Sermon by Dr. JAMES M. PHILPUTT. Sunday School, 10 A. M. Chinese School, 5 P. M.

Jewish.

"BETH-EL TEMPLE," FIFTH AV. AND 76TH STREET. REV. DR. SAMUEL SCHULMAN, SUNDAY MORNING AT 11, "THE DANGER OF NATIONALISM TO THE JEWISH RELIGION."

FREE SYNAGOGUE. STEPHEN S. WISE, RABBI. CARNEGIE HALL: SUNDAY AT 11. RABBI GRIES OF CLEVELAND, "LINCOLN AND WASHINGTON." ALL ARE WELCOME.

Lutheran.

Church of the Advent. Broadway at 93d St., Rev. WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11 and 8.

ST. JAMES'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d. Dr. Remensnyder; Service 11.

Methodist Episcopal.

GRACE, 104, nr. Col. Christian F. Reisner, 11, "Salvation Assured." 7:45, "Billy Sunday's Power." Barnard's Orchestra.

MADISON AVENUE, Madison Av., cor. 60th St. Rev. W. W. WHITE, D. D., President Bible Teachers' Training School, preaches at 11 A. M.; Rev. WM. B. OLIVER at 8 P. M. Bible classes for all at 9:45 A. M.

PARK AV. CHURCH, Cor. 86th St.—Lecture, 10 a. m., Senator A. J. Palmer; 11 a. m., Dr. Jamieson; 8 p. m., "Holy City." Soloists and Chorus (40,) Christiaan Kriens.

POPULAR BIBLE CLASS. Studies in St. John's Gospel. Second lecture by G. A. Johnston Ross, Friday, Feb. 19, at 4 o'clock, in Madison Avenue Church, cor. 60th St. FREE TO ALL.

ST. ANDREW'S, 76th St., West of Col. Av. THE FIRESIDE CHURCH. FRED. WINSLOW ADAMS. 11—"A VALENTINE." 8—"Third Beatitude Under Fire: The Meek. If a Man Hit You on One Cheek, What Will You Do?" Seats free. Open fire in the vestibule. Good music. Every one welcome.

UNION CHURCH, 48th St. at Broadway, Dr. J. LEWIS HARTSOCK, Minister.—Divine Service, 11 and 8. Strangers welcome.

New Thought.

Aeolian Hall, 32 to 36 West 43d St. THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH. Sundays, 11 A. M., F. W. Sears, Speaker. Hear the Wonderful Pipe Organ.

HIGHER THOUGHT CENTRE, 1,919 Broadway, at 64th St. Sunday, 11:15, "Progressive Steps in Unfoldment." Friday, 2:30, Aura Class. 8:15, Lecture, "Concentration." Rev. W. Frederic Keeler. Collection. Reading Room afternoons. All welcome.

HOME OF TRUTH, 147 West 73d St., Services Sunday, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Healing meetings Tuesday, 3 P. M.; Friday, 8 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

Men desiring to be trained as Motor Truck Drivers or as Chauffeurs can get full information without any obligation or expense by talking with R. C. MACDONALD Saturday evening at the West Side Y. M. C. A.
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New Thought.

NEW THOUGHT CHURCH, Church of the New Civilization. JULIA SETON, M. D., Founder and Speaker. Subject: "The Way of the Transgressor." Sunday, 11:15 A. M., 48th St. Theatre.

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 32 West 58th St.—Sunday, 11 A. M.; Thursday, 8 P. M. Speaker, W. Ellis Williams. Public invited.

Presbyterian.

A. EDWIN KEIGWIN, D. D., preaches 11 & 8. West End Presby., Amsterdam & 105. A. M., tenth anniversary present pastorate. P. M., 100 anniversary peace, England & U. S. Address by Dr. Frank Crane. Thursday, 18, at 8 P. M., 4th Lecture World War, "Germany—I Serve," W. R. Patterson, Ph. D.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D. Minister preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Communion at the morning service.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST., bet. B'way and 7TH AV. Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. At 4:30 P. M., Stereopticon Lecture by Rev. S. HALL YOUNG, D. D., upon "THE WHITE MAN'S ALASKA." "Come and see."

SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 96th St. and Central Park West. ROBERT WATSON, Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St. Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Dr. Jowett will preach at the morning service and in the afternoon the ordinance of the Lord's Supper will be observed. Offering for Deacon's Fund. Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M. The Mid-Week Service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. will be conducted by Dr. Jowett.

FORT WASHINGTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 174th St., near Broadway. Rev. DANIEL HOFFMAN MARTIN, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. Rev. GEORGE W. KING, D. D., at 8 P. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor. 11, Dr. Work. 8, Rev. P. E. Erickson.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 24th St. Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., Pastor; Rev. G. R. MONTGOMERY, Ph. D., Assistant Minister. The Pastor will preach at 11 A. M., and also at the Choral Service, 8 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE—ELEVENTH STREET. HOWARD DUFFIELD, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d Street. Rev. JOSEPH WILSON COCHRAN, D. D., preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Communion at close of Morning Service.

THE BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Av. and Thirty-seventh St. WILLIAM PIERSON MERRILL, FRANK LATIMER JANEWAY, Ministers. SERVICES IN CELEBRATION OF THE CENTURY OF PEACE. Dr. Merrill will preach at 11 and 4 o'clock. Bible School at 9:40 A. M. General Bible Discussion Class, 10 A. M., Prof. Charles T. Terry, Leader. Midweek Service, Wednesday, 8:15 P. M. Noon Service Every Weekday, 12:30-12:50.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. Service in the Chapel, Claremont Avenue, between 120th and 122d Streets, at eleven o'clock. Preacher—the Reverend Professor CHARLES PROSPERO FAGNANI, D. D. The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner 10th St. Rev. GEORGE ALEXANDER, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. Rev. O. Clyde Weist at 8 P. M.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., Pastors. Dr. EVANS preaches at 11 A. M. Dr. ATTERBURY at 8 P. M.

Protestant Episcopal.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av. and 111th St. 8 and 10 A. M., the Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. DICKINSON S. MILLER. 4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. CHARLES M. ADDISON. 8 P. M.—Organ Recital. Daily Services, 8:30 A. M., 12 M., 5 P. M. (Choral except Monday and Saturday.) Ash Wednesday—7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., (preacher, Very Rev. Dean Grosvenor,) 5 P. M.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AVE. and 81st St., the Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector. Holy Communion, 8 A. M. Morning Prayer and Sermon by Bishop BREWER. ASH WEDNESDAY: Holy Communion, 8 A. M. Morning Prayer and Sermon at 11 A. M. Evening prayer daily throughout Lent, with a short address at 5 o'clock.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St., the Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Rector. —Services 8, 10:15, 11 A. M. Organ Recital 7:30. "Service of Lights" 8 P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway, at 71st St. The Rev. EDWIN J. VAN ETTEN, Rector. Services 8 and 11, (Rector;) 4:30, Confirmation address, (Rector;) 8 P. M., Rev. Frank Heartfield; 9:45 A. M., Children's Service, (Rector.)

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St., Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D. D., Rector.—Low Masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Evensong and Sermon at 4. Ash Wednesday: Low Masses, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:30. High Mass and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Evensong at 5. Litany and Sermon at 8.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th Av., above 45th St. The Rev. HERBERT SHIPMAN, Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11—Morning service, sermon, (Rector.) 8, Evening Prayer, sermon.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION
Sixth Av. at 20th St.
8.00 A. M. Holy Communion
11.00 A. M. Preacher, Rector
12.00 M. Holy Communion
3.00 P. M. Children's Service
3.15 P. M. French Service
8.00 P. M. Preacher, Rector.
ASH WEDNESDAY
8.00 A. M. Holy Communion
9.00 A. M. Morning Prayer
11.00 A. M. Preacher, Rector
12.00 M. Holy Communion
12.30 P. M. Daily Noon day service
4.00 P. M. Children's Service
8.00 P. M. Preacher, Rector.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av., 35th St., the Rev. H. C. ROBBINS, Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11—Morning Prayer, Sermon, (Rector.) 4—Evening Prayer, address, the Rev. F. C. Todd.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY,
334 West 57th St.
Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L.
Holy Communion.......8:00 A. M.
Morning Prayer.......10:30 A. M.
Confirmation.......11:00 A. M.
Evening Prayer.......4:15 P. M.
Organ and Harp Recital.......7:30 P. M.
Service, Preacher, the Rector.......8:00 P. M.
Ash Wednesday:
Morning Service: Preacher, the Rector, 11 A. M.
Evening Service: Preacher, Rev. Dr. Geer, 8 P. M.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45 E. 27th St. Services Demain, 10:30 et 8. Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St. Dr. SLATTERY, Rector, 8; and 11, (Rector). 4 (Rector); 8 (Mr. Edwards).

PEOPLE'S SERVICE OF SONG, CHURCH OF HOLY APOSTLES, 28th St. and 9th Av., 8 P. M. Rev. Dr. KENNETH GUTHRIE on "What 'Billy Sunday' Accomplishes."

ST. ANDREW'S, CORNER 5TH AVE. AND 127TH ST. REV. GEO. R. VAN DE WATER, D. D., RECTOR, preaches 11 A. M., on "THE ARK OVER JORDAN"; 8 P. M., on "LENT—How to Keep It." Every Wednesday night for the next six weeks Dr. Van De Water will preach on "Holy Bible—How We Got It," 8:15 o'clock.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Av. at 44th St. The Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M., Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Rev. Loring W. Batten, D. D., will preach. 4 P. M.—Evening Prayer and Bible Lecture. Preacher, Rev. Charles B. Ackley. 5:15 P. M.—Organ Recital.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH is on 16th St., east of 3d Av. Services at 8, 11, and 8. ALL SEATS FREE. Special Service, 8 P. M. Stainer's Crucifixion.

SAINT IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, West End Avenue and 87th Street. Rev. MAXWELL GANTER, Rector.—Sunday masses at 7, 8, and 11. Vespers at 4. Daily mass at 7. Friday and holy days at 7 and 10.

Protestant Episcopal.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, 71st St. and Madison Av. Holy Communion, 8. Children's Service, 9:45. 11 A. M., Morning Prayer, Special Service for the Centenary of Peace. BISHOP COURTNEY. Evening Prayer, Rev. ROBERT BACHMAN, JR., 4.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 28 West 94th St. Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE. Services, 8, 11, and 8.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, FIFTH AVE. AND 53D ST. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M., Holy Communion. 11—Morning Service and Sermon, (Rector.) 4—Evensong and address, (Rector.) 8 P. M.—Hour of Organ Music.

THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV., 10TH ST. Rev. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11—Morning Prayer and Sermon, (Rector.) 4—Evensong, Mendelssohn's Hymn of Praise. 8—Gen. George W. Wingate, Dr. Ira S. Wile, "Shall There Be a Large or Small School Board?"

THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 E. 29. Communions: 7, 8, and 9 o'clock; 10:30, SERMON and TOURS' MASS. Vespers, 4 o'clock. Sermon, 8 P. M., by Rev. W. W. Davis. Ash Wednesday Services, 7, 8, 10, 4, and 8. DAILY SERMON AT NOON.

Reformed.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. 54th St. Services, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. The Minister, Rev. J. R. Duryee, D. D., will officiate.

HAMILTON GRANGE, Convent Av. & W. 149th St., (nr. Amsterdam Av.) PAUL SEIBERT LEINBACH, D. D., Minister. 11 A. M.—"Twentieth Century Knights." 8 P. M.—"Your Sin Will Find You Out."

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Madison Avenue, corner of 57th Street. 11 A. M., 4:30 P. M., REV. JOHN DOUGLAS ADAM, D. D.

MEN'S BIBLE CLASS. Led by Dr. WILBERT W. WHITE, President of the Bible Teachers' Training School, COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Av. and 48th St., Sunday mornings at 10 o'clock. All men invited.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM, Lenox Av. and 123d St. Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister. Rev. E. E. Calverly will preach at 11 A. M. Dr. Fagg at 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS BURRELL, D. D., Minister. Rev. STUART L. ROUSSEL, Delegate of the Huguenot Churches of France, will preach at 11 A. M. Subject: "News From the Firing Line." Rev. ALFRED E. MYERS at 8 P. M. Subject: "A Century of Peace."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS. 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Church School, 9:45 A. M. Men's Bible Class, 10 A. M. Dr. WILBERT W. WHITE, Leader. Quartet, accompanied by Organ, Harp, and Violin.

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister. Rev. JOHN S. ZELIE, D. D., of Plainfield, N. J., will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. At 4:30 P. M. Mendelssohn's "Hear My Prayer."

Roman Catholic.

NON-CATHOLICS are cordially invited to the CATHOLIC DOCTRINAL LECTURES in the Paulist Church, 60th St. and Columbus Av. Sunday, 11 A. M., THE MOTHER OF GOD. Sunday, 8 P. M., THE CHURCH AND THE AGE. ADMISSION FREE.

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.)—Meetings for worship, 11 o'clock, 30 Gramercy Park, Manhattan; Lafayette and Washington Avs., Brooklyn. Men's meetings, Manhattan, 9 o'clock.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, and 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

Socialism.

CHURCH OF THE SOCIAL REVOLUTION, Bryant Hall, 6th Av. at 42d. Sundays 3:30. BOUCK WHITE, Leader. Courtliness to all, malice toward none.

Spiritualist.

CHRISTENSEN, TRANCE PSYCHIC, Tuxedo Bldg., (cor. 59th and Madison,) every Sunday, 3-8; Monday, Thursday, 8; Wednesday, 3 P. M.

FIRST GERMAN SPIRITUALIST CHURCH. Services in English, Sundays, 8 P. M. Pabst Grand Circle, 59th & Columbus Circle.

Theosophy.

THEOSOPHICAL HEADQUARTERS, 2,228 Broadway, 79th St.—Sunday, 8:15 P. M., "The Message of Tagore." Mrs. Agnes McClelland Daulton.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 25 W. 45th St. Public Lecture, Sunday, 8:15 P. M. Subject: "The God Within," by T. R. Prater.

Unitarian.

ALL SOULS', (Unitarian,) 4th Av. and 20th St. Rev. Dr. THOMAS R. SLICER, Minister. Rev. WM. LAURENCE SULLIVAN, Associate, will preach. Subject, RESPONSIBILITIES OF LIBERTY. Services at 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

Church of the Messiah, Park Av. at 34th. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES will resume his series at 11 A. M. on "Force vs. Non-Resistance." Subject: "MODERN EXEMPLARS OF NON-RESISTANCE." 8:15 P. M.—Mr. HOLMES will speak on "ENGLAND AND AMERICA: 100 YEARS OF PEACE."

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st St. Services at Eleven. "TOUCHING BOTTOM IN RELIGION." Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister.

Universalist.

THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th Street. Rev. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M., "The Church That Lincoln Did Not Join," and at 4:30 P. M., "Prepare to Meet Thy God. When? Where? How?"

Y. M. C. A.

"THE MAN OUT OF A JOB." CHARLES STELZLE, Director of Mayor's Unemployment Comm., West Side Y. M. C. A., 57th & 8th Av., 4 P. M.

Other Services.

COSMOLOGICAL MEETINGS, 600 West 181st St., Thursday evenings at 8. Music by gifted artiste. Dr. Rivero, speaker. All welcome.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8th Av. and 44th St., Rev. A. B. SIMPSON, Pastor. —Church closed for repairs. Will reopen Sunday, Feb. 21.

VEDANTA SOCIETY, 135 W. 80th St. SWAMI BODHANANDA, "God's Image in Man," 3 P. M.

"When I survey the wondrous cross
On which the Prince of Glory died,
Love so amazing, so divine,
Demands my soul, my life, my all."
McAULEY WATER STREET MISSION. Meetings nightly, 7:45; Sunday, 3. Drunkards especially invited. 316 Water St. Via all L Lines.

8TH AVENUE MISSION, 290 8th Av., S. Wray, Supt.—Meetings every night. WELCOME.

BROOKLYN

Ethical Culture.

BROOKLYN SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, Academy of Music, Lafayette Ave. 11 A. M., DR. HENRY NEUMANN—"Public Opinion in Ibsen's 'Enemy of the People' and Galsworthy's War Drama, 'The Mob.'"

Presbyterian.

LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of South Oxford St.—Dr. Albertson preaches at 10:30 on "The Triumph of Life Over Death," the first in a series of sermons on Life, Death, and Immortality. At 7:45 Dr. W. W. White speaks on "A Man and His Bible," the first in a series of seven Sunday evening addresses.

Unitarian.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian,) Pierrepont and Monroe Place, Brooklyn, 3 blocks from Borough Hall Subway station. Rev. JOHN H. LATHROP.—Services at 11.

DEALING WITH FACTS.
The Annalist every Monday provides investors, merchants, students, manufacturers, and the business world generally with information on the world's progress in economics. 10c. by mail. The Annalist, Times Square, New York City.—Advt.

MUIRS' DEPARTURE CLOSES THEIR CLUB

The British Imperial Dark Since Its Sponsors Left the City Suddenly.

RELIEF ASSOCIATION MOVES

And Adopts Resolutions Stating John Muir and His Wife Failed to Surrender War Funds.

Mr. and Mrs. John F. Muir, who for several months past have been prominent in local British organizations and affairs, have been dropped from membership in the British War Relief Association, Inc., of 132 West Twenty-seventh Street, while the big brownstone front house at 108 East Thirtieth Street, which is the home of the British Imperial Club, and one of the founders of which was Mrs. Muir, was closed yesterday. Whether or not the closing of the clubhouse was only temporary or that it was due to the going out of town of Mrs. Muir could not be ascertained yesterday.

That the dropping of Mr. and Mrs. Muir from membership in the British War Relief Association, which numbers in its membership many well-known British subjects in this country, was due in part, it was stated, to the fact that the Muirs had declined to deliver to the committee certain books of the association having to do with the business management of the concern.

Thursday afternoon it was stated at the offices of the association that a meeting was held to discuss the status of the Muirs, both of whom, it is said, are now on board the American liner New York bound for England. The meeting on Thursday was attended, among others, by Mrs. Oliver Herford, Mrs. Percy W. Darbyshire, and Dr. Theodosia M. Spring-Rice, the last named a relative of the British Ambassador to the United States.

The resolutions in which the expulsion of the Muirs from membership in the British War Relief Association, Inc., is announced, and which were unanimously adopted at the meeting, in part stated:

> Whereas, John F. Muir, being at the time a Director of the British War Relief Association, Inc., and its President, and Maude Louisa Muir, his wife, being at the time a Director of the association and a member of its Executive Committee, have refused to deliver into the custody of the association the complete books, records, correspondence, &c., belonging to it, and held in possession of the said Mr. and Mrs. Muir, (they claiming that a large part of said record and part of the moneys contributed by the public were their personal property,) such retention continuing after other Directors and officers had been chosen, despite their promises—repeatedly broken—to surrender them;
>
> And further, that Mrs. John F. Muir, as a member of the association, addressed to its Board of Directors a grossly improper letter reflecting upon it and upon the association and its members, as well as having written many letters both to members of the association and to outsiders containing false and malicious statements calculated to injure the association and various members of it;
>
> And, further, that Mr. and Mrs. John F. Muir have retained various moneys, supplies, &c., contributed for war relief work, as well as moneys realized from the sale of articles donated by the association for the same purpose, making no accounting therefor;
>
> And, further, that John F. Muir, in the books of record kept by him, has wrongfully charged to the association, and has paid with its money private bills contracted by the British Imperial Club, and has omitted to enter on said books the receipt of moneys, &c., received by him and belonging to the association;
>
> And, further, that on Feb. 6, 1915, the said John F. Muir and Maude Louisa Muir have fled the country, without surrendering or accounting for certain moneys and goods contributed to the work of the association.

The resolutions continuing state that "the Board of Directors in special meeting assembled does hereby expel the said John F. Muir and Maude Louisa Muir from membership in the association and from all connection with its affairs," and furthermore adds that "the British War Relief Association, Incorporated, puts itself on record as disclaiming any connection with the acts referred to," &c.

Among those at the meeting of the Directors, in addition to the persons already named, were Mrs. Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale, a niece of Sir Johnstone Forbes-Robertson, the actor; James Chittick, and Miss Alice M. Kelly, the latter the Secretary of the British War Relief Association, Incorporated. Mrs. Hale is the President of the association.

Prior to their departure on the New York last Saturday the Muirs lived at the British Imperial Club. The British War Relief Association, Incorporated, had its headquarters in the club building until a few weeks ago, when the break occurred between the Muirs and the members of the relief association.

At the offices of the War Relief Association in West Twenty-seventh Street it was stated yesterday that the association had no connection whatsoever with the British Imperial Club. Furthermore, it was stated that the books of the War Relief Association are open to public inspection, and that it was in order to place the affairs of the association on the soundest possible business foundation that it was recently incorporated.

It was declared by those in the Twenty-seventh Street offices that no one in the association knew anything about the Muirs beyond the fact that Mrs. Muir was the principal sponsor of the British Imperial Club and that Muir himself had always evidenced a deep interest in local British charities. Mrs. Muir was a widow when she married Muir several years ago. She was a Mrs. Gordon, and came from Glasgow.

The British Imperial Club was still dark last night.

MRS. BISHOP'S ALIMONY CUT

Ex-Husband's Losses Bring Reduction from $15,000 to $7,000 a Year.

Justice Goff yesterday reduced the alimony that James Cunningham Bishop, the banker, is paying his former wife, Abigail Hancock Bishop, from $15,000 a year to $7,000. Mr. Bishop had asked that it be cut to $3,500, and the reduction was made on the report of Joseph B. Truesdale, referee.

Mr. Bishop said his wife's suit in 1913 and the maintenance of his home cost him $100,000 more than his income. His loses since January, 1913, he said, totaled $391,215. His assets now are only $1,081. He puts his debts at more than $10,000.

The income from the estate of his father, the late Heber R. Bishop, is $18,400 a year. Justice Goff decided that Mrs. Bishop must pay $31.20 a week for furniture she took from their home, and which belonged to her husband, until its value, $4,867, is paid.

Mr. Bishop testified that when he was in the banking firm of Redmond & Co. he had $220,000 invested in the business. He borrowed $155,816 from the firm, pledging securities worth $262,986. His equity, therefore, was $107,169, and there was $60,000 owing to him from the Orchard Springs Water Company. From 1910 to 1912 his salary as a member of the firm was $75,000 a year.

All he has now is a $25,000 mortgage on the Orchard Springs Water Company that is pledged for a loan of $15,000, securities pledged with Redmond & Co. for a loan of $69,147, in which there is no equity, and a claim of $63,750 of doubtful value against the Orchard Springs Company.

Asked why his property had shrunk, Mr. Bishop said he had lost $66,000 on the sale of his free securities, $60,000 on his claim against the Orchard Springs Company, $46,215 in the liquidation of Redmond & Co., $50,000 on the sale of pledged securities and the depreciation of those that were held, $24,000 in depreciation of the property occupied by Redmond & Co., and $45,000 in depreciation of securities caused by the war.

How to Recover a Lost Watch

347 Fifth Avenue,
February 5th, 1915.
The New York Times:
On Wednesday morning I lost my watch while going from my home in West 103d Street to the Sixth Avenue "L." An advertisement was telephoned to The New York Times Wednesday evening for insertion Thursday morning, and the watch was returned to me before noon on the same day, a little more than twenty hours after it was lost, as the result of this advertisement.
(Signed) Mrs. J. B. OSBORNE.

Telephone your advertisement to THE TIMES, BRYANT 1000.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The western storm crossed the Rocky Mountains during Thursday night, and Friday night its centre was over Kansas, whence it will move eastward. This disturbance has caused snow over the Rocky Mountain and Plateau regions and South Dakota and rains in the middle Plains States, the Ohio Valley, and the south portion of the Great Lakes region. Elsewhere the weather remained fair.

Temperatures continue unseasonably high over the southern and middle States east of the Rockies, while lower temperatures prevail over the Northern States from the Lakes eastward and in the south Rocky Mountain region.

There will be rain or snow Saturday in the north Plains States, the upper Mississippi Valley, and the upper Lake region, and rains in the Ohio and lower Mississippi Valleys and the Gulf States.

Rains will continue in the Ohio Valley and the east Gulf country and there will be rains and snows about the Lakes on Sunday.

In the Atlantic States the weather will be overcast on Saturday and become unsettled, with possibly rain in the middle Atlantic States and rain and snow in New England and New York on Sunday. Over the Northwest and generally west of the Rockies the weather will be fair Saturday and Sunday.

Temperatures will fall Sunday in the Mississippi and lower Ohio Valleys and the Gulf States, but changes elsewhere will be unimportant.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the north Atlantic coast will be fresh north to east; middle Atlantic coast, fresh northeast and east; south Atlantic coast, moderate variable.

FORECASTS TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York—Partly cloudy Saturday. Sunday rain on coast, rain or snow in interior.

Southern New England—Partly cloudy and colder Saturday. Sunday probably rain.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Unsettled Saturday. Sunday rain.

Western New York—Partly cloudy Saturday; rain or snow at night and Sunday.

Northern New England—Fair and colder Saturday. Sunday probably rain or snow.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	4	37	4 P. M.	10	45
6 A. M.	1	38	6 P. M.	8	47
9 A. M.	2	39	9 P. M.	4	42
12 M.	3	42	11 P. M.	2	41

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 42; for the corresponding date last year it was 4; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 39; at 8 P. M. it was 43. Minimum temperature, 48 degrees at 5:10 P. M.; minimum, 36 degrees at 12:01 A. M. Humidity, 59 per cent. at 8 A. M., 73 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.15 inches, at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.19 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

	Loss.
A. M.	
12:15—40 Wash. St.; S. Dober	Slight
12:48—242 Spring St.; D. Galante	$200
12:50—13 Frankfort St.; not given	$2,000
1:45—178 W. 94 St.; John Corse	$20
2:00—322 W. 145 St.; not given	Slight
7:20—20 Jefferson St.; Alex. Siskin	Slight
9:25—1,699 Park Av.; Henry Gold	Slight
11:00—324 W. 24 St.; not given	None
11:30—299 Broome St.; Bertha Arkin	$100
11:40—672 9 Av.; not given	None
P. M.	
12:15—508 W. 39 St.; Kate Keenan	Slight
1:15—157 W. 22 St.; Sidney Bullon	Slight
2:00—216 E. 39 St.; S. Pirature	Slight
3:00—Pier 36 N. R.; Clyde Line	Not given
3:00—134 Eldridge St.; C. Egemmachte	None
3:20—237 W. 49 St.; Angelo Tire Co.	$500
4:35—60 Canal St.; Tessie Kamasky	Slight
5:25—104 E. B'way; Solomon Hamelin	Slight
5:30—1,752 Bathgate Av.; I. Wolfson	Slight
5:30—402 E. 48 St.; Anna Brown	Slight
5:35—57 Rutgers St.; Henry Bernstein	Slight
5:45—64 E. 97 St.; Otto Marquoro	Slight
6:00—321 E. 12 St.; Abraham Fuchs	$50
6:15—406 W. 31 St.; not given	None
6:20—198 Canal St.; Jaffe Jobbing Co.	$10,000
7:05—1,384 Park Av.; A. Barowitz	Slight
7:30—61 Clinton St.; Jacob Eisenberg	Slight
7:55—445 E. 174 St.; Morris London	Slight
8:50—236 W. 108 St.; Dr. Harry Barnett (auto)	$4,000
9:05—425 Tremont Av.; Fox Shoe Co.	Slight
10:30—Foot E. 43 St.; Rapid Transit Construction Co.	Slight
11:40—246 W. 129 St.; Frank Betz	Slight
11:45—315 E. 95 St.; Elsa Apple	Slight

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Board of Education has granted permission to the Eastern Gregg Shorthand Association to use the New York Training School for Teachers, on 120th Street, near Seventh Avenue, for its classes in this system. The object is to co-operate with the board in obtaining technically qualified teachers of the system for the day and evening schools. The classes are open to licensed teachers of any subjects in the New York public schools. Tuition is free and so are the books. The classes meet Fridays at 4:15 P. M. and Saturdays at 10:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. More than 200 teachers have registered. New classes will be formed on Feb. 19 and 20 at the hours stated. Application for admission should be made to Walter E. Ingersoll, 1,123 Broadway. Teachers' training classes in the system are also conducted at Columbia University and Adelphi College, Brooklyn.

Permission has been granted to James E. Peabody of the Morris High School to be absent without pay from June 1 to June 30, 1915, for the purpose of delivering lectures at the University of California in Berkeley, Cal.

Permission has also been granted to the Director of Attendance to be absent from duty without loss of pay for the purpose of attending the National Education Association at Cincinnati, Ohio, during the week Feb. 22 to 27, and of visiting St. Louis, Mo., to inspect school census work.

Margaret M. Granfield, clerk in the office of District Supt. Kidd, has been transferred to the office of District Supt. Strachan to fill a vacancy.

The school at Glen Morris, Queens, heretofore known as P. S. 46, will be called hereafter P. S. 99.

The continuation class in plan reading and estimating, organized in the meeting room of the Staten Island Local of the Carpenters' Union on Bay Street, Stapleton, S. I., has been made an annex of Evening School 14, Richmond.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12.—Forecast:
N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Fair Sat. Sun., cloudy, probably followed by rain; moderate variable winds.
Fla.—Cloudy Sat. Sun., unsettled; probably rain in n. w.; moderate to fresh e. and s. e. winds.
Ala. and Miss.—Cloudy, followed by rain Sat. Sun., rain, followed by clearing and colder; fresh s. e. winds.
La.—Showers and thunderstorms Sat. Sun., probably fair and colder; fresh s. winds.
East. Texas—Showers and thunderstorms Sat.; colder by night. Sun., fair and colder; strong s. shifting to w. winds.
West. Texas—Fair and colder Sat. Sun. fair; strong w. winds.
Utah—Cloudy Sat. Sun. fair.
Okla.—Rain, followed by clearing and colder Sat. Sun. fair; colder in extreme e.; high winds.
Ark.—Showers and thunder storms Sat.; colder by night. Sun. fair and colder.
Tenn. and Ky.—Showers Sat. Sun. clearing and colder.
Ohio—Rain Sat. and probably Sun.; fresh e. winds.
Ind.—Showers Sat. Sun. clearing and colder.
Ill.—Rain Sat.; warmer in extreme n. Sun. clearing and colder; increasing e. winds, probably reaching gale force on Sat.
Lower Mich. and Wis.—Rain or snow Sat. and probably Sun.; e. gales.
Upper Mich.—Snow Sat. and probably Sun.
Minn.—Snow Sat. Sun. clearing; cooler in s.
Iowa—Rain in s., rain or snow in n. Sat., colder by night. Sun. clearing and colder.
Mo.—Rain Sat., colder in w. Sun. fair and colder.
N. Dak.—Cloudy Sat., probably snow in e. Sun. fair.
S. Dak.—Snow Sat. Sun. fair.
Neb.—Snow or rain Sat., colder in e. Sun. fair.
Kan.—Rain, followed by clearing, and much colder Sat. Sun. fair; high n. w. winds.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—1st Lt. A. B. Dockery, 10 Cav., relieved from further operation of orders Sept. 1, 1914, effective Feb. 28.

Maj. A. A. Fries, Corps of Engrs., on return to duty of Lt. Col. C. H. McKinstry, E. C., will stand relieved from duty at Portland, Ore., proceed to Los Angeles, Cal., and resume his former status there.

Capt. H. C. Jewett, C. of E., from 1st Batt. Engrs., Washington Barracks, D. C., about Mar. 1, then to Portland, Ore., for duty.

Name of Capt. H. A. Hanigan, 22 Inf., to detached.

Following promotions in cav. announced: E. L. Phillipps, Capt., 13, to Major, 13, and D. H. Jacobs, 1st Lt., unassigned, to Capt., unassigned.

Leaves: Capt. H. S. Howland, 16 Inf., six months' further extension; Capt. J. E. Hemphill, cav., 2 days.

Navy Orders.

Rear Admiral G. S. Willits, to retired list.
Capt. E. L. Beach, commissioned.
Com. G. S. Lincoln, commissioned.
Lt. Col. B. G. Barthalow, the West Virginia, to the Colorado.
Lts. R. C. Needham, commissioned, and S. C. Loomis, the West Virginia, to the Colorado.
Ensigns S. S. Thurston, West Virginia, to the Colorado, and S. E. Rose, South Dakota, to the Colorado.
Surgn. W. S. Hoen, Pacific reserve fleet, to the Colorado.
P. A. Paymaster S. Hempstone, commissioned.
Chf. Bosn. W. W. Martin, the Alabama, to Boston Yard.
Chf. Gunner E. Swanson, Newport Training Station, to Asiatic Station, on March transport.
Gunners: H. R. Mytinger, recvg. ship at Norfolk, Va., to the Baltimore, and F. G. Keyes, to the Southery.
Chf. Mach. J. Bush, Fore River Company, Quincy, Mass., to Salem.
Machs.: J. P. Milton, the South Dakota, to the Colorado; J. C. Parker, to New York, and L. Neil, to Fore River Company, Quincy, Mass.
Pay Clerks A. C. Koselowski, M. E. Throneson, and H. H. Koppang, appointment revoked.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Des Moines, at St. Marc; Paducah and Hannibal, at Guantanamo; Vicksburg, at Seattle; D-1 and D-2, at Norfolk; Iroquois, at Mare Island; Yorktown, at San Diego; Cleveland, at Mazatlan; Maryland, at La Paz.

Sailed—Brutus, Vera Cruz for New Orleans; Tacoma, Cristobal for Port au Prince; Montana, Guanabacoa Bay for Guantanamo; Flusser, Preston, and Reid, Dry Tortugas for Tampa; Orion, Guanabacoa Bay for Guantanamo; Saturn, Mare Island for Bremerton, via Tiburon, and the Glacier, San Diego for La Paz.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following city list for resident physician, second grade, is announced: Herman Judkowitz, 81.80; Louis R. Effler, 81; James F. Roohan, 79.80; Joseph H. Singer, 77.20; Joseph S. Amster, 75.40.

United States.

The commission announces for March 2 a competitive examination for marketing specialist, for men only. From Grade 1, certifications will be made to fill vacancies in the Office of Markets, Department of Agriculture, at a salary of $2,500 to $3,000 a year, and from Grade 2, to fill vacancies in the same office at a salary of $1,800 to $2,400 a year. The duties of the Grade 1 positions will be to investigate the methods and processes of marketing and distributing grain, especially corn and wheat; to render assistance to producers in organizing and marketing their grain products, to devise and demonstrate improvements in these methods, and to direct the work of subordinates engaged in similar investigations, including the marketing of milk. The duties of the Grade 2 positions will be to assist in the above activities. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education and experience, publications, and thesis. Applicants must have reached their twenty-fifth but not their fiftieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

RESORTS.

NEW YORK—Long Island.

HOLLISWOOD HALL
Hotel and Restaurant.
Tel. Hollis 6400.
12 Miles from Queensboro Bridge, on Hillside Ave.; 2 Miles East of Monument.

NEW YORK—Westchester County.

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE
VALHALLA, N. Y.; 45 min. to 42d St.; near station; rates $8 up. Cottages. Booklet.

NEW JERSEY.

NORTH END HOTEL
On the Boardwalk, Ocean Grove, N. J.
NOW OPEN
Only year-round hotel north of Atlantic City with hot and cold sea water in private baths.
Strictly Modern. Table Excellent. Delightful in Winter. Sunny All Day.
FRANCIS YARNALL, Manager.
(Formerly of The Metropolitan, Asbury Park.)

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

ROYAL PALACE
HOTEL and COTTAGES
on the Beach, Atlantic City, N.J.
A delightful place to spend the Winter and Spring months
Capacity 600 · Orchestra · Dancing

HOTEL DENNIS
Atlantic City, N. J.
The hotel with the distinctive features, overlooking the Beach and Boardwalk from all floors. Always open. Capacity 600. During February, representative direct from hotel at 569 Fifth Avenue.
WALTER J. BUZBY.

SPECIAL
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY RATES.
ISLESWORTH
American and European plans. Virginia Av. and the Boardwalk. Capacity 600. Every appointment, including hot and cold sea water baths. Orchestra. Open all year.

Bookings being made for Washington's Birthday.
Hotel RUDOLF
On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths; running water in rooms. Orchestra.
JOEL HILLMAN, President;
A. S. BUKEYSER, Manager.

ALAMAC HOTEL
Ocean front; heart of Atlantic City. Fireproof; open always. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. "Latz-keller"; grill, orchestra; dancing; garage. MACK LATZ & CO.

HOTEL PIERREPONT
Capacity 400. Rooms with running water; sea water in baths. MRS. GERSON L. KAHN.

Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY.

THE WILTSHIRE Virginia Av. and Beach. OCEAN VIEW.
Greatly improved. Cap. 350. Private baths, running water in rooms, elevator, &c. Music. Special—$12.50 up weekly; $2.50 up daily. Open all year. Booklet. SAMUEL ELLIS.

CHALFONTE THE LEEDS COMPANY.

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.

LAUREL HOUSE
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
Open until June. The ideal hotel in an ideal Winter climate that provides the acme of pleasure in outdoor life and sports—Golf, Tennis, Riding, Driving, etc. Literature mailed.
A. J. Murphy, Mgr. C. V. Murphy, Asst. Mgr.

LAUREL-IN-THE-PINES
Lakewood, N. J.
A modern hotel and an equable climate.
Golf, tennis, riding, driving.
Central R. R. of N. J.
Chandler Bros. & Co., Brokers' Office.
FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager.

FLORIDA.

THE EAST COAST OF FLORIDA.
Charming scenery, beautiful sea coast with ideal surf bathing, an ideal climate for every outdoor recreation.
Superb Pullman service from all cities, with stop-off privileges at all principal resorts.
St. Augustine, Ormond-on-the-Halifax, Palm Beach, Miami, Nassau, (Bahamas,) Long Key Fishing Camp, Havana (Cuba) and the Panama Canal.
Florida East Coast-Flagler System,
243 Fifth Ave., New York, or St. Augustine, Fla.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.
Best to Carolina and Florida Resorts.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..6:58|Sun sets..5:31|Moon sets.. —

THE TIDES.

	High Water A.M.	High Water P.M.	Low Water A.M.	Low Water P.M.
Sandy Hook	7:01	7:32	12:49	1:28
Governors Island	7:33	8:03	1:16	1:59
Hell Gate	9:22	9:53	2:56	3:39

Arrived—Friday, Feb. 12.

SS Minneapolis, London, Jan. 28.
SS Canning, Manchester, Jan. 28.
SS Jean, Cristobal, Feb. 3.
SS Morocco, Aberdeen, Jan. 12.
SS Modiva, Cardenas, Feb. 6.
SS Sellasia, Huelva, Jan. 23.
SS Parima, St. Thomas, Feb. 7.
SS Progreso, Boston, Feb. 11.
SS Veendyk, Rotterdam, Jan. 28.
SS Jolanda di Giorgio, Port Antonio, Feb. 7.
SS Chimu, Balboa, Jan. 31.
SS Louis Frassinet, Havre, Jan. 25.
SS Karen, Cardenas, Feb. 7.
SS Copenhagen, Balboa, Jan. 25.
SS Delaware, Philadelphia, Feb. 11.
SS Cretic, Boston, Feb. 11.
SS Vesta, Port Arthur, Jan. 29.
SS Antilles, New Orleans, Feb. 6.
SS Texel, Port Talbot, Jan. 19.
SS Jamestown, Norfolk, Feb. 11.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston, Feb. 6.
SS Manna Hata, Baltimore, Feb. 11.
SS Cretan, Savannah, Feb. 9.
SS El Valle, Galveston, Feb. 6.
SS Thelma, Sagua La Grande, Feb. 6.
SS Kate, Norfolk, Feb. 11.
SS Valcheren, Norfolk, Feb. 10.
SS Montanan, Portland, Ore., Jan. 9.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.		
Maracas	Naples	Jan. 14
Magdalena	Rotterdam	Jan. 18
Duncluta	Bordeaux	Jan. 22
Florida	Kirkwall	Jan. 25
Toronto	Hull	Jan. 26
Oosterdyk	Barry	Jan. 28
Brattingsborg	Ardrossan	Jan. 26
Liv	Shields	Jan. 26
Mildrecht	Rotterdam	Jan. 27
Nieuw Amsterdam	Rotterdam	Feb. 3
Sverge	Azores	Feb. 2
Megantic	Liverpool	Feb. 3
Minnetonka	London	Feb. 4
Apache	Jacksonville	Feb. 10
Advance	Cristobal	Feb. 6
Crecan	Savannah	Feb. 9
DUE TOMORROW.		
St. Louis	Liverpool	Feb. 6
Sebek	London	Jan. 31
Morro Castle	Vera Cruz	Feb. 8
Caciue	Bordeaux	Jan. 27
Gulbaxie	Androssan	Jan. 28
Campania	Madeira	Feb. 3
El Paso	Rotterdam	Feb. 1
City of Macon	Bremen	Jan. 31
Oceana	Bermuda	Feb. 12
DUE MONDAY.		
Tuscania	Liverpool	Feb. 7
Minnehaha	London	Feb. 6
Rochambeau	Havre	Feb. 6
Bagamon	San Juan	Feb. 9
Brazos	San Juan	Feb. 9
Duco d'Aosta	Naples	Feb. 3
El Mundo	Galveston	Feb. 9
El Rio	New Orleans	Feb. 10
St. Helens	Balboa	Feb. 6
DUE TUESDAY.		
Secek	Rotterdam	Jan. 31
Henrik	Copenhagen	Jan. 29
Campania	Madeira	Feb. 3
Metapan	Havana	Feb. 12
Saratoga	Havana	Feb. 13
Arizonan	Balboa	Feb. 7
Alamo	Mobile	Feb. 9
Nueces	Galveston	Feb. 10
City of Macon	Bremen	Jan. 31

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
SAIL TODAY.		
America, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tenadores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Juan, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Orduna, Liverpool	——	4:00 P.M.
Yaguez, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Colorado, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Yumuri, Santiago	——	12:00 M.
Cretan, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
SAIL TOMORROW.		
Niagara, Havre	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
SAIL MONDAY.		
Hamilton, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.
Asiatic Prince, Santos	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
SAIL TUESDAY.		
Regina d'Italia, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cretic, Azores	——	10:00 A.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Finland, at Gibraltar, Feb. 12.
SS Siamese Prince, at La Pallice, Feb. 10.
SS Oriflamme, at La Pallice, Feb. 10.
SS Leiene, at Leghorn, Feb. 6.
SS Gunborg, at Kirkwall, Feb. 9.
SS Chr. Christensen, at Frederikshaven, Feb. 4.
SS Bristol City, at Bristol, Feb. 12.
SS Chicago, at Havre, Feb. 11.
SS Marie Z. Michalinos, at Oran, Feb. 4.
SS Susquehanna, at Delagoa Bay, Feb. 10.
SS Spiral, at Ardrossan, Feb. 11.

Sailed.

SS Thorsdal, from Methill, Feb. 11.
SS Zacapa, from Cristobal, Feb. 12.

Passed.

SS Ocean, New York for Amsterdam, passed Lizard.
SS Ryndam, New York for Rotterdam, passed Scilly.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., FEB. 12.

SS Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam for New York, was 258 miles E. at noon, the 12th; due 13th, morning. Holland-America Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS S. V. Luckenbach, San Francisco to New York, was 800 miles N. W. of Balboa at 8 P. M., Feb. 11.
SS Caracas, San Juan to New York, was 50 miles S. of Mona Island at 8 P. M., Feb. 11.
SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 101 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Esperanza, Santiago to New York, was 775 miles S. at noon.
SS Topila, Sabine to New York, was 190 miles W. of Tortugas at 8 A. M.
SS Alamo, Mobile to New York, was 52 miles N. of Rebecca Shoals at noon.
SS Texas, Sabine to New York, was 32 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 262 miles E. of Galveston at noon.
SS Northwestern, Port Arthur to New York, was 20 miles W. of Sand Key at noon.
SS El Rio, New Orleans to New York, was 48 miles S. of Jupiter at 5 P. M.
SS Metapan, Limon to New York, was 40 miles N. of Havana at 7 P. M.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 220 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Oceana, Bermuda to New York, was 613 miles S. E. of Sandy Hook at 8 P. M.
SS Nueces, Galveston to New York, was 35 miles W. of Tortugas at 8 P. M.
SS Brazos, San Juan to New York, was 896 miles S. at noon.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. Feb. 12, SS Philadelphia.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Feb. 13, SS Niagara.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 7 P. M. Feb. 16, SS Cretic.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. Feb. 24, SS Bassam.
Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 5 P. M. Feb. 12, SS Nieuw Amsterdam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9:30 A. M. Feb. 18, SS Hellig Olav.
Italy—Close at 5 P. M. Feb. 12, SS America, and at 5 P. M. Feb. 15, SS Regina d'Italia.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.)—Niagara ....Feb. 12
Hawaii, Japan, Corea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—China ....Feb. 15
Japan, Corea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via Seattle)—Tamba Maru ....Feb. 18
Hawaii, (via San Francisco)—Matsonia ....Feb. 19
Tahiti, Marquesas, and Australia, (except West,) (via San Francisco)—Marama ....Feb. 19
Hawaii, Japan, Corea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—Manchuria ....Feb. 22
Hawaii, (via San Francisco)—Sierra ....Feb. 25
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via San Francisco)—Willochra ....Feb. 26
Guam, (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport ....Feb. 28

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, Jan. 12; Manila, Jan. 14; Yokohama, Jan. 23, and Honolulu, Feb. 2—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer China, were dispatched east on Feb. 9, and are due in New York on the morning of Sunday, Feb. 14.

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"40 HOURS FROM FROST TO FLOWERS"
ROUND TRIP $25. AND UP.
Restful Isles of Loveliness offering all outdoor sports.
Send for beautifully illustrated Bermuda Gov't Tourists' Guide.
TWIN SCREW "BERMUDIAN"
Sails Every Wednesday—Carries U. S. Mails.
Fastest, Newest and only Steamer landing passengers without transfer.
WEST INDIES Delightful cruises, about 28 days. S. S. "PARIMA" sails from New York Feb. 19; S. S. "GUIANA," March 12.
Apply to A. E. Outerbridge & Co., Agents Quebec S. S. Co., Ltd., 29 B'way, N. Y. Thos. Cook & Son, 245 & 2081 B'way or 264 & 561 Fifth Av., N. Y., or Any Ticket Agent.

CUNARD
Established 1840
EUROPE via LIVERPOOL
New Triple-Screw Turbine
ORDUNA
SATURDAY, FEB. 13, 4 P. M.
Spacious, Comfortable Rooms
Beautifully Appointed.
Tuscania......Sat., Feb. 20, NOON
LUSITANIA..Sat., Feb. 27, 10 A.M
*Alaunia......Sat., Mar. 6, 10 A.M.
Franconia....Sat., Mar. 13, 10 A.M.
*Calls at Halifax eastbound.
Spain—the Riviera—Italy—Greece
The Azores, Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples, Piraeus
CARPATHIA.....Tuesday, March 9, Noon
ROUND THE WORLD TOURS
Through rates to all principal Ports of the World.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N. Y.

American Line
American Steamers
Under the American Flag
Cabin and 3rd Class Passengers Only.
New York—Liverpool. Pier 62, N. R.
Philadelphia, Feb. 13, noon | St. Louis, Feb. 20, noon
Atlantic Transport Line
New York—London. Pier 58, N. R.
Minneapolis, Feb. 17, noon | Minnehaha, Feb. 20
White Star Line
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 60, N. R., Noon
†Megantic....Feb. 17 | Cymric....Feb. 27
†Calling at Halifax.
AZORES—GIBRALTAR
NAPLES—GENOA
CRETIC FEB. 16, 10 A. M.
*FINLAND ....FEBRUARY 27
*UNDER THE AMERICAN FLAG.
Company's Office, 9 Broadway, New York.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
POSTAL SERVICE
Sailings for HAVRE
NIAGARA . . Feb. 13, 3 P. M.
ROCHAMBEAU . . Feb. 20, 3 P. M.
LA TOURAINE . . Feb. 27, 3 P. M.
CHICAGO . . Mar. 6, 3 P. M.
FOR INFORMATION APPLY
Company's Office, 19 State St., N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE
Royal Mail Twin-Screw Steamships
NEW YORK to GLASGOW
New Twin-Screw Geared Turbine
TUSCANIA, Feb. 20, Noon
VIA LIVERPOOL
14,000 Tons, 567 Feet Long,
will sail from Cunard Dock, foot W. 14th St.
Cameronia, Mar. 6, noon | Ausonia, Mar. 17, noon
1st Cabin, $85; 2d Cabin, $55; 3d Class, $35.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N. Y.

MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE
$3 Direct Between NEW YORK & PORTLAND
Reduced Fares All Points. 'Phone 8930 Cort.
EASTERN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION.

Ideal Tourist Route
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BERMUDA
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S. S. "OCEANA"
Largest, steadiest and most luxurious steamship in Southern Service. Sailings enable you to spend Two Full Days at Bermuda, or longer if you wish.
Send for Beautiful Booklet.
Bermuda-American S. S. Co.
R. M. Much, Gen'l Passenger Agent, 1460 Broadway, at 42d Street. Phone, Bryant 4671, New York.

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PANAMA EXPOSITIONS
Independent or Conducted Tours leaving daily.
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To Azores, Lisbon and Mediterranean.
Jas. W. Elwell & Co., G. A., 17 State St., N. Y.
FLORIDA NOW THE WINTER RESORT OF THE WORLD.
Ocean Steamship Co., 301 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.55 BOSTON $2.55
Worcester, $3.00; Providence direct, $1.50
OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1.00.
Daily, including Sunday, 5:00 P. M. From Pier 19, E. R. 'Phone 2700 Beekman. City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y. Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 23d St.

"THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED."
COLONIAL LINE
BOSTON Via Boat and Rail $2.60
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.60
Week days and Sundays at 5 P. M. from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. All Outside Rooms, $1.00 to $3.00. Wireless equipment. Uptown Office, Broadway and 23d St. Telephone Spring 9491.

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $3.00
Lv. PIER 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., Daily at 5 P. M. Music.
New London (Norwich) Line. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M. Pier 70, E. R., ft. 22d St. 6:00 P.M.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE
Newburgh, P'keepsie, Beacon, Highland Falls, West Pt. Phone Franklin 4075 for sailing time.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Bronx Borough Block Front Sold to Builder for Immediate Improvement With Six-Story Apartment Houses—$320,000 Brooklyn Deal Closed—Plans for New Woolworth Dwellings Filed.

A plot of sixteen lots, comprising the block front on the north side of 168th Street, between College and Findlay Avenues, fronting 200 feet on all of the three thoroughfares, has been purchased by a builder from the Rockledge Construction Company, of which Vincent J. Slattery is President. Smith & Phelps were the brokers in the transaction. Plans are being prepared for an early improvement of the property with five-story apartment houses. The property is part of the former holdings of the Morris family, acquired by the Rockledge Company about five years ago.

Deal on West 27th Street.

An investor has purchased from Catherine Campbell 511 West Twenty-seventh Street, an old three-story building on a lot 25 by 98.9. This is the first transfer of the property in many years.

Investors Buying Tenements.

Title to the southeast corner of Eldridge and Hester Streets, consisting of a plot, 62.8 by 66, improved with five and six story flats and stores, has been transferred by Francis J. Kennedy as executor to Witty Brothers. The sellers retain a mortgage of $65,000. The buyers own and occupy the adjoining property. M. Morgenthau Jr. Company negotiated the sale.

Julie E. Cameron has sold 64 West Ninety-eighth street, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 100.11, adjoining the southeast corner of Columbus Avenue. The seller acquired the house in 1912 in foreclosure proceedings for $28,000.

$320,000 Brooklyn Deal Closed.

George D. Pratt has closed title to his residence at 245 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, conveying the same to the Whitestone-Flushing Company of Manhattan. The property consists of a large three-story dwelling on a plot of land 100 by 200 feet, runing through to Waverly Avenue.

The Whitestone-Flushing Company gave in part payment a forty-nine-acre farm known as the Gartleman Farm, on Whitestone Road, adjoining Broadway-Flushing. The total consideration was about $320,000. Nathan Stern was the broker in this transaction.

Brooklyn.

The Realty Associates has sold the private dwelling, 1,180 Union Street, to Joseph V. Lane; also six lots in the Ridgewood section, on the south side of Madison Street, to Charles Grosch, who will erect four six-family apartments on thirty-foot plots; also a plot 27 by 100 on the east side of Flatbush Avenue, 115 feet south of Winthrop Street, to Louis Gold, a builder, who will erect thereon a four-story modern apartment with one large store on the first floor.

In the Midwood Manor section Wood, Harmon & Co. have sold to S. Goldstein the northwest corner of East Fifteenth Street and Avenue J. On this plot, 60 by 100, the builder will start at once the regulation three-story store with apartments above. The corner building will be four stories high, and when completed will accommodate six families, and the ground floor will have three stores.

Another builder has made a purchase in the same section of two lots on East Fifteenth Street, between Avenues I and J, for immediate development. He intends building two up-to-date one-family brick houses, 20 by 41.

Syndicate Buys Elmhurst Houses.

Edward A. MacDougall, President of the Queensboro Corporation, has sold five two-family houses at Twenty-fifth Street, near Roosevelt Avenue, Elmhurst, L. I. The houses are located on Jackson Heights, (Barclay-Dugro tract,) and are within one-half block of the Twenty-fifth Street station of the Corona Rapid Transit Railroad, now building.

The buyers are the Western Queens Realty Corporation, a syndicate of up-State investors. This syndicate also purchased from the Queensboro Corporation a block of twenty-four lots at Twenty-ninth Street and Fillmore Avenue, Jackson Heights.

New Jersey.

Pink & Pachman, builders, have purchased from Frank Hughes a plot 100 by 140 at the corner of High Street and Paulison Avenue, Passaic, N. J. Two high-class apartments will be erected on the site. The transaction involves about $100,000.

Staten Island.

Moffatt & Schwab of Tompkinsville have sold for Paul Sauer to Dr. Vincent De Sio of Stapleton the house at 114 Central Avenue, Tompkinsville, near the new Staten Islander Building.

James S. Graham has purchased from the Barnes estate a large parcel of waterfront property at Woodland Beach. Mr. Graham now owns considerable property on Staten Island in the vicinity of Tottenville, Prohibition Park, Silver Lake, New West Brighton, and Midland Beach.

New Loan Association.

Staten Island has a new building loan association known as the South Shore Savings and Loan Association, with its office at New Dorp, S. I. This new association fill a long-required want, as there has been none from Richmond to Stapleton on the South Shore. The officers are as follows: Rudolf Jurgenson, President; Dr. Arthur E. Post, Vice President; James E. Grunert, Secretary; W. Leslie Connor, Treasurer.

Plans for Woolworth Dwellings Filed.

Plans have been filed by C. P. H. Gilbert, architect, in the Department of Buildings, for two residences on the south side of Eightieth Street, occupying a frontage of sixty feet, to be built for F. W. Woolworth.

The plans for the 4 East Eightieth Street house show a building thirty-five feet wide and six and one-half stories in height, the façade being designed of blue limestone in the French Gothic style of architecture.

The house to be erected at 6 East Eightieth Street is to be twenty-five feet wide and six stories high, and the façade is of severe classic design, the material to be white marble. Both buildings are to be of fireproof construction. Work will be begun immediately upon the foundations.

Commercial Leases.

The Herman Knepper Company has leased to Samuel Rothbaum, for Daniel L. Korn, the northeast corner of 174th Street and Third Avenue for a term of five years at an aggregate rental of $15,000.

McDowell & McMahon have leased the following store properties: To Andrew Davey, for a period of five years, southwest corner Audubon Avenue and 183d Street; to Samuel Fisher, for five years, northwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and 180th Street; to Glenn Wine and Liquor Company, for five years, 1,405 St. Nicholas Avenue; to A. Lathan, for three years, 1,452 St. Nicholas Avenue; to H. Hyman, for three years, 1,454 St. Nicholas Avenue; to D. Dudkin, for five years, 1,619 St. Nicholas Avenue, and to A. Guzzy, for five years, 1,407 St. Nicholas Avenue.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Real Estate in All its Branches.

Joseph P. Day

31 Nassau St., N. Y. Phone 744 Cort.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FLATBUSH STUCCO! $4,250

$1,000 under price through builder's loss. All improvements. Beautiful street; 3 minutes from Av. J Sta. Brighton "L." Rent-like terms. Send for photos. OTTO SINGER, E. 18th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

MT. VERNON—$5,500.

Delightful home to be sold for considerably less than cost; modern arrangement of rooms; small lot; 5 minutes to station; good neighborhood; has rented $45.

Cooley Realty Co., 39 Prospect Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Phone 3400.

Overlooking Pelham Heights

Plot 100 x 100; house 11 rooms; anxious to sell at $11,000. Will rent at $60.

Cooley Realty Co., 39 Prospect Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Phone 3400.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FURNISHED COTTAGES Bay Shore, L. I.

EVERY COTTAGE LISTED. For Catalogue Apply to W. A. SCHWAB, BAY SHORE.

FOR SALE

100 x 100 Ocean Front; 100 x 100, Washington and 8th Av.; 60 x 100, Newport and 10th Av corner, Rockaway Park, Rockaway Beach. For particulars address JOHN C. EFFINGER, Executor, 529 W. 155th St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

BRONX.

Dwell at Melrose Station,

on N. Y. Central, 162d St., 15 min. to 42d St. Commutation, $4. Also surface lines connecting with elevated roads and Subway. Refined neighborhood. For private dwellings, rent $35 to $45, see

Siebrand H. Niewenhous.
163d St., N. W. Cor. Park Av.

BROOKLYN.

Beautiful Brick Houses FOR RENT, $30.

Semi-detached, 7 rooms, steam heat, elegantly decorated—some for sale—easy terms; send for booklet. MANAGER, 60A Liberty St., N. Y. Phone Cort. 2552.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Modern Dwellings Now Renting —At— DEAL—ALLENHURST—ASBURY PARK —BRADLEY BEACH—AVON. For complete information apply to

T. FRANK APPLEBY,
Offices Opposite Depots
Allenhurst and Asbury Park, N. J.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

SEMIRAMIS 137 West 110th St. One 7-Room Apartment. Beautiful Light Rooms Facing Central Park.

HAMLET COURT 600 W. 165th St., Cor. Broadway. One 7-Room Apartment. Elegant Large Rooms, All Facing Hudson River. Rent Very Reasonable. Concessions. Supts. on Premises, or LOUIS SCHLECHTER, 217 West 110th St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Sunlight Lofts

With 100% Sprinkler System. Permanent light on all sides; 92 ft. frontage; centrally located.

220-230 West 19th St. Near 7th Avenue

Four fast elevators; suitable for publishers, importers, light manufacturing; high class, satisfied tenants now in building. New 7th Av. Subway to have station at 18th St.

Possession now. Rent reasonable. Full commission to brokers

E. S. Willard & Co. Phone 5969 Hanover 52 William St.

41 Park Row & 147 Nassau St.

Junction Park Row, Spruce and Nassau Sts. Opposite City Hall Park. OFFICES TO LET. Bldg. 16 stories high. 3 sides open on 3 streets. Modern Building Continuous Service. Apply E. A. TREDWELL, on premises.

32 WATER ST.

ENTIRE BUILDING TO LET. Four-story and basement. Size 29'4"x40'. Reasonable rent, possession at once. CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

138 BEEKMAN ST.

ENTIRE BUILDING TO LET. Four-story and cellar. Rent only $720 per year. Possession May 1, 1915. CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

WATER FRONT LOTS.

ALSO VACANT LOTS, conveniently near river, accessible to all parts of city. LARGE LIGHT LOFTS on South Street. Apply Brookman Estate, 52 Exchange Place.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DIST. COURT, SOUTHERN DISTrict of New York—BERNARD L. RAPHIEL, Bankrupt.

Bernard L. Raphiel, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 11th, 1915, praying for a confirmation of composition in bankruptcy. Creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Tuesday, February 23d, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, February 11th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ISIDOR LIPSON, Bankrupt.—No. 20822.

Notice is hereby given that Isidor Lipson, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 2nd 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, March 15th 1915 at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated February 10 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 21,169.—In Bankruptcy.—PAUL PIEFKE, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Paul Piefke are hereby given notice that on February 2d, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, February 20th, 1915, at 11:45 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting. SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SOLOMON WEINSTEIN, SAMUEL HIRSON, and ISAAC SILVERMAN, individually and as co-partners doing business under the firm name and style of DIAMOND IMPORTING CO., Bankrupt.—No. 15,925.—Notice of filing and settlement of Trustee's final account.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that the Trustee in Bankruptcy in this proceeding has filed his final account in the office of the undersigned Referee herein, where it can be inspected by creditors and that a final meeting of creditors of said bankrupt will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County and State of New York, on the 20th day of February, 1915, at 10:15 o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting the outstanding accounts, book account, causes of action, 4 bracelets, 3 lavalliers, 16 rings (unset,) 15 lockets, 4 stickpins (unset,) 4 studs (unset,) due the above-named bankrupt will be sold at said meeting, and the said Trustee's account will be examined and if found correct, the same will be allowed, and the said Trustee discharged of his trust, and the amount, if any, remaining for dividends will be declared, if there are funds applicable thereto, and all applications for allowances will be passed upon and any other business proper to be performed at said meeting may be transacted.
Dated, New York, February 8th, 1915. SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bangruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NORTHERN DRY GOODS CO., INC., Alleged Bankrupt.—No. 21,068.

To the creditors of Northern Dry Goods Co., Inc., of the City, County and State of New York and district aforesaid, alleged bankrupt:

That pursuant to an order of Honorable Augustus N. Hand, Judge, dated January 19th, 1915, the above entitled matter was referred to me as Referee, for the purpose of composition before adjudication.

You are hereby notified that a meeting of creditors of the above-named alleged bankrupt will be held before me at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County and State of New York, on the 20th day of February, 1915, at 11:15 o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupt, pass upon the composition offered by the alleged bankrupt herein, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated, New York, February 8th, 1915. SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—BENNY BERKOWITZ and HERMAN BURGER, composing the firm of BERKOWITZ & BERGER, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Benny Berkowitz, one of the above-named bankrupts, has filed his petition, dated February 8th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, March 15th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, February 11th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SO. District N. Y.—No. 20627.—In Bankruptcy.—DAVID MOSCOVITZ Bankrupt.

Creditors of said David Moskovitz are hereby given notice that on December 16th 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, February 20th 1915, at 12 M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting. SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 21205.—In Bankruptcy.—ISAAC SEILER, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Isaac Seiler are hereby given notice that on February 10th, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, February 23rd, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting. WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, New York, February 11, 1915.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, DISTrict of New Jersey.—In the matter of THE LIEBLER COMPANY, Alleged Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

NOTICE OF SALE:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the undersigned ancillary receiver will sell at public auction, subject to confirmation of the court, all the personal property of the bankrupt estate located at No. 221 Bay Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, under an order of the Hon. Thomas G. Haight one of the Judges of the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey, dated the 28th day of January, 1915. The said assets consist of the following:

Scenery, costumes, furniture, and accessories of the following plays: "Sister Beatrice," "That Sort," "Joseph and His Brethren," "Twelfth Night," "Cradle Snatcher," "Pomander Walk," "Marriage a la Carte," "Daughter of Heaven," "Paper Chase," "Lady of Dreams," "Racketty Packetty House," "Foreign Exchange," also general theatrical properties, consisting of costumes, wigs, portieres, curtains, pillows, office and parlor furniture, beds, electrical fixtures, brass ornaments, glassware, hardware, musical instruments, antiques, typewriters, beddings, book cases, &c.

The aforesaid property will be offered for sale on the premises at 67 Newark Ave., Jersey City, New Jersey, first: In one bulk; second: In separate parcels, on the 23d day of February, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and will be conducted by F. C. Wolbert, auctioneer appointed by this court.

The undersigned will present his report of sale with his recommendations thereon to the Hon. Thomas G. Haight, Judge of the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey, in his Chambers at the Post Office Building, Newark, New Jersey, on the 24th day of February, 1915, at 10:15 in the forenoon.

Dated, New York, February, 11th, 1915. IRVING M. DITTENHOEFER, Ancillary Receiver, 96 Broadway, New York City.
ROSENBERG, LEVIS & BALL, Attorneys for the Ancillary Receiver, 170 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARLEM PAPER BOX CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Friday, Feb. 26, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 402 East 104th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of paper boxes, cardboard, glue, 15 paper box manufacturing machines, motors, shafting, belting, safe, fixtures, etc. CHARLES I. KARASIK, Trustee. WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee, 67 Wall St., N. Y. C. W. L. TUFTS, Attorney for Trustee, 50 Broad St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITed States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH TATARSKY, doing business as RUSSIAN ANTIQUE IMPORTING CO, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sell Wednesday, Feb. 17, 1915, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 187 Lafayette St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of brass and copper antiques, lathes, shears, polishing machines, counter, shaft and belting, miscellaneous machinery, sheet brass and copper, office furniture, fixtures, safe, typewriter, etc. Inspection on Feb. 16 from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. HENRY W. SYKES, Attorney for Petitioning Creditors, 346 Broadway, New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of HARRY DETTINGER.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Wednesday, the 24th day of February, 1915, at 2 P. M., at 125 Prince St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of coats, piece goods, machinery, safe, typewriter, fixtures, etc. H. HOWARD BABCOCK, Assignee.
HOUSE, GROSSMAN & VORHAUS, Attorneys for Assignee, 115 Broadway, New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of WILLIS BIXLER EHLERS.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Monday, the 15th day of February, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 46 Maiden Lane, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of a large and high-grade stock of gold and gold-filled jewelry, (2) safes, fixtures, etc. EDMUND N. STONE, Assignee.
THOMAS FLEMING WALSH, Attorney for Assignee, 32 Nassau St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PFLUEGER PIANO CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, Feb. 25, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 716 Whitlock Ave., Borough of Bronx, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of pianos, piano players, plant for the manufacture of pianos, piano players, piano parts, material, backs, strings, keys, machinery, furniture, typewriter, safe, fixtures, etc. CLIFFORD G. LUDVIGH, Trustee. WILLIAM C. ROSENBERG, Attorney for Trustee, 149 Broadway, New York.

City Property.
Thirty cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Fine sixteen-room house, opposite Grant's Tomb, overlooking Hudson River, on bluff; sale or lease. B. Slack, 406 Lafayette St.

PAINTER wants work; lowest prices; good work guaranteed. Lehrman, 234 East 98th.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co. move Feb. 15 to 51 East 42d St.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Bronx.—For sale, at sacrifice, (builder needs cash,) new, up-to-date apartments, near Simpson Subway; a chance to get a bargain. B. B., 310 Times Downtown.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Brick, 1-Fam., $4,700; 2-Fam., $6,200. Easy terms; write or call. Fleer Bros, 350 Enfield St., (Elderts Lane,) Brooklyn, N. Y.

To Let for Business Purposes.
Thirty cents a line.

OFFICES TO SUBLET for unexpired terms of a few months to several years; ANYWHERE, uptown or downtown; saving in rent, 20% to 40%; furnished or unfurnished; single offices and suites. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway, (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5786.

40th St., 8 West, new 20-story building OFFICES 229 SQ. FT. TO 4,600 SQ. FT. Ewing Bacon & Henry, 101 Park Av.

Display and desk room, up-to-date office building; five elevators; rents reasonable. Apply Room 1,505, 693 Broadway.

At 460 4th Av.; sublease; splendidly equipped for publisher, advertising agency, &c.; large or small quarters; tenth floor.

HALLENBECK-HUNGERFORD BUILDING, LAFAYETTE, FRANKLIN & WHITE STS.

Real Estate for Exchange.

STEAM-HEATED APARTMENTS. Fine section. Exchange for lots or good residence. Also good lots for improved. Gilbert Elliott, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

BEST COMMUTING TOWN. FEW SUBURBAN HOUSES, CHOICE PLOTS. BROKERS PAID. SEALY, 40 COURT ST., BROOKLYN.

Property Out of the City.
Thirty cents a line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Suburban home to rent; brick house; 7 master bedrooms, 2 baths; every improvement; high grounds, good view; walking distance to station; plot, 80x250. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

PROPERTIES of the better class; sale & rent. O'CONNOR & McCANN, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Yonkers.

707 and 783 North Broadway, in the "River View Colony," two-story dwellings, just completed; very attractive; newest improvements; beautiful location; attractive prices. River View Building Co., on premises, and 713 North Broadway, Yonkers.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

REAL ESTATE for safe investment for sale by Banking Dept., State of New York—Building lots, modern houses and bungalows at bargain prices; 1,000 properties at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, Leonia, and Hudson Heights, New Jersey. Titles guaranteed. Liberal terms. Write for full details to BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Superintendent of Banks, 601 Times Building, New York City.

BUILDING SITE FOR SALE. In New Jersey's most select home town; price very reasonable; owner will furnish reasonable mortgage to build. Edward S. Mercer Co., New Jersey Real Estate, care of G. A. Hurd, Haworth, N. J.

RENT or BUY in Ridgewood, the clean, progressive, commission-governed "All Homes" Village; 80 daily trains. Write for booklet and particulars. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Fone 555.

Small farm; high-class surroundings; new stucco house. Every improvement; 6 minutes' walk station, schools. Smith-Singer, Glen Rock, N. J.

Am selling fine Bungalow Lots, near Toms River Station, at $12.50 per lot. P. O. Box 270, Toms River, N. J.

Lakewood.—House, (60 rooms;) lease or sell; bargain. Doctor, 700 Union St., Brooklyn.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

SHORE COTTAGES should be rented NOW. No Europe this season. LAWRENCE AGENCY, South Norwalk, Ct.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

For two, three months, overlooking Hudson, brilliant sunshine, four rooms, splendid Daveno, $500 Knabe piano, books, express Subway, box springs, Singer sewing machine, and my maid, graduate French cooking school; $120. Telephone 6500 Audubon. Apartment 73.

Will sacrifice all or part of magnificent 10-room apartment, 3 baths, 10th floor, furnished or unfurnished, to October. Mrs. Railing, 2,030 Broadway, corner 70th St. Telephone 6314—Columbus.

Sublet.—Handsomely furnished 4 rooms and bath; victrola, linen, and silver included; high-class elevator apartment. Mrs. Coyle, 203 West 81st. 'Phone 5520 Schuyler.

121st St., 509 West.—Columbia grounds opposite; beautiful sunny apartment, elegantly furnished; three rooms, bath, kitchenette, restaurant. See Yetman.

Five rooms and two baths in West 55th St.; housekeeping or hotel service; handsomely furnished in fine taste. Wright Barclay, Inc., 320 5th Av.

Apartment, 2 rooms and bath; maid service; attractively furnished; new building; restaurant. 309 WEST 86TH ST.

47th St., 68 West.—Daintily furnished studio room, kitchenette, bath; sunny; most livable. Lane.

Attractive listings, exclusive localities; short leases. Claremont Morris, Specialist, 30 E. 42d.

113th, 507 West.—Sublet four-room apartment, completely furnished. Inquire premises.

Furnished apartments, short or long term leases. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Furnished apartments, 2 to 10 rooms. Fred'k Zittel & Sons, Broadway and 79th St.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished
Thirty cents a line.

Two or three room apartment, furnished, west side, below 91st St; give particulars. S 130 Times.

Furnished two-room kitchenette apartment, near Columbia University; one month. C 166 Times.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

$35.00—Elegant five-room elevator apartment sublet, elevator and hall service night and day; phone in each apartment; tiled baths; modern electric lighting; Subway, elevated, crosstown cars one-half block; near Central and Morningside parks; plenty steam and hot water; service as good as in a $200 apartment. 315 West 113th St. Sup't.

Unfurnished apartment to sublet; four rooms and two baths; could be divided into two apartments, two rooms each; southwestern exposure. Hotel Walton, 104 West 70th. Telephone 2934 Columbus.

Fine Apartments. Apply to 14 Wall St. Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co.

139th, 640 West, (corner Drive.)—Five-room; light; river view; reasonable. Apt. 42.

113th, 517 West.—Four light rooms and bath; sublet $50. Inquire janitor.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished.
Thirty cents a line.

East Side.

17th, 206 East, Rutherford, adjacent to Rutherford Park; exclusive high-class elevator apartment house; 3 rooms, $30; 5 rooms, $45. Inquire Superintendent on premises.

45th, 27 East.—Elegant, newly decorated suites; also single rooms; bath; conveniences.

Bronx.

300 East 173d.—5 rooms, steam, hot water, electric light, &c.; The Parkside, one block 174th Subway station.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SO. District N. Y.—No. 20783.—In Bankruptcy.—DONNELLY MOTOR EQUIPMENT CO., INC. Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Donnelly Motor Equipment Co., Inc. are hereby given notice that on January 11th 1915, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, February 20th 1915, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting. SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

HOW TO RENT ROOMS.

THE NEW YORK TIMES:

I hereby wish to inform you of the gratifying results obtained in renting a large room in my apartment at 11 West 37th Street.

At first I advertised in several New York morning newspapers, but, sorry to say, received no results whatsoever. I then thought I would try THE TIMES, and as above mentioned, had on an average of eight to ten inquiries a day. What impressed me the most was the refined class of people who applied, and I take great pleasure in allowing you to use this letter in letting prospective advertisers know of the wonderful medium that THE NEW YORK TIMES is for reaching an elegant class of people.

(Signed) Mme. Rose.
11 West 37th St., New York.

Telephone your advertisement to THE TIMES—Bryant 1000.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty-five cents a line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—Steam-heated rooms; table board; references.

8 EAST 45TH ST. Table board; also room and board.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large and small rooms, handsomely furnished; excellent table; telephone.

53D ST., 64 WEST. Rooms, private baths; table guests.

53D, 57 WEST.—Sunny single room, two flights, front; excellent table; references.

57TH ST., 349 WEST.—Sunny front hall room; running water; excellent table; references; phone.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room; excellent board; electricity, telephone; references.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations; homelike house; table guests accommodated; references exchanged.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private bath; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated; families.

69TH, 131 WEST.—Private house; large, elegantly furnished rooms; modern conveniences; fine table; exceptional opportunity; references. Telephone Columbus 30.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms, connecting, and private bath; table guests; reasonable.

72D, 250 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; also single room; references; board optional. Phone Clark, Columbus 9946.

72D, WEST, Vicinity.—Select vacancies; private homes. Claremont Morris, 30 East 42d.

73D, 251 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; modern conveniences; private house; Subway; references.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Desirable large, small room; exquisitely furnished; unsurpassed cuisine; electricity.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Large, small warm rooms; conveniences, bath, gentlemen; private family.

78TH, 140 WEST.—Fine furnished large, small rooms; running water; good table.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions, with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones. Booklet on request.

80TH, 108 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; new high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well balanced meals; reasonable; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Nicely furnished, well heated, sunny rooms; excellent home cooking.

82D, 124 WEST, Graycourt.—Now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive, modern; references. Write for booklet.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home will accommodate few people; excellent home cooking.

92D, 7 WEST, (Apt. 65.)—Private family; room and board; references.

149TH, 544 WEST, (B'way Subway, "Audubon.")—Excellent hotel accommodations; boarding house prices; good meals; home comforts. 2757 Audubon.

GENTLEMAN may have ideal home life; cultured family; exclusive surroundings. Z 226 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Attractive large rooms, overlooking Hudson; superior board; exceptional surroundings; $12 weekly. Telephone 4960 Morningside. Payne.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (Apt. 2.)—Opportunity for exceptional room, equipped with every convenience; southern exposure; view Riverside; excellent cuisine.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583.—Large room; board optional; near Subway; all conveniences. Apt. 46.

THE EVELYN LODGE. Charming family hotel of highest order; healthful location, 20 min B'way, 5c. fare; lovely furnished rooms, suites, all comforts; most excellent cuisine; separate tables; rare, homelike atmosphere; worth investigation; weekly, $8-$12 per adult, with meals. 71 Central Av., St. George, S. I. Take Sub., "L," or Trolley to South Ferry.

WEST END AV., 324.—Sunny, medium-size, warm room; electricity; convenient Subway express, 72d St.; excellent table; references.

Country Board
Thirty cents a line.

Westchester County.

Highcliffe Hall Hotel, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spring and Summer engagements now made; spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Tel. 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

Orange, N. J.—Nice, bright, warm rooms; six minutes from Highland station; reference. Address Box 873, Orange.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty-five cents a line.

East Side.

11TH, 10 EAST.—Large room; running water; also small rooms.

30TH ST., 119 EAST.—Large, newly furnished room; modern conveniences; private house; gentleman preferred.

43D, 4 EAST.—Rooms for gentlemen only; phone service; electric light, heat; permanent; breakfast optional; references exchanged.

45TH, 19 EAST.—Elegant suites, single rooms; private baths; kitchenettes; electricity, telephone.

45TH, 27 EAST, 848 Madison Av.—Suits and single rooms, bath, conveniences.

53D, 65 EAST.—Large front room; private house; telephone.

55TH, 83 EAST.—Large, light room; southern exposure; running water; phone.

56TH, 83 EAST.—Large and single rooms; clean, modern; bath adjoining; breakfast optional; phone; French teacher's house; refined locality.

83D, 41 EAST.—Private house; large front rooms; all improvements; phone. 8274 Lenox.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV, (Near 59th.)—Studios and private rooms; home comforts. Phone Plaza 4251.

West Side.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Large, sunny room, bath communicating; others; steam; electricity; telephone.

12TH, 48 WEST.—Large, sunny room; private bath, warm, clean; also single.

37TH, 15 WEST.—Twenty handsomely furnished new rooms, private bath; kitchenette; electric light, telephone; $3.50-$4-$5-$6-$8; parlors for business.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with or without private bath; gentlemen.

52D, 61 WEST.—Parlor floor; doctor or light business; also front basement.

54TH ST., (7th Av.)—Oregon Apts.; high-class elevator apt.; outside, sunny rooms; hotel service, in private family. Anderson, Apt. 5 A.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Large, well-furnished rooms, private bath; gentlemen; references.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Sunny room; select location; conveniences; telephone; also handsome music studio.

64TH, 119 WEST.—Well furnished, warm, sunny rooms at a low price.

68TH, 38 WEST.—Parlor suite, private bath, gas, electricity, hot water.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Large front room, dressing room, adjoining bath; suitable two; reference.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty-five cents a line.

West Side.

71ST, 106 WEST.—Furnished rooms, with or without board; near all cars.

72D, 240 WEST.—Unusual rooms, with bath; private house; exclusive neighborhood. Parker.

72D, WEST, vicinity, select vacancies; private homes. Claremont Morris, 30 E. 42d.

73D, 255 WEST.—A very desirable room; adjoining bath; suitable for two.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Large, warm, sunny room; private bath; single room; references.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Newly furnished, private house; large, medium, small rooms; telephone; breakfast.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Room, private bath; electricity; excellently kept private house; references.

76TH, 168 WEST.—Beautifully furnished parlor, back parlor, small rooms; gentlemen; references.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful large room; private bath; also small room; opposite Subway.

79TH, 225 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; kitchenette; electricity; one flight; references.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Beautiful front room; private bath, steam heat, electricity, telephone.

81ST, 265 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL modern apartment, sunny suite, separate bath; steam. Inquire elevator.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Large room, private bath, kitchenette; small connecting rooms; 'phone.

87TH ST., 319 WEST.—Fine, large room; gentleman; private family; references.

88TH, 23 EAST.—Desirable, sunny room; all modern improvements. Phone 6286 Lenox. Harders.

88TH, 259 WEST.—Attractive room, adjoining bath; electric lights, running water; gentleman.

89TH, 322 WEST.—Large, sunny room, adjoining bath; exclusive private house; references.

92D, 40 WEST.—Large, comfortably furnished room; running water; private house; phone.

92D, 163 WEST.—Private house; large front room; private bath; other rooms.

93D, 148 WEST.—New house; beautifully furnished; large, small rooms; $3 up.

95TH ST., 122 WEST.—BEAUTIFUL FRONT ROOM; EVERY CONVENIENCE; $3 WEEKLY.

97TH, 30 WEST.—Parlor floor, suitable physician; conveniences; select neighborhood; other rooms. Riverside 980.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Two large rooms, newly furnished; moderate terms. Telephone 3249 Riverside.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Large rooms, attractive apartment; telephone, electricity; housekeeping; $4. McNamara.

113TH, 536 WEST, (Apt. 82.)—Attractive, large, front rooms; elevator; breakfast optional.

115TH, 604 WEST.—Pleasant, comfortable room; private family; elevator, telephone, Subway. Mowdray.

118TH, 400 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Two large, sunny, corner rooms; overlooking park; great view; pure food; references; moderate rates.

118TH, 401 WEST.—One large, one small sunny front room; references. 198 Morningside. Jones.

118TH, 417 WEST.—Attractively furnished, decorated, large and small rooms; splendid restaurant. Dameron.

118TH, 418 WEST.—Well furnished, light, quiet room; $3.50; references exchanged. Maurice.

118TH, 430 WEST.—Parlor; others; steam, phone; Subway, elevated; reasonable. Apt. 1.

118TH, 418 WEST.—Near Columbia; quiet, sunny room; elevator; references. Apt. 34.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Atttractive, double and single rooms; elevator, electricity. Apt. 32.

119TH, 422 WEST.—Two front rooms, for business men; private. Apt. 26.

121ST, 501 WEST.—Comfortable, warm room; bath, electricity, elevator; Jewish family; gentlemen. Apt. 54.

122D, 500 WEST.—Large room, $6; use kitchen. Apply Gentery, Apartment 4-C.

135TH, 237 WEST.—Newly furnished three large front rooms; suitable two gentlemen; all improvements; conveniences; $8. Janitor.

135TH, 601 WEST, (Broadway.)—Exceptionally clean; $4-$6; telephone; conveniences; Subway. Apt 2 D.

136TH, 629 WEST.—Adjoining Riverside; one or two connecting rooms; kitchen privilege; all improvements; reasonable. Phone 2610 Audubon, Apt. 4.

136TH, 600 WEST.—Large rooms; private family; breakfast optional; convenience. Apt. 4-B.

143D, 501 WEST.—Large front room, with, without, exclusive use kitchen. Apt. 27.

144TH, 561 WEST, (Apartment 8.)—Room, one, two; breakfast optional; electricity; telephone.

156TH, 501 WEST.—Attractive room; conveniences; private family; $3. Conried, Aud. 6498.

158TH, 646 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room; first-class; private home; Subway; references.

174TH ST., 134 WEST.—PRIVATE FAMILY; LARGE ROOM; HIGH-CLASS REFERENCES; OWNER.

178TH, 501 WEST, (Washington Heights.)—Private room; modern apartment. Apply Superintendent.

180TH, 660 WEST.—Comfortable room; homelike; suitable one, two; conveniences. Apt. 2C.

DYCKMAN COURT.—Attractive room, suitable one, two; conveniences; $4; private. Apartment 33. 2 Hillside Av.

ONE AND TWO ROOMS, each with bath, at 420 West 116th St., furnished; rentals at $25 per month and upward, including service. Phone 5800 Morning.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 552.—Small outside room; bath; 128th Subway; $4. Morningside 7028. Button.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 528.—Front room, overlooking Hudson; private family; electricity; shower; $6.

WEST END AV., 569.—Exceptionally desirable rooms, large or small; references.

Brooklyn.

ALBEMARLE ROAD, 2,112, (Flatbush.)—Elegant large rooms; newly furnished; couple gentlemen; porch; parlor floor; unfurnished, dentist; parquet floors; electric light; steam heat; telephone; detached private house; near Brighton "L."

BOROUGH HALL SUBWAY. Newly decorated bachelor room; tiled bath; electric light; running water; telephone; $3.50. 192 State St.

HEIGHTS, (Montague Terrace, 11.)—Rooms; select surroundings; convenient trolleys, Bridge, Subway; telephone.

Rooms Wanted
Twenty-five cents a line.

Furnished.

Room and bath; West Seventies, Eighties; private entrance; state price. S 123 Times.

Purchase and Exchange
Thirty-five cents a line.

Pearls, Diamonds, Silver Antiques Provident tickets purchased. Robert Ensko, 598 Madison Av.

Situations Wanted Female
Fifteen cents a line.

COMPANION, traveling; nurse, one, two or three persons; moderate salary. Z 231 Times Annex.

DRESSMAKER.—Out; beautiful work; only [illegible] patronage or those seeking what's right, both style and fit, need answer; number [illegible] years' reference. L 45 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Economical; good cook; can take entire charge. Write J. J., 61 2d St., Hoboken.

LAUNDRESS.—German woman; washing home or out by day; open air drying. Foldermann, 414 West 49th St.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR and typist; an expert, 6 years' experience, is looking for responsible position. S 118 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, beginner, yet graduate honor pupil of Brooklyn High School, seeks position where competent and faithful work will be rewarded; am efficient and can furnish the best credentials as to my ability, character, and honesty. Address Z 237 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

TRAINED NURSE wishes position; companion; moderate salary; used to traveling. Z 230 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—3½ years' experience; best of references; salary $12. E 271 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents a line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

DAY'S WORK.—Laundress, cleaner, houseworker. Hudson Guild, 436 West 27th. Chelsea 1451.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month, 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

Help Wanted, Female
Twenty-five cents a line.

SALESWOMEN.—The Butterick Publishing Company has openings for saleswomen for pattern departments. Those with a knowledge of sewing preferred; excellent opportunity for advancement. Apply by letter only, stating age and experience, to L. D., Butterick Building, Spring and Macdougal Sts., New York.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced in dress goods business; name salary and references. C 167 Times.

Instruction.
Twenty-five cents a line.

SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES at a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Day and evening session. Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, &c.; individual instruction by specialists; day or night; penmanship lessons by appointment, and improvement guaranteed; civil service; see catalogue. WALWORTH INSTITUTE, (Founded 1858.) Broadway, at 72d St.

Situations Wanted Male
Fifteen cents a line.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, RESULTS CERTIFIED.—Books opened, closed, written up, audited, systematized; $5 monthly upward; trial balance; financial statements. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone 2351 John.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, systematized; tax reports; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers. Accountant, 35 Nassau, Room 501. Telephone 7958 Cort. Home telephone 9010 Melrose.

ACCOUNTANT—CERTIFIED. Audits; systems installed; superior service. Kenneth Fairbanks, 55 Liebrty St. Cortlandt 6970.

AMERICAN, 30, with knowledge of South American conditions, speaks Spanish, French, desires connection with exporting firm preferred; would consider eventual investment if mutually satisfactory. Address P. O. Box 409 Bulletin Building, Philadelphia.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent; 10 years' experience; A1 references; wishes permanent position. Address C. B., 200 East 23d St.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; ten years' experience; best references. Davis, 1,855 Park Place, Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR.—Good mechanic; experienced in country work. H. Huhn, 93 Jefferson Av., Maspeth, N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR and mechanic wants position; private or commercial; salary moderate. S 54 Times.

COOK, &c.—Japanese wishes position in country family; cook, butler, or housework; good references. Dee Nagao, 624 Lexington Av.

FORMER MANAGER of shirt house for 15 years, acquainted with all near-by gents' furnishing trade, open for position; references A1. E 237 Times Downtown.

GARDENER.—Superintendent, English married, two children, desires position in charge of country estate; life experience; greenhouse, vegetables, lawns, shrubbery, and stock; highest credentials for ability and integrity; four years last place. T. Hambleton, 216 West 135th St., city.

GARDENER.—Scotch, single, wishes charge of private estate; only first-class proposition considered. George McKinna, 163 West 34th St.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER. — Japanese wants position as general houseworker in small family. Tanaka, 624 Lexington Av.

JAPANESE SCHOOL BOY wishes position at anything half day. Yano, 177 West 97th St.

MAN, German, wishes light position; desires good home more than wages. Martin Huber, 43 Randolph Av., Clifton, N. J.

PART TIME employment; university student, Negro; waiting, housework, anything; references. K 70 Times Annex.

SALESMAN calling on department stores, druggists, jobbers east of Chicago wants side line on commission. S 90 Times.

WORK WANTED

for office help (male and female) of all kinds; best references; no fees.

WALL STREET EMPLOYEES RELIEF COMMITTEE,
20 Broad Street.
Room 109. Tel. 3099 Rector.

YOUNG MAN, ambitious, 21; four years' clerical experience; good penman; quick, accurate, and well recommended; salary moderate. E 272 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, Columbia graduate, desires correspondent's office position. Bernikoff, 350 East 15th.

Help Wanted, Male
Twenty-five cents a line.

BOOKKEEPER in dress goods business; young man with experience in this line preferred; must be of high character; name salary and references. C 169 Times.

CANVASSERS AND SALESMEN TO SOLICIT FAMILY TRADE FOR BOTTLED BEER, WINE, AND LIQUOR IN HUDSON COUNTY; SALARY AND COMMISSION. Z 241 TIMES ANNEX.

COLLECTOR wanted; good collector; must have good address and familiar with dressmaking and ladies' tailoring trade in New York City; state salary. S 114 Times.

MAN of good address, and proved ability to sell magazine advertising, wanted by established New York publication of the highest standing; give full record and references and state salary expected in first letter. Box A 30 Times Annex.

OFFICE WORK.—Young man, about 25, to do office work; must be thorough bookkeeper and typewriter and a full-blooded American; highest references required. S 78 Times.

SALESMEN.—Kimonos and negligees; well experienced, with ability and good following; none others need apply; excellent proposition with drawing account for right parties. Salim Shofi, 151-153 West 19th St.

SALESMAN wanted by first-class New York house; energetic young salesman; must have had technical training in electrical field; salary and commission. Reply Box Z 240 Times.

SALESMAN.—For city and vicinity by cloak and suit house; must have experience and A1 reference; on commission basis. Apply all week. Carroll & Abraham, 62 East Broadway.

SALESMAN.—Experienced man, acquainted with shoe findings trade, New York and South; salary. Z 240 Times Annex.

Lost and Found
Forty-five cents a line.
Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST—About Feb. 2, pearl earring, platinum setting; and Feb. 4, diamond and onyx ring, horizontal stripes. Return F. McClurg, 116 East 63d, and receive liberal reward.

LOST—Feb. 10, lady's black handbag, Madison Av., between 49th and 55th, containing watch, ticket to Connecticut, and chain. Reward. 'Phone 814M—West Brighton.

LOST—Lady's fur boa on Harlem train arriving at Grand Central Friday at 10:35. Reward on returning to Superintendent, 104 East 40th St.

FOUND.—Diamond ring under seat of Boston train, Wednesday. Owner may obtain by furnishing the description to F. Imandt, 37 West 33d St.

LOST—Early Thursday evening, lady's blue velvet handbag, in front of 18 East 73d St. Liberal reward. Return same to above address.

LOST—Diamond barpin, between 59th to McCreery's, or to 40th St. and 6th Av. Liberal reward. Woodward, 233 West 83d.

LOST—Wednesday, 5:30 P. M., tea room, Hotel Biltmore, round skunk muff. Suitable reward. Mandel Brothers, 13 East 22d St.

LOST—Feb. 10, between 59th and 71st, possibly 5th Av. 'bus, cameo pendant and chain; reward. Owen, 6 East 58th.

LOST—Panama Canal service medal, on Monday evening. Suitable reward if returned. A. A. Mendoza, 510 West 112th St.

LOST—Tuesday, lavalliere, 3 small diamonds, vicinity 23d St. Subway. Liberal reward. P. B., 46 West 21st St.

LOST—Gold three four-leaf clover pearl and diamond pin, Tuesday; liberal reward. S 126 Times.

LOST—Fur boa, Tuesday, Grand Central Station; reward. Henry Ketcham, 52 William St.

LOST—Gold bead necklace. Generous reward. Room 1,966, 50 Church St.

$500 REWARD.

DIAMOND NECKLACE.

Lost—Tuesday night, Jan. 9, between entrance 44th St. Theatre and Hotel Astor; no questions asked. S 102 Times.

$150 REWARD, no question asked, for the return of a platinum ring set with a sapphire with a square cut diamond on either side, lost on Dec. 4, 1914, between 37th St. and 5th Av. and 15 East 51st St. Return to Charlton & Co., 634 5th Av.

$500 REWARD FOR STRING OF PEARLS with diamond and pearl clasp, lost February 4, between 46th and 75th Sts., Madison and Fifth Avs. TIFFANY & CO., FIFTH AV., 37TH ST.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

FOUND—Sunday, Feb. 7, wolf hound; write description. L. F., 2,732 Broadway.

LOST—Pekinese bitch, color sable, strayed from 116 East 63d St., Thursday evening, Feb. 11. Liberal reward if returned to E. D. Smith, 116 East 63d St.

Public Notices
Forty-five cents a line.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
We hereby notify all of our customers, suppliers, and all persons doing business with our corporation that no contract or order or other engagement of the corporation will be recognized unless first signed by an officer of the corporation.
(Signed) PATHE FRERES, No. 1 Congress St., Jersey City, N. J., and 25 West 45th St., New York City.

MY WIFE HAVING LEFT ME, I WILL not be responsible for her debts. HARRY MILLER, 454 West 146th St.

Automobile Exchange
Thirty-five cents a line.

Automobiles for Rent.

RENAULTS—MINERVAS. POLITE, LIVERIED CHAUFFEURS. Reasonable rates, day, week, or month. EGIDI AUTO SERVICE, 123 West 52d St. Columbus 774.

Packard limousine; hourly, monthly; owner drives. Veriangieri, 4832-4421 Harlem. 156 East 120th St.

Elegant seven-passenger Renault landaulet; hour, day, month. Garnier. 4360 Schuyler.

Automobiles Wanted.

For Sale.—One six-cylinder, five-passenger Winton touring and one four-passenger Carter car, cheap. H. J. House, Park Ridge, N. J.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO. Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export, 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 3440.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL. Chartered by N. Y. State Board of Regents. FULL COURSE, $55. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. 225 West 57th Street, (at Broadway.)

Owners' and Chauffeurs' Courses, Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL. Largest and Best in Brooklyn. BOOKLET AND VISITOR'S PASS FREE. Bedford Br. Y. M. C. A., Bedford Av., Bklyn.

Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Special class for women.

Business Opportunities
Forty-five cents a line.

Established first-class grocery and wheat business in Dutchess County, 50 miles from N. Y., doing about $20,000 yearly; stock, fixtures, &c., will inventory about $3,800; terms very reasonable to responsible party; owner has other interests to protect an investment and cannot look after both. M. T. F., 47 East Main St., Beacon, N. Y.

Retail shoe business for sale; beautiful store, growing section; best spot in Jersey; cash consideration only; price, $8,000; long lease; good reason. E 250 Times Downtown.

Must sell exceptional rooming house, furnished in leather and fumed oak; profits, $155 over rent. Call 46 West 75th.

FOR SALE, LUNCH ROOM. Doing good business; bargain. S 103 Times.

Business Notices
Forty-five cents a line.

Jewelry.

Diamonds at Wholesale.—Bought, sold, and appraised. M. J. Averbeck, 10 Maiden Lane.

Business Loans.
Forty-five cents a line.

Manufacturers' and wholesalers' outstanding accounts financed, notes purchased. Nassau Finance, 119 Nassau.

Make loans outstanding accounts, notes, bank books. Security Finance Co., 149 Broadway.

Printing and Multigraphing
Forty-five cents a line.

MULTIGRAPH letters, 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. Phone Beekman 5830. G. R. Weatherford, 116 Nassau. Room 1,003.

For Sale—Miscellaneous
Thirty-five cents a line.

STORE FIXTURES.

COMPLETE EQUIPMENT OF STORE FIXTURES, CONSISTING OF WALL CASES, COUNTERS AND CASES, MIRRORS, ELECTRIC AND GAS FIXTURES; SUITABLE FOR OTHER PURPOSES THAN MERCHANDISING CIGARS; PRACTICALLY NEW; MODERN DESIGNS AND CONSTRUCTION; CAN BE SEEN AT CIGAR STORE LOCATED AT 2 MOTT AV., FAR ROCKAWAY. FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY TO A. GRANAT, 11TH FLOOR, 44 WEST 18TH ST., N. Y. C.

ICE FOR SALE. We have 6,000 to 8,000 tons of good clear ice stored near Fort Edward, N. Y.; will sell at low price. HOLLER & SHEPARD, Fort Edward, N. Y.

Help Wanted, Male
Twenty-five cents a line.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST.—A thoroughly competent man by very busy man; must be manually expert and possessed of sufficient literary facility to write grammatically correct letters, either from dictation or suggestion; salary to start, $20 a week. Address, giving references, S 127 Times Downtown.

TEACHER.—Wanted, an A1 instructor in bookkeeping; good personality and classroom experience essential; five days and four evenings, regular school hours; applications to be considered must state detailed particulars, including remuneration expected. E K 154 Times Harlem.

TEACHER.—Wanted, an A1 instructor in biology and chemistry; some morning and some evening hours; only those with classroom experience need apply; state in your application detailed particulars. L 30 Times.

Agents Wanted
Thirty-five cents a line.

AGENTS wanted; young men to solicit orders for commercial printing and stationery; commission basis. Apply to New Star Press, 90 East 10th St.

SAMOAN HURRICANE WIPED OUT VILLAGES

Earthquake and Tidal Wave Added to Terrors of Manua Island Disaster.

AMERICAN GUNBOAT AIDS

Congress May Be Asked for a Special Appropriation—Three Persons Killed.

TUTUILA, American Samoa, Feb. 12, (by Wireless.)—Not only a hurricane, but with it an earthquake and a tidal wave, swept the Manua Islands of the Samoan group, as reported here two days ago. Fuller details received today show that three persons were killed. One of these was beheaded by flying wreckage.

Entire villages disappeared. Those of which traces remain were ruined. All shipping was either destroyed or badly damaged.

Three-fourths of the cocoa palms, on which the islands depend for nourishment and their commerce in copra, were leveled, and all the remainder were injured. Some plantations were wiped out. It will be a year before any food plants can be brought into bearing again. Three thousand inhabitants are destitute.

The American gunboat Princeton is conveying food, clothing, and temporary assistance, but the need for further aid is urgent, as the food supply is so low that starvation will set in before three weeks are out.

The South Seas have known hurricanes before, but the situation left in the wake of this storm is described as unprecedented. At the height of the storm the fury of the winds was unbelievable. Iron roofs were torn off and blow three miles. The very soil was torn from the coral rocks, and the coffins in new-made graves were left exposed.

At one time the barometer stood at 27.50.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12.—Today's dispatch from Tutuila to The Associated Press and its brief predecessor of Wednesday, describing the Manua Islands disaster, are the first news dispatches ever received in America from the scene of the disaster.

The historic hurricane of March 16, 1889, when the American warships Trenton, Vandalia, and Nipsic and the German warships Adler and Eber were caught in the harbor of Apia, was not reported in this country until weeks later. That story was brought here by vessel, and, because of the dramatic incidents connected with the brave conduct of the American seamen, aroused such interest that it was sent overland on four wires simultaneously to a length of 30,000 words. The hurricane this week appears to have done even greater property damage.

A Government wireless station was established at Tutuila last Summer. From there the message received today was probably caught by the station at Apia, built by the German Government and taken over by the British when they captured German Samoa. Thence it was relayed to the powerful commercial station at Honolulu and transmitted to this continent.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Samoan hurricane has almost completely prostrated the Manua Islands, and desperate measures of relief will be necessary to keep the natives there from starving.

Lieut. Nathan Post, commanding the American gunboat Princeton, stationed at Samoa, sent word to the Navy Department today that 2,500 persons were facing starvation, all local resources were exhausted, and there would be great need of food supplies for six months to come.

The Administration will probably ask Congress to make a special relief appropriation, as the Controller of the Treasury decided today that there was no naval appropriation that could be used to give rations to the Samoans.

Lieut. Post's report was based on a visit he made in the Princeton to Manua since the hurricane, carrying temporary relief. Officers of the Princeton inspected all the villages, and found that crops and native food supplies, as well as habitations, had all been destroyed.

GIRL SUICIDE ON PARK BENCH

Shoots Herself Without Leaving Any Clue to Her Identity.

Dr. M. A. Cone of 329 Central Park West and Robert Bamberger of 1,200 Madison Avenue noticed a girl seated on a bench in Central Park about 100 feet from the West Ninety-third Street entrance as they started for a walk about 10:30 o'clock last night. When they had passed a few yards beyond they heard a revolver shot and, running back, found the girl dead. She had shot herself through the right temple.

In a handbag was a memorandum book with the name and address of A. M. Freund, 1 West Ninety-third Street. Mr. Freund went to the West 100th Street Police Station, where the body was taken, but said he could not identify the girl.

He said his wife had advertised for a servant and many girls had applied. He supposed the dead girl had been among them. There was nothing to identify her. She was about 21 years old, weighed 150 pounds, was five feet seven inches in height, and a blond. She wore a black suit and hat.

FOR PROHIBITION IN IOWA.

Bill for Statutory Grant Is Passed by State Senate.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 12.—The Senate passed the measure providing for the repeal of the Iowa mulct law by a vote of 27 to 22, an amendment fixing the date for it to become effective on Jan. 1, 1916, having been previously adopted.

The purpose of the bill is to provide statutory prohibition, pending action on the Constitutional amendment adopted this morning. Both measures now go to the House.

GETS HER LETTERS BACK.

Considine Arrested Because Mrs. Wright Lost Diamonds, Too.

Mrs. Eva Wright of 416 Elm Street, Westfield, N. J., called at the Third Branch Detective Bureau last evening and told Lieut. Gallagher that on Jan. 6 some one had stolen her suitcase as she sat awaiting a ferryboat in the Jersey Central Railroad Station in Communipaw. There was a $600 diamond pendant brooch in it and forty-nine letters, to which Mrs. Wright said, she attached a sentimental value.

The other day she received a letter signed "Martin J. Donovan," saying that the writer had the letters and would deliver them to her if she would meet him in a drugstore at Lenox Avenue and 125th Street last night. He would wear a dark blue tie and a diamond pin in the form of a question mark so she might recognize him.

Lieut. Gallagher sent Detectives Birmingham, Kerr, and Gary with Mrs. Wright and they arrested Martin J. Considine as he handed her the letters. Considine said he had an interest in a saloon, which his mother owned, at 124th Street and Seventh Avenue. He said he found the letters in the washroom there a few days ago, and wrote at once to the address on the envelopes so the owner might get them. He declared he had never seen the suitcase and knew nothing about the brooch. Nevertheless, he couldn't explain why he had used a fictitious name, and was locked up, charged with grand larceny.

CHECK TO MUCKRAKERS.

Assembly Bill Protects Politicians from Unjust Attacks.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—Of the 150 members of the Assembly, six attended today's session. The others had gone home to honor Abraham Lincoln.

Assemblyman Shannon introduced a bill providing that any one filing charges against a public official must file a bond approved by the accused person, out of which shall be paid the cost of the defense of the accused if the charges are not sustained. Mr. Shannon says the law aims to put an end to wholesale muckraking and unfounded political charges against public officers.

A bill introduced by Assemblyman Mackey would permit a contractor on State or municipal work to employ his men more than eight hours a day to make up time lost by bad weather or because of breakage of machinery. Under the present law such action is made the basis for revoking the contract.

Senator Sage introduced a bill today increasing from 30 to 45 cents the amount the State must pay for the daily maintenance of tramps in penitentiaries.

KILLS TWO AND HIMSELF.

Michigan Farmer Shoots Brothers Who Wanted to Dispossess Him.

ATHENS, Mich., Feb. 12.—Samuel Crotser, a bachelor, 55 years old, late today shot and killed Frank and George Lynn, brothers, then set fire to his own house, and, lying down amid the flames, blew off the top of his head with a shotgun.

Crotser had been living on a farm owned by the Lynns, and had been ordered to vacate. Coming upon the brothers as they were cutting wood, he opened fire with a double-barreled shotgun. Frank Lynn was killed instantly and George lived only a short time after the shooting.

Crotser then ran to his house, half a mile distant, set fire to it by scattering live coals on the floor, lay down on the couch and put the gun to his own head. Neighbors, attracted by the flames, dragged Crotser's body outside, and later found his two victims in the wood lot.

"WAR BOMBS" IN BOWERY.

German Dreams He's an Aviator and Hurls Iron Buckets from Window.

Richard Miller, a German waiter from Chicago, who came to the Salvation Army Hotel, 223 Bowery, a few days ago, on his way to Germany to fight for the Kaiser, refreshed himself in the Bowery last night and then decided he was an army aviator.

He had thrown one bomb, in the shape of an iron fire bucket from the window of his room on the third floor, shouting "Death to the Allies" when they got him.

Night Manager George Brown turned him over to a policeman and he was locked up. Miller said he was a nobleman and had to work as a waiter because he was out of funds.

SEND $35,000 DOWN CHUTE.

Philadelphians, on the Holiday, Help Those Out of Work.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12.—The 106th anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birth was observed here as "Self-Sacrifice Day." Under the auspices of the Emergency Aid Committee people of all walks in life contributed to a fund for the assistance of the unemployed.

Money in amounts ranging from 1 cent to $500 poured down a chute in front of the society's headquarters all day. More than $35,000 was contributed before 6 o'clock. The committee anticipates that the final account, including money placed in other receptacles, will show a total of $100,000 or more.

Azeez Khayat Sale Yields $8,570.

Albert Gallatin bought the marble head of a young woman, from Caesarea, at the Azeez Khayat sale of ancient iridescent glass, marble, bronze, &c., at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries yesterday afternoon, paying $90. A sixteenth century Koula prayer rug in jade green, browns, and tans went to J. H. Fry for $140. A deep blue glass pitcher, 4½ inches high, with handle and blue and silver iridescence, a particularly fine piece, went to Harry A. Norton of Boston, for $95, and C. L. York paid $75 for a seventeenth century prayer rug in brown, red, and sapphire tones. The receipts for the day were $5,066, and the total for the sale $8,570.

Ross S. Turner, Artist, Dead.

Ross Sterling Turner, a noted water color artist of Massachusetts, died yesterday at Nassau, in the aBhama Islands, in his sixty-eighth year. He was born at Lake Champlain, and after being educated at Williamsport, Penn., studied to become a draughtsman. Then he spent three years abroad, at Munich, Rome, Florence, and Venice. The best-known of his works are, "A Small Court, Mexico," "A Painted Ship," and "The Flying Dutchman." Mr. Turner also wrote several books on water-color work.

WAR FORCES A FAILURE.

Bawo & Dotter's Factories Abroad Have Been Seized.

Bawo & Dotter, Ltd., a Canadian corporation for the manufacture of china and glassware, was placed yesterday in the hands of receivers as the result of a creditors' suit brought in the Federal District Court before Judge Mayer. The petitioning creditors were the Flemington Cut Glass Company, with a claim of $113.69; the Crystal Cut Glass Company, with a claim of $1,486.67, and Joseph Friedman, with a claim of $482.45. The company has an authorized capital of $1,000,000, and $600,000 stock has been issued. It has also, it was asserted, a floating indebtedness of $630,000 for merchandise, materials, and supplies which it is unable to satisfy.

Judge Mayer appointed Bronson Winthrop and William Mulvaney receivers under a bond of $20,000. Mr. Mulvaney has been Managing Director in full charge of the company's affairs, and he was appointed at the request of William Prentice, the President, who pointed out how necessary it was in such a complicated business to have as a receiver a man who understood it thoroughly.

Bawo & Dotter issued last night this notice:

"It has been common knowledge among the trade that the war in Europe has caused serious complications for Bawo & Dotter, Ltd., owing to the firm being a Canadian corporation. Every possible effort has been made by the Directors to adjust matters, but the action of the Austrian and German creditors in seizing the properties of Bawo & Dotter situated in Germany and Austria has forced matters, and for the protection of all concerned a receiver has been appointed to handle the business until such time as the matter can be definitely adjusted. The business will be carried on by the receivers."

To make this possible Judge Mayer authorized the receivers yesterday to borrow not more than $25,000 for current necessities, materials and supplies.

SHRINE MODEL TO BE SEEN.

Exhibition of Design for Catholic University Next Week.

The model and plans of the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception, to be erected by the National Organization of Catholic Women of the United States on the grounds of the Catholic University at Washington, will be on public exhibition next week at the Dreicer Building, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street. F. Burrall Hoffman, Jr., designed the work. There will be private views today and a general reception tomorrow afternoon.

Bishop Thomas J. Shahan, rector of the Catholic University, will be present during the entire week and Cardinal Farley is to make a visit on Monday. The room where the model now stands has been decorated by P. W. French & Co., who have loaned the Barbarini tapestries, which were the property of Pope Urban VIII. Stained glass has been furnished by Young & Bonawitz, and the Aeolian Company has loaned an organ.

After the exhibition the model will be taken to the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco, where it will be set up in the Liberal Arts Building. The Committee in charge is Countess Leary, Mrs. Edward Hawke, Jr., Mrs. Andrew Dougherty, Mrs. John G. Agar, Mrs. Walter A. Burke, Mrs. Morgan O'Brien, Mrs. Jacob L. Phillips, Mrs. Fletcher Webster Jewell, Mrs. Stewart Pullman West, Mrs. Michael J. Mulqueen, Mrs. William F. Clare, Mrs. Louis H. Amy, Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman, Mrs. Henry W. Taft, Mrs. Thomas L. Feitner.

TO SELL BURNS'S KETTLE.

Used for Toddy by the Poet, It Is to Figure in a Book Auction.

The American Art Association will open today an exhibition of rare and valuable books and manuscripts from the collections of Laurens Maynard of the firm of Small, Maynard & Co., Boston, the late Mrs. Georgiana R. Rutter, the late George P. Philes, and others. Many of the finest books were once in the M. C. D. Borden collection.

Among the more important items are first editions and a manuscript of Bliss Carman; first editions and a manuscript of Richard Hovey; the famous "Des Fermiers Généraux" edition of La Fontaine's "Contes et Nouvelles"; "Conductor Generalis," printed by Benjamin Franklin and D. Hall in 1745, and first editions of Dickens, including "The Mystery of Edwin Drood" in the original wrappers.

Then a toddy kettle, which was the personal property of Robert Burns, will be offered for sale, and a copy of Montaigne's "Essais," Rouen, 1641, which is believed to have been owned by Molière. Another notable item will be a copy of the famous "Jeroboam Sermon" of Dr. Nathaniel Emmons, which was a satire on Thomas Jefferson.

Nathan Starts for Coast.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Ernest Nathan, former Mayor of Rome and Italian Commissioner General to the Panama-Pacific Exposition, left Washington today for San Francisco with Mr. Catastini, secretary to the commission.

CREMIN WAS DESPONDENT.

Suicide's Ashes Will Be Dispersed from Lambs Club Roof.

Coroner Feinberg was unable yesterday to find a motive for the suicide of Stephen E. Cremin, who killed himself in his room at the Lambs Club on Thursday evening. He gave as his opinion that Mr. Cremin was suffering from a nervous breakdown. This opinion is shared by Dr. O. M. Leiser of 263 West Forty-fifth Street, who had known Mr. Cremin for years and who tried to save his life with saline injections when he was found dying.

"I know that he had been very despondent," Dr. Leiser said, "and I am sure that he committed suicide in a fit of despondency that was of such a character that he was practically mentally unbalanced. Mr. Cremin was probably one of the most popular traveling salesmen that covered the South. He had friends everywhere he went, and belonged to practically all the leading clubs and social organizations in the South."

Mr. Cremin's wishes in regard to the disposition of his body, as stated in the letter found after death, will be followed out to the letter. His body will be cremated and the ashes thrown to the winds from the roof of the Lambs Club.

Mr. Cremin had been separated from his wife for twelve years. She lives in Larchmont. When in the city Mr. Cremin lived at the family home, 169 East Seventy-first Street, with his brothers and sisters. His son, Victor Thomas Cremin, whom he called "Bill," is 18 years old and will be graduated this year from a military boarding school. Adeline Cremin, his daughter, is 14 years old and lives with her mother.

KANSAS PEACE MEETING.

Governor Calls Gathering to Protest Against "Lapse Into Barbarism."

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 12.—"War will cease only when people of the earth—the common people—determine in their hearts and minds that war shall be no more," declared Arthur Capper, Governor of Kansas, in an address to the State-wide peace conference here today. Two hundred delegates attended.

"I called this morning," continued the Governor, "merely that the good people of Kansas might have an opportunity for registering their protest against the lapse into barbarism which will for all time disgrace the twentieth century of the Christian era; and that we might prayerfully and thoughtfully consider ways and means whereby a recurrence of this world-wide catastrophe may be made impossible and the world's people may dwell together in peace and unity."

A permanent organization to work for peace was completed at the meeting.

FOR SUFFRAGE IN VERMONT.

Senate Passes Bill, Giving Partial Franchise to Women.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 12.—The Senate passed without debate today a bill extending the franchise to women at town and city elections and for Presidential Electors.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 12.—The Iowa Senate late this afternoon adopted the woman's suffrage amendment 38 to 11. The measure, which provides for the submission of the question to a vote of the people next Fall, now goes to the House.

Prince, by Proxy, Pays $2 Fine.

Prince Paul Troubetzkoy, sculptor, with a studio at 24 West Fifty-ninth Street, was summoned to appear in Yorkville Court yesterday for violation of an ordinance relating to automobiles left unattended in front of hotels. Prof. Guy S. Switzer, Superintendent of an automobile company at Fiftieth Street and Broadway, appeared for the Prince, and after Mr. Switzer had entered a plea of guilty for him, a fine of $2 was imposed and paid. The Prince and Princess were at the Hotel Plaza yesterday afternoon, and the Prince's automobile was left standing unattended.

WOMEN USE MEN'S EMBLEMS

An Elephant and Donkey Will Advertise Votes for Women Club.

In the hope that the Democratic and Republican Parties will consider it a pretty compliment, the Women's Political Union will use this afternoon to advertise its big Votes for Women ball at the Grand Central Palace on Tuesday evening a real live donkey and an elephant, the emblems of the two parties. Two young women—Miss Mildred Taylor and Miss Elizabeth Freeman—have volunteered to sacrifice their feelings and ride them.

The Hippodrome, which is loaning the animals, has assured the Union that the animals do not share the animosities of the parties they represent, and there is no danger of political unpleasantness between them as they parade the streets. Yesterday a busload of young women Union drummers drove through the city distributing fliers telling of the ball.

OXWOOD

Low enough in front to be comfortable High enough in back to be correct in style.

An E&W RED-MAN COLLAR

EARL & WILSON MAKERS OF TROY'S BEST PRODUCT.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Overcoats $16.50

FORMER prices up to $30.00. All will be worth more next year than they were at this year's original prices.

All kinds of good Overcoats.

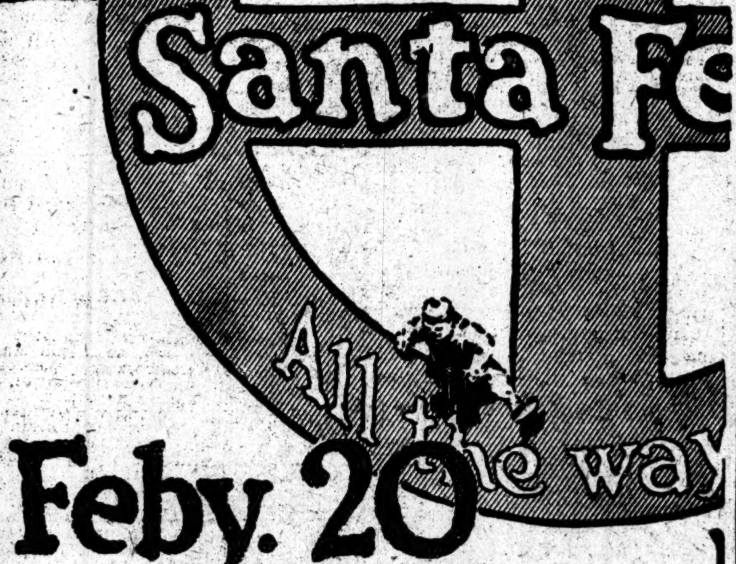
Lots of cold days coming—more next winter.

Only a thousand—Will you have one?

Wallach Bros.

Two Broadway Stores: Broadway, Cor. 29th St. Broadway, below Chambers St.

Two Harlem Stores: Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. 246-248 West 125th St.



Feby. 20 San Francisco Exposition Opens

closes December 4th

four daily transcontinental trains including the California Limited; and the Santa Fe de-Luxe weekly

"Two fairs for one fare"

Excursion tickets on sale beginning March 1.

Grand Canyon and Yosemite Valley on Santa Fe way. Fred Harvey meals, too.

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WEST END 125th, w. of 8th Av. TO-NIGHT, 8:15. | Evgs., 25c, 50c, 75c. Mat. Today 25-50c. Mats. Tues. & Thurs. all seats 25c. JESSIE BONSTELLE STOCK CO. | This w'k—David Belasco's NOBODY'S WIDOW.

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COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Today & Tuesday 2:15. MATINEE TODAY AT 2:15. THE WHITE FEATHER

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HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15. ILLINGTON IN THE LIE by HENRY ARTHUR JONES

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Thursday 2:15. FRANCES STARR in MARIE-ODILE.

ELTINGE 42d St., nr. Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. at 2:15. The Song of Songs

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Eves. at 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20. THE SENSATION OF NEW YORK, "KICK IN"

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PUNCH & JUDY Theatre, 49th St. East of B'way. THE CLEVER ONES Evenings 8:30. Matinees Friday & Saturday 2:30.

VITAGRAPH 44th St. & Broadway. 2:30 & 8:30. "From Headquarters"—"A Daughter's Strange Inheritance"—and Special Pictures. Beginning Sunday—"The Wheels of Justice."

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LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings 8:30. FIRST MAT. TODAY 2:30. INSIDE THE LINES A New Play by EARL DERR BIGGERS.

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Bronx Opera House 149th St., nr. 3d Av. Mats. Today 25-50-75c SAM BERNARD, "The Belle of Bond St." Next Week—"THE MISLEADING LADY."

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE Today Mat. at 2. Manon. Farrar; Caruso, Scotti, Rothier, Segurola, Reiss. Cond., Toscanini. Tonight, 7:45. (75c to $3.) Walkuere. Gadski, Kurt, Robeson; Berger, Braun, Ruysdael. Cond., Hertz. Sun. at 8:30. Concert. Beatrice Harrison, violoncellist. Hempel; Botta. Cond., Rothmeyer. Mon., Feb. 15. Special Matinee at 2. Carmen. Farrar, Alda; Caruso, Amato. Cond., Toscanini. Mon. at 8:15. Fidelio. Matzenauer, Schumann; Urlus, Braun, Goritz, Reiss, Middleton. Cond., Hertz. Wed. at 8. L'Oracolo. Bori; Botta, Scotti, Didur. Pagliacci. Destinn; Caruso, Didur. Cond., Polacco. Thurs. at 1:30. Goetterdaemmerung. Kurt, Matzenauer, Curtis; Berger, Braun, Well, Goritz. Cond., Hertz. Thurs at 8. Manon Lescaut. Bori; Martinelli, Scotti, Segurola, Bada. Cond., Polacco. Fri. at 8. Magic Flute. Gadski, Hempel, Schumann; Sembach, Witherspoon, Goritz, Reiss. Cond., Hertz. Sat. Mat. at 2. Il Trovatore. Destinn, Ober; Martinelli, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Toscanini. Sat. at 8:15. (75c to $3.) Tosca. Farrar; Botta, Scotti, Leonhardt, Rossi. Cond., Polacco.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Tues., Feb. 16, at 8. Rosenkavalier. Ober, Hempel, Schumann; Goritz, Well, Althouse. Cond., Hertz. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

Chickering Hall Saturday, Feb. 13, at 3 P. M SOLOISTS. Grace Hoffman....Soprano George Everett....Baritone Admission Complimentary Lord & Taylor Music Rooms Fifth Ave., 38th St., 39th St.

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SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor. TOMORROW (SUNDAY) AFTERNOON AT 3. Soloist, ETHEL LEGINSKA PROGRAM OF DANCE MUSIC. Berlioz, Bizet, Chabrier, Liszt, Dvorak, Grieg, Beethoven, Grainger, Johann Strauss. Seats 50c. to $2. Box Office, Aeolian Hall.

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CARNEGIE HALL, This Afternoon at 2:30. SONG RECITAL—ELENA GERHARDT Richard Epstein at the Piano. (STEINWAY) Tickets at Box Office. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

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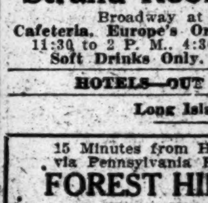
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